

2023

11 Years of LPDP: Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation

Annual Report of LPDP,
Ministry of Finance of
the Republic of
Indonesia





00 Opening



Enlivening Indonesia

Every spark of firework soaring into the sky creates bursts of light in a variety of colors, forming a beautiful pattern that can bring joy to anyone who sees it. Just as we gaze upon the bright future of Indonesia, the efforts of the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP) year after year never wane in realizing the best inclusive education.



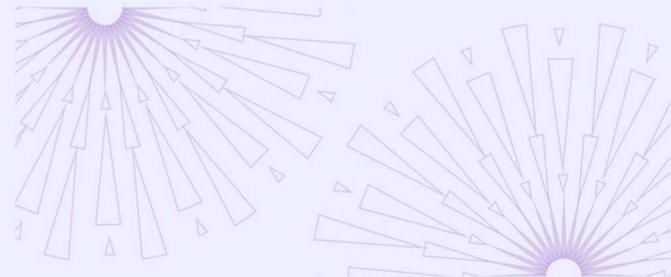


0.1 Visual Description

Every spark of firework soaring into the sky creates bursts of light in a variety of colors, forming a beautiful pattern that can bring joy to anyone who sees it. Just as we gaze upon the bright future of Indonesia, the efforts of the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP) year after year never wane in realizing the best inclusive education.

Through LPDP's programs and services, the potentials and uniqueness of the nation's youth from various regions come together and synergize. From a tiny spark, a bright light emerges with millions of colors and hopes capable of illuminating Indonesia.

This year, LPDP serves as both the fuse and the spark, a key element in igniting the spirit and dreams of our youth. Through scholarship services for education and research, LPDP continuously illuminates the movement for change that builds and contributes to the vibrant flame of the nation.



0.2 Disclaimer and Limitations of Responsibility

The Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP) is a non-echelon unit under the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, applying the financial management model of Public Service Agencies (BLU) and managing Endowment Funds in the Education Sector in accordance with statutory regulations. LPDP was established based on the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 252/PMK.01/2011 regarding the Organization and Work Procedures of the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency, as amended by the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 47/PMK.01/2020.

The preparation of the 2023 LPDP Annual Report refers to the provisions outlined in the Financial Services Authority Regulation No. 29/POJK.04/2016 regarding the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies and the Financial Services Authority Circular Letter No. 16/SEOJK.04/2021 regarding the Form and Content of the Annual Report of Issuers or Public Companies. Adjustments are also made to meet the evaluation criteria for awards related to annual reports organized by various parties in Indonesia.

The mention of the currency unit "Rupiah" and "IDR" refers to the official currency of the Republic of Indonesia, while "US Dollar" or USD refers to the official currency of the United States.

All financial information is presented in Rupiah in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards.

Tables and graphs in the 2023 Annual Report present numerical data with writing standards following the rules of Bahasa Indonesia and English, contextually. The numerical presentation in the text uses standards of Bahasa Indonesia and English versions as per the context. Most of the materials in the 2023 Annual Report are sourced from the 2023 LPDP Audited Financial Statements, which can be accessed separately by the public via website lpdp.kemenkeu.go.id.



0.3 Theme Explanation

2023



Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation

In its eleventh year, LPDP marks the beginning of a new decade. The sparks of enthusiasm that LPDP has cultivated over the past ten years now blaze on the right path, with increasingly massive and inclusive services, as LPDP's efforts to color the nation's human resource (HR) development begin to burn bright and show their light.

LPDP scholarship beneficiaries are starting to showcase themselves on the national development stage, making a tangible impact on their surroundings with their respective contributions and careers.

Innovative and productive works continue to emerge alongside research funding support. The benefits of funding support for higher education are also beginning to be felt, with increasing rankings and recognition for domestic universities on the international stage. The development of cultural activities through funding support further strengthens the character and identity of the nation. We are preparing to welcome the era of the **Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation**.

2023

11 Years of LPDP:
**Enlivening
Indonesia,
Advancing The
Nation**

Annual Report of LPDP,
Ministry of Finance of
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Indonesia



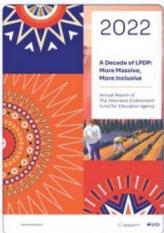
2022

A Decade of LPDP: More Massive, More Inclusive

For a decade, LPDP has contributed to improve the quality of human resources and the nation's competitiveness. In 2022, LPDP's role expanded with the distribution of the Research, Higher Education, and Culture Endowment Fund which involved the Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Religious Affairs, BRIN in scholarship and research funding, and national strategic industries so that the benefits would be more effective.

LPDP's contribution to the development of Indonesia's human resources was further supported by its appointment as a Government Investment Operator (GIO) in accordance with the Decision of the Minister of Finance Number 164/ KMK.05/2022. This role has given LPDP greater authority in investment management through short and/or long-term instruments. Investment returns could be used to finance all activities that support LPDP's commitment targets, one of which is equal opportunities for scholarship recipients.

Disciplined transformation allows LPDP to optimize existing resources for wider coverage and targets. LPDP's increasingly massive role is expected to produce excellent products and services for the nation.



2021

2021: Resilience, Transformation, Contributions Towards a Decade

Over the past nine years, LPDP showed strong resilience in the face of the challenges and dynamics posed by the pandemic. LPDP made a significant contribution and provided the best service in realizing the Golden Indonesia vision to improve competitiveness and human resource transformation.

The year 2021 was an important momentum for LPDP due to the strengthening of regulations through Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2021. In addition to managing the Education Endowment Fund, LPDP was responsible for the Research, Higher Education, and Culture Endowment Fund. Continuous governance improvement was reflected in the Integrity Zone and Corruption-Free Zone programs.

In addition to scholarship and research programs, LPDP also played a role in supporting the Collaborative Scholarship program with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology. This collaboration is expected to provide more extensive funding support and plant the spirit of learning among students, educators, and cultural practitioners. LPDP is committed to making endowment funds equally accessible and supporting policy innovation as well as education programs.

2020

Resilience of Scholarship Services and Research Funding Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic

The year 2020 was full of challenges. The various regulations regarding activity restrictions that were enforced around the world, forced LPDP to adapt without abandoning its dream of developing human resources and innovation of the nation's young people through its service programs.

Resilience became the keyword. Scholarship services as one of the government's commitments to create superior Indonesian human resources—continued to be carried out on a limited basis as a response to the pandemic. LPDP simplified business processes and digitized the selection for the scholarship program. During this year, LPDP also began to channel the benefits of the Endowment Fund to fund the Merdeka Belajar Program initiated by the Ministry of Education and Culture.

Research innovation, which is also a characteristic of the country's progress, should not stop just because of the pandemic. LPDP continued to channel research funding both new (including research related to COVID-19 countermeasures) and ongoing research.



2019

Our Contribution to Human Resources and Innovation

To provide the best services and to contribute towards improving the quality of the nation's human resources through scholarships and funding productive-innovative research, LPDP continues to improve governance both in terms of regulations and technical operations.

This year, the position and legitimacy of LPDP as an endowment fund manager was confirmed by the issuance of Presidential Regulation Number 12 of 2019 concerning the Education Endowment Fund. The strengthening of this regulation thus became the legal basis for LPDP to prepare and carry out the business of service processes (endowment fund investment, scholarships, and research) with good governance principles.

The technical aspects of operations were also strengthened, one of which was moving the LPDP office from the Ali Wardhana Building to the Danadyaksa Cikini Building. This building was designed using an open office concept reflecting a culture of collaboration and synergy that gives a positive impression that LPDP is an organization that is open, transparent, and trustworthy in managing the Education Endowment Fund.

0.4 Milestones

2012

On January 30, 2012, LPDP was established as a BLU agency with three ministers serving on the Board of Trustees. LPDP manages the National Education Development Fund, both the endowment fund and the Education Reserve Fund. LPDP was initially based in the Dhanapala Building of the Ministry of Finance.

In mid-2012, LPDP moved to the A. A. Maramis II Building (Ali Wardhana) 2nd Floor of the Ministry of Finance.

The Productive Innovative Research Program (RISPRO) was also first opened in November 2012. The focus of RISPRO funding at that time was food security, energy, health, environment, governance, culture, and socio-religion.

2010

The foundation for the establishment of LPDP can be traced back to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945). In the Fourth Amendment, Article 31, Paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution mandates that the state prioritizes the education budget at least twenty percent of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

The government and the House of Representatives (DPR) have agreed to allocate twenty percent of the APBN funds for education functions, by making it as the National Education Development Fund (DPPN). The first IDR 1 trillion fund was allocated to be managed using short-term investment instruments such as deposits, government bonds, and competitive corporate bonds. The management of DPPN utilized the Endowment Fund mechanism by a Public Service Agency (BLU).

2013

LPDP launched its first scholarship service on March 11, 2013, which could be accessed throughout the year. The first batch of Departure Preparation (PK), then called the Leadership Program, was held in June 2013 and attended by 70 prospective awardees.

Museum Rekor Indonesia (MURI) recognized LPDP as the Biggest Scholarship Provider for Overseas Masters' and Doctoral Programs in Indonesia. An alumni association of LPDP scholarship recipients called Mata Garuda was officially formed.

2011

As a follow up of the management of the education endowment fund, the Minister of Finance through Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) Number 252/PMK.01/2011 established the Education Fund Management Institution (LPDP) as the BLU that manages the endowment education fund.

LPDP is a non-echelon institution responsible to the Minister of Finance and guided by policies set by the Board of Trustees consisting of the Minister of Education and Culture, Research and Technology, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Religious Affairs.



2016

LPDP received the 2016 Corruption-Free Area Award from the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform at the 2016 Anti-Corruption Festival

2020

The COVID-19 pandemic caused the LPDP office to close all its physical services for the public since April 2020. Onsite services for the public was reopened in March 2022. The office was open for visits twice a week which gradually increased to three times a week. In August 2022, all service activities for visits to the LPDP office were fully reopened.

2022

LPDP was designated as a Government Investment Operator (GIO) with extended investment authority. LPDP is now authorized to invest in short-term and/or long-term investment instruments in the form of securities and non-securities both local and foreign.



2023

Eleven years since its establishment, LPDP has accelerated improvements in quality and competitiveness for thousands of the nation's brightest individuals through scholarship and research programs. After a prolonged hiatus due to the Covid-19 pandemic, LPDP held offline events themed "Enlivening Indonesia Advancing The Nation," including activities such as EduFair, Research Fair, seminars, cultural performances, mini cinemas, and alumni homecoming showcasing various achievements of LPDP beneficiaries.

In the same year, LPDP has achieved recognition for its accountable governance and excellent service with the Integrity Zone - Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Area (ZI-WBBM) award. This success was due to LPDP's efforts to improve in six areas of change, including Change Management, Institutional Restructuring, Human Resource Management, Performance Accountability, Supervisory Strengthening and Risk Management, and Enhancement of Public Service Quality.

This year, the Instagram media channel @lpdp_ri gained one million followers. This achievement, rarely found in government agency accounts, demonstrated public appreciation for LPDP's information transparency. It also reflected the success of LPDP's image as a "friendly friend" to young Indonesians through various innovations and engaging content.

2019

After nearly eight years in the Ali Wardhana Building, LPDP moved all its activities to the Danadyaksa Building in Cikini, Menteng. Service activities, visits, and office work were all carried out here.

LPDP's performance was also strengthened by Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2019 concerning the Education Endowment Fund (DAP) to ensure the sustainability of educational programs for the next generations.

2021

LPDP was given the mandate to manage all Endowment Funds in the Education sector, consisting of the Education Endowment Fund, Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPE), and Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB). This was based on Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2021 regarding Endowments in the Education sector.



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Wise, Transparent,
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01 Performance Overview

The Thunderous Spirit of Building the Nation

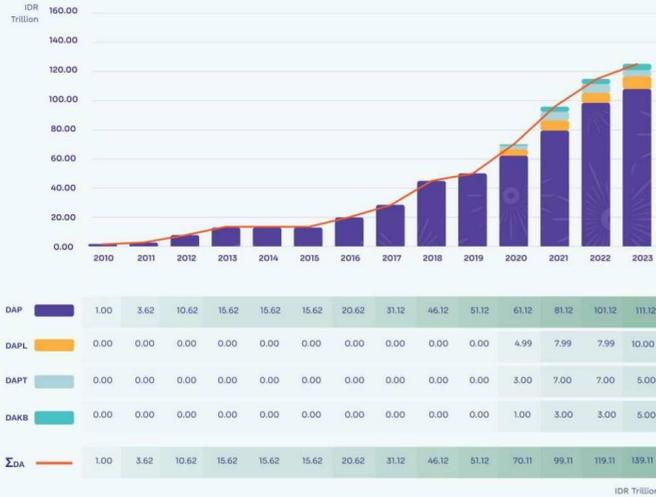
With a spirit of advancing the nation's youth, 2023 has been a transformative year filled with bright sparks of various advancements. Throughout the year, LPDP has fought for its best services, ranging from scholarship programs, research funding, to investment initiatives aimed at illuminating the nation's future.



1.1 LPDP Performance Highlights in 2023

Entering its eleventh year, the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP) continues to play its strategic role in maintaining the bright quality of human resources and national innovation progress. The increasing amount of managed Endowment Funds in the Education Sector corresponds to a wider scope of beneficiaries compared to the previous year. LPDP performance highlight throughout 2023 is presented herein.

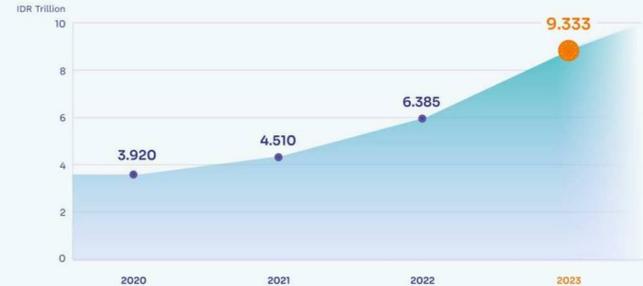
A. Endowment Fund Investment Performance



The accumulated endowment fund, which was initially IDR 1 trillion in 2010, reached IDR 139.11 trillion at the end of 2023. The Endowment Fund, which initially consisted solely of the Education Endowment Fund (DAP), was expanded in 2020 to include the Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), the Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT), and the Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB). This increase in the number and types of endowment funds reflects the government's consistency and commitment to developing superior human resources towards the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045.

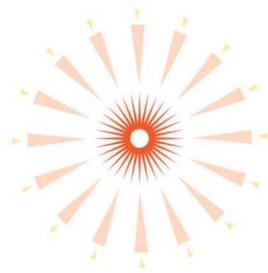
As reflected in its name, the Endowment Fund is not fully expended on expenditures, but rather the results of investments are used as a manifestation of budgetary support in efforts to advance the quality of sustainable human resources.

Income results from the management of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector year by year



B. Scholarship Service Performance

As reflected in its name, the Endowment Fund is not fully expended on expenditures, but rather the results of investments are used as a manifestation of budgetary support in efforts to advance the quality of sustainable human resources.



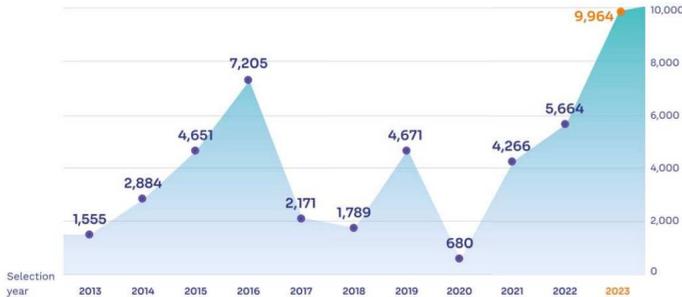
a. Native Scholarship Program

The Native Scholarship Program is a scholarship program directly organized by LPDP, categorized into three different program categories: General, Targeted, and Affirmative.

Total awardees of the LPDP Native Scholarship Program

from 2013 to December 31, 2023

45,500
Awardees

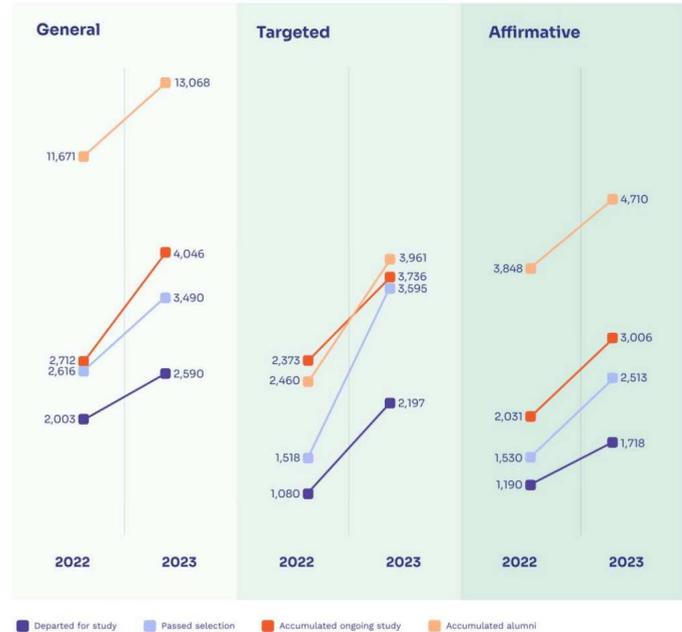


b. Comparison of Scholarship Recipients in 2022-2023

LPDP scholarships, which are open to the public and all potential youth of the nation, are awarded through a merit-based selection process. However, LPDP fully understands that many underprivileged groups still exist, making it necessary to implement affirmative actions through the Affirmative Program, as part of the commitment to ensuring no one is left behind.

Through the Targeted Program, LPDP also prepares special programs for strategic professions to support improvements in the public service sector.

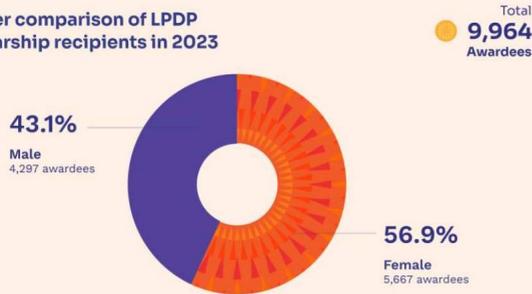
The number of recipients of the General, Targeted, and Affirmative Scholarship Programs in 2022-2023



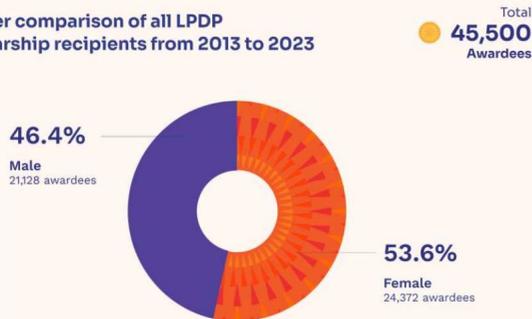
c. Gender Comparison of Scholarship Recipients

Nation-building is the responsibility of all citizens, both men and women. Celebrating Indonesia's Kartini, the symbol of progress, more than 53.6% of LPDP scholarship recipients are women. The wide-open access has led us toward an era of increasingly tangible gender equality.

Gender comparison of LPDP scholarship recipients in 2023



Gender comparison of all LPDP scholarship recipients from 2013 to 2023



d. Comparison of Study Destinations

In an effort to maintain and continuously improve the quality of the nation's youth, LPDP strives to provide access to the world's top universities. The alignment of budget allocation with the determination and capabilities of the younger generation has made pursuing higher education, both domestically and abroad, no longer impossible.

Along with the rising global reputation of local universities, more and more of the nation's youth are choosing domestic campuses for their further studies.

Comparison of the number of domestic and overseas scholarship applicants in 2023

Master's

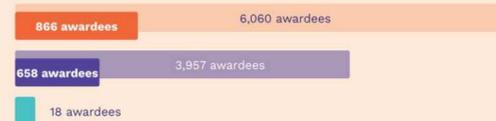


Specialist



*Medical Specialization Fellowship Scholarship

PhD



e. Collaborative Scholarship Programs

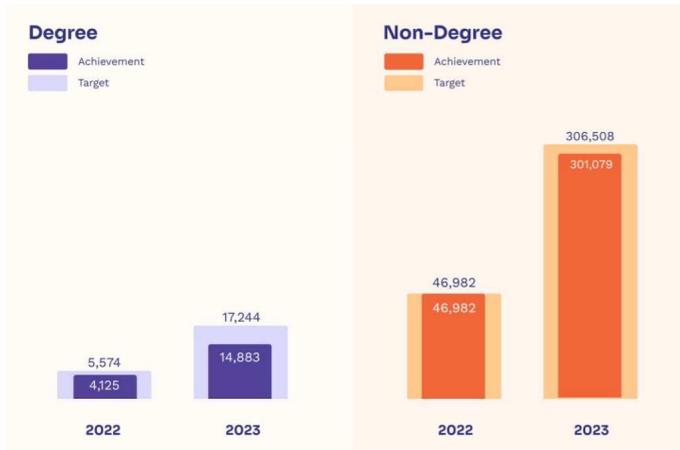
I. Collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek)

The dazzling burst of fireworks grows brighter in an explosion of harmony. Aware that it cannot shine alone, LPDP expands its impact by synergizing with Kemendikbudristek in scholarship services.

Through this collaboration, in 2023, LPDP reached 315,962 beneficiaries, a significant leap from 51,071 in 2022. This was made possible by the broader funding coverage and the growing variety of programs offered.

Comparison of targets and achievements of the Collaborative Scholarships with Kemendikbudristek from 2022 to 2023

(Achievements and targets are expressed in the unit of 'people,' unless stated otherwise)



Year	Total Target (people)	Total Achievement (people)	Percentage of Achievement
2022	52,556	51,107	97.24%
2023	323,752	315,962	97.59%

II. Collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag)

In collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag), LPDP continued to deliver benefits in 2023 by selecting 10,470 scholarship recipients. This number decreased from the previous year, as the scholarship program in collaboration with Kemenag was only open for one round this time.

Comparison of targets and achievements of the Collaborative Scholarships with Kemenag from 2022 to 2023

(Achievements and targets are expressed in the unit of 'people,' unless stated otherwise)



Year	Total Target (people)	Total Achievement (people)	Percentage of Achievement
2022	20,156	20,089	99.67%
2023	16,950	10,470	61.77%

C. Research Funding Service Performance

The bright light of national progress is also supported by an ecosystem of innovation. Budgetary support for the research climate is demonstrated by the increasing distribution of funds to the nation's best researchers. The decrease in funds disbursed for the native research program by LPDP occurred in line with the completion of funding for several projects, while the funding for research managed by Kemendikbudristek and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) continued to rise sharply.

Research managed by LPDP and Kemendikbudristek is funded from the management results of the Education Endowment Fund (DAP), while that managed by BRIN is funded from the management results of the Research Endowment Fund (DAPL). This diversification is undertaken to ensure that more research projects benefit from various collaborative schemes.



The number of funding for LPDP Native and Collaborative Research Programs from 2022 to 2023

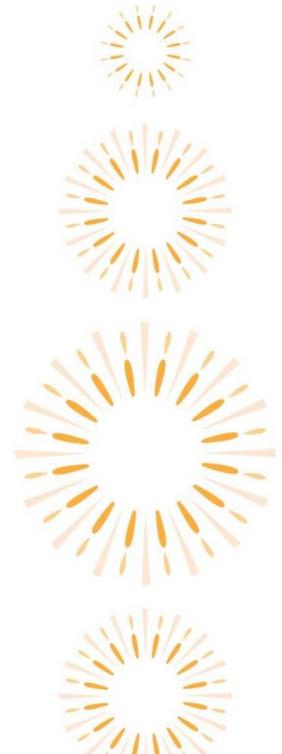
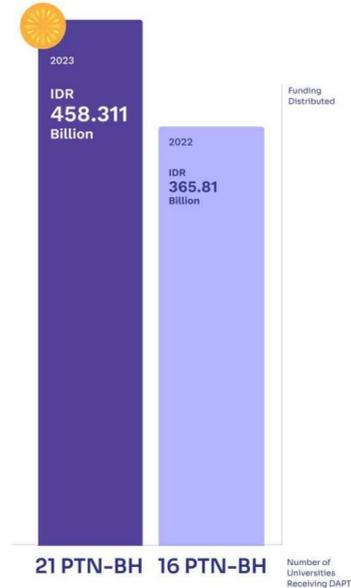


D. Endowment Fund Management Services Performance

a. Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT) Program

Among approximately 4,000 higher education institutions in Indonesia, none have yet reached the Top 100 world rankings. This is a concern given the strategic role that higher education institutions play as the primary crucible for determining the quality of the nation's human resources.

Budgetary support is necessary. Every IDR from DAPT is allocated to boost various World Class University programs. In 2023, the number of beneficiaries of the Higher Education Endowment Fund increased to 21 Legal Entity State Universities (PTN-BH), an increase from 16 PTN-BH in 2022.



Universities receiving DAPT from 2022 to 2023

No.	PTN-BH	Funding Contract Value (IDR Million)	
		2023	2022
1.	 Universitas Airlangga	82.7	35.4
2.	 Institut Teknologi Bandung	50.2	24.2
3.	 Universitas Gadjah Mada	49.7	48.4
4.	 Institut Pertanian Bogor	48.3	25.7
5.	 Universitas Sumatera Utara	44.5	18.1
6.	 Universitas Indonesia	32.4	30.8
7.	 Universitas Diponegoro	25.9	10.7
8.	 Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember	17.9	16.2
9.	 Universitas Padjajaran	15.7	15
10.	 Universitas Brawijaya	11.1	10.6
11.	 Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	10.9	9.8

Total realization of the Higher Education Endowment Fund distribution



No.	PTN-BH	Funding Contract Value (IDR Million)	
		2023	2022
12.	 Universitas Andalas	10.3	9.4
13.	 Universitas Syiah Kuala	10	-
14.	 Universitas Negeri Semarang	9.9	-
15.	 Universitas Terbuka	9.8	-
16.	 Universitas Negeri Surabaya	9.7	-
17.	 Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	9.7	-
18.	 Universitas Hasanuddin	8.7	9.6
19.	 Universitas Sebelas Maret	8.6	9.7
20.	 Universitas Negeri Padang	7.8	9.3
21.	 Universitas Negeri Malang	7.8	9.5

b. Culture Endowment Fund Program (DAKB)

Advancement should not compromise the nation's identity. The spirit of cultural practitioners in preserving the noble values of the nation is increasingly brightened by sustainable Culture Endowment Fund.

LPDP, through DAKB, has supported numerous cultural arts activities during the 2023 funding period, including events such as the Ubud Writers & Readers Festival, the Jogja-NETPAC Asian Film Festival (JAFF), a regional Asian film festival, the preservation of Longer theater culture through the Longer Pendekar Gunung Bohong performance in Bandung, and many more.



In 2023, there was a decrease in fund disbursement in line with a reduction in the number of beneficiaries determined by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology as the program manager. This decrease in disbursement can be attributed to the DAKB funds being released only for the second term of the agreement.



Total realization of Culture Endowment Fund distribution



1.2 Financial Overview

A. 2022-2023 Budget Realization

The Statement of Budget Realization Report illustrates the comparison between the budget and its realization, encompassing elements of revenue and expenditures during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023. The nominal realization of revenue amounted to IDR 9,333,252,912,056, exceeding the target of the Budget Execution (Allocation) Document (DIPA) of IDR 8,014,759,998,000 (116.45%). This achievement is significantly higher by IDR 2,947,993,494,565 (46.17%) compared to the previous year due to several factors, including

- additional Endowment Funds in the Education Sector amounting to IDR 20,000,000,000,000;
- the impact of the strategy of shifting deposits to government bonds; and
- an increase in deposit interest rates in line with improving post-pandemic economic conditions.

Budget realization recorded a commendable achievement of IDR 9,845,263,671,127 or 98.64% of the DIPA target of IDR 9,980,943,750,000. This figure is higher by IDR 4,911,110,619,625 (99.53%) compared to the previous year. Optimal absorption in 2023 was supported by

- an increase in the number of Native Scholarship awardees going abroad for studies;
- an increase in the types of collaboration programs with ministries/technical agencies; and
- the establishment of collaboration program agreements from the beginning of the year, allowing for the optimization of program implementation and disbursement throughout the year.

Description	Realization			
	2023		2022	
	Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization (IDR)
1. State Revenues and Grants	8,014,759,998,000	9,333,252,912,056	116.45	6,835,259,417,419
2. Expenditure	9,980,943,750,000	9,845,263,671,127	98.64	4,934,153,051,500
3. Surplus/(Deficit) Budget	(1,966,183,752,000)	(512,010,759,071)	26.04	(1,451,106,365,991)
4. Financing	-	-	0.00	-
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	(1,966,183,752,000)	(512,010,759,071)	26.04	(1,451,106,365,991)

B. 2022-2023 Changes in the Accumulated Budget Surplus

The Report on Changes in the Accumulated Budget Surplus presents information on the increase or decrease in the Surplus Balance as of December 31, 2023, compared to the previous year. The initial Surplus Balance at the beginning of the year as of January 1, 2023, was IDR 6,491,440,372,948. The deficit for the current year due to government spending exceeding state revenue amounted to IDR 512,010,759,071, resulting in a Surplus Balance as of December 31, 2023, of IDR 5,949,429,413,877.

The final Surplus Balance consists of Surplus Balances from the management of:

- DAP Fund amounting to IDR 3,793,424,491,195;
- DAPL Fund amounting to IDR 1,311,302,371,254;
- DAPT Fund amounting to IDR 428,968,628,482;
- DAKB Fund amounting to IDR 380,777,111,589; and
- Non-Endowment Fund amounting to IDR 34,956,811,359.

Description	2023 (IDR)	2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
1. Beginning Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
2. Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
3. Adjustment of Transactions Between the Public Service Agency (BLU) and the State General Treasurer (BUN)	-	-	-	0.00
4. Budget Surplus/(Deficit) After Adjustment	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
5. Correction	-	-	-	0.00
Ending Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	5,949,429,413,877	6,461,440,172,948	(512,010,759,071)	-7.92

C. 2022-2023 Balance Sheet

The balance sheet depicts the financial position of the entity concerning assets, liabilities, and fund equity as of December 31, 2023. The value of assets as of December 31, 2023, is presented at IDR 147,262,569,617,004, which consists of

- Current Assets amounting to IDR 8,076,855,758,405;
- Long-term Investments amounting to IDR 139,141,059,723,631;
- Fixed Assets (Gross) amounting to IDR 7,502,068,952; and
- Other Fixed Assets (Gross) amounting to IDR 37,152,066,016.

The values of Liabilities and Equity are IDR 139,288,908,626,318 and IDR 7,973,660,990,686, respectively.

Assets have increased by IDR 19,953,336,012,614 (15.67%) from the period ending on December 31, 2022, due to several factors:

1. An increase in Non-Permanent Long-term Investments sourced from the disbursement of the Education Endowment Fund amounting to IDR 20,000,000,000,000 in 2023, which in turn increased the balance of Long-term Liabilities to the State Treasury.
2. A deficit in the current year's Statement of Budget Realization (LRA) that has already been used for expenditures, thus reducing the balance of Fund Equity.

Description	2023 (IDR)	2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
1. Current Assets	8,076,855,758,405	8,077,558,624,924	(702,866,519)	-0,01
2. Long-Term Investments	139,141,059,723,631	119,117,989,088,883	20,023,070,634,748	16,81
3. Fixed Assets	7,502,068,952	110,171,370,708	102,669,301,756	-93,19
4. Other Assets	37,152,066,016	2,514,519,875	33,637,546,141	0,00
Total Assets	147,262,569,617,004	127,309,233,604,390	19,953,336,012,614	15,67

Description	2023 (IDR)	2022 (IDR)	Kenaikan (Penurunan)	
			Jumlah (IDR)	Persentase (%)
1. Short-Term Liabilities	181,208,626,318	80,563,029,523	100,645,596,795	124,93
2. Long-Term Liabilities	139,107,700,000,000	119,107,700,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	16,79
3. Equity	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1,81
Total Liabilities and Equity	147,262,569,617,004	127,309,233,604,390	19,953,336,012,614	15,67



1.3 Key Events

January

Relocation of the Call Center to the Ministry of Finance PRIME 134

The integration of the Service Contact Center services within each unit of the Ministry of Finance is beginning to be consolidated into a one-stop service. The LPDP Service Contact Center, which was previously accessed through 1500652, has now moved to the Ministry of Finance PRIME with the number 134.

Opening of the LPDP Scholarship Selection Phase 1

LPDP opened registration for Phase 1 on January 25, 2023. During this period, the number of applicants reached 20,085 people.

Socialization in Majene, Nias, Tarakan, Kupang, Ternate, and Biak

In line with the opening of the first phase of the 2023 LPDP scholarship selection, LPDP visited various regions to increase the number of applicants. This outreach took place from January 19 to January 26, 2023.

LPDP's 11th Anniversary

Eleven years have passed since LPDP's establishment on January 30, 2013. This year, LPDP carries the spirit of "Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation" as its annual theme.



February

Opening of the RISPRO Invitation Themed Energy Transition

Research funding opportunities were reopened through the RISPRO Invitation on February 28, 2023. Various domestic universities were challenged to realize innovative projects in the field of energy transition.

eRISPRO Wins the Ministry of Finance Innovation Competition (KIKK) as Top Innovation for SMV (Special Mission Vehicle)

The LPDP Research Facilities Directorate won second place in the Top SMV Innovation category in the 2023 Ministry of Finance Innovation Competition (KIKK) through eRISPRO.

Opening of the Diktiristik-LPDP-OKP/StuNed Joint Scholarship Program

The joint scholarship program of Diktiristik-LPDP and OKP/StuNed was reopened on February 21, 2023. The best talents of the nation are sent to the Netherlands for further studies in the programs of Water Management & Technology, Entrepreneurship, Sustainable & Circular Economy, Maritime and Logistics, Security and The Rule of Law, and Public Health Management.



March

Launch of CSO Online

To expand communication services, LPDP launched OWLI (Online With LPDP Indonesia) on March 1, 2023. This service is a helpdesk channel that allows users to connect with LPDP's customer service officers (CSOs) via video conference.

Launch of the e-Scholarship Application

To streamline services for scholarship beneficiaries, LPDP integrated the SIPENDOB and SIMONEFY portals into a single platform called e-Scholarship on March 14, 2023.

LPDP Receives Three PRIA 2023 Awards

In appreciation of public relations efforts, LPDP won three awards at the PR Indonesia Awards on March 21, 2023, in the following categories:

- PR Campaign of the Year
- Gold Winner for Digital Channel Subcategory Social Media, Instagram
- Silver Winner for Digital Channel Subcategory Website www.lpdp.kemenkeu.go.id



April

Ramadan Social Program - *Berbagi dari Hati* with the Kramat Kwitang Community

Celebrating the sanctity of the month of Ramadan, the *Berbagi dari Hati* event was held in front of Mushola Al-Rahmah, RT 09/RW 06, Kramat Kwitang, with a simple ceremony. Through fundraising among employees, the *Berbagi dari Hati* program successfully distributed assistance packages to 50 orphans, 150 basic food packages for widows and the needy, and support to three mosques and musallahs that serve as community worship places.



May

Launch of Business Competition

In an effort to enhance the nation's entrepreneurial climate, the LPDP Business Competition was held on May 2, 2023. Entrepreneurs with startup businesses as well as those with business ideas competed to present and develop their innovations. There were two business categories in the LPDP Business Competition: Business Initiation Plan and Business Growth Plan.

Launch of the Medical Specialist Fellowship Scholarship

To meet the nation's need for qualified doctors, LPDP launched the Medical Specialist Fellowship Scholarship on May 28, 2023. This initiative aims to enhance the competencies of medical specialist through a curriculum and competency achievements related to their subspecialties.



Opening of the LPDP Scholarship Selection Phase 2

LPDP opened the Selection Phase 2 registration on June 8, 2023.



June

Launch of Collaboration between LPDP and PT SMI

As fellow SMVs under the Ministry of Finance, LPDP and PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) or PT SMI established cooperation in four strategic areas, including investment collaboration, human resource development, research, and philanthropic fund distribution.

Launch of Five Research Talent Appreciation Programs

As part of the implementation of national talent management improvements, LPDP and BRIN recognized scientists, experts, or practitioners who have made significant contributions to the advancement of science and technology. Five Research Talent Programs were launched on June 19, 2023, including the Habibie Prize, Indonesia Innovator Awards, Nurtanio Awards, Sarwono Awards, and Siwabessy Awards.

July

Opening of Scholarship for Cooperation in China with Central South University (CSU) and Northeastern University (NEU)

LPDP supports the cooperation program between the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment (Kemenkomarves) and the Government of China in the fields of metallurgy and materials science, specifically at Central South University (CSU) and Northeastern University (NEU).



August

Organization of the LPDP Festival

From August 1-2, 2023, LPDP held a grand series of events, including EduFair, Scholarship Seminars, Research Seminars, Investment Seminars, Job Fair, Research Fair, Cultural Performances, Mini Cinema Indonesian Film, and TOEFL/IELTS Mockup Tests.

Homecoming for Alumni

Attended by President Joko Widodo, LPDP scholarship beneficiaries were brought together with figures, leaders, and policymakers on August 3, 2023, to discuss contributions and present their benefits to the broader community.

LPDP Plant a Tree Run

The series of events at the LPDP Festival concluded with a run and distribution of thousands of tree seedlings to participants in support of global greening efforts on August 13, 2024.



September

Implementation of the 2023 User Satisfaction Survey

Not only serving as a measure of the success of service delivery throughout 2023, but the public satisfaction survey is also highly useful for refining activities, programs, and policies related to services.



October

LPDP's Instagram Account Reaches 1 Million Followers

For the first time, LPDP, as a unit under the Ministry of Finance, reached one million followers on Instagram.



November

LPDP Receives the ZI-WBBM Award

On November 4, 2023, the Clean Bureaucracy Zone Integrity (ZI-WBBM) award was given to government agencies that successfully manage bureaucracy while providing excellent services to the public. The ZI-WBBM award was granted to only 24 selected work units from thousands of work units across Indonesia, including LPDP.

LPDP Receives the TOP Digital Awards

LPDP successfully won the PR Campaign of the Year award at The 8th Public Relation Indonesia Award (PRIA) 2023, held in Denpasar, Bali. Not stopping there, LPDP also secured three additional PRIA 2023 awards presented at the peak of the event on Friday, March 17, 2023.



December

Signing of Cooperation between LPDP and BMGF

Indonesia began exploring global-scale research funding. Partnering with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), LPDP successfully secured IDR 84 billion for research in the field of food.

Launching of the TALENTA Application

The LPDP scholarship services are comprehensive, covering all aspects from start to finish. To accelerate the contributions of alumni to national development, LPDP launched the TALENTA platform, which connects companies with LPDP alumni.



1.4 Awards and Appreciation

A. Integrity Zone of Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Area (ZI-WBBM) Predicate

LPDP has successfully achieved the Integrity Zone of Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Area (ZI-WBBM) award, presented directly by the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN RB) of the Republic of Indonesia on Wednesday, December 6, 2023, in Bali. Andin Hadiyanto, the President Director of LPDP, attended the event to receive the award from the Minister of PAN RB, Abdullah Azwar Anas.

This prestigious award is given to government institutions that excel in managing bureaucracy and providing the best services to the community. The ZI-WBBM award is only granted to 24 selected work units from thousands of units across Indonesia, with the Ministry of Finance being the ministry with the highest number of ZI-WBBM awards.

Previously, LPDP, as an institution under the Ministry of Finance, had also received the Integrity Zone of Corruption-Free Area (ZI-WBK) designation in 2016. This achievement demonstrates LPDP's ongoing commitment and tangible efforts to uphold integrity.

The process towards ZI-WBBM began two years ago with the signing of the ZI-WBBM Declaration Charter by LPDP's directors on November 4, 2021. During the journey to achieve ZI-WBBM, LPDP has continuously expanded new services, focusing on innovation in six main areas of change.

These six areas of change include Change Management, Governance, Human Resource Management, Performance Accountability, Supervisory Strengthening and Risk Management, and Enhancement of Public Services Quality.



President Director of LPDP Andin Hadiyanto (second from the right), receives an award certificate for the ZI-WBBM achievement from the Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN RB). Source: Documentation of the Public Relations Bureau, Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia

B. Public Relation Indonesia Awards (PRIA) 2023

LPDP won the PR Campaign of The Year award at the 8th Public Relation Indonesia Award (PRIA) 2023 held in Denpasar, Bali. Furthermore, LPDP also took home three additional awards during the peak event on Friday, March 17, 2023.

The Gold Winner award was presented for the Digital Channel category in the Instagram Social Media Subcategory and the PR Program Subcategory for LPDP Scholarship Digital PR. For the Digital Channel category in the Website Subcategory, LPDP's website lpdp.kemendek.go.id received the Silver Winner award.

PRIA 2023 was participated in by 236 organizations with a total of 836 entries. The judging for the non-presentation session was held on February 13-14, 2023, followed by the presentation session from February 14-17, 2023. The judging process involved 16 judges, including senior public relations practitioners, prominent journalists, senior academics, and PR gurus.

As is known, PRIA is an award event organized by *PR Indonesia* magazine to appreciate public relations efforts and performance within government, institutions, corporations, and universities throughout Indonesia.



Head of the Legal and Communications Division receives four PRIA 2023 awards. Source: LPDP Documentation

C. TOP Digital Implementation

LPDP has won two awards at the TOP Digital Awards 2023, such as TOP Digital Implementation 2023 (4 Stars – VERY GOOD) and TOP Leader on Digital Implementation 2023 for LPDP President Director, Andin Hadiyanto.

The plaque for the Top Digital Awards 2023 was received directly by Kingkin Rahayu Ningsih, Head of the Human Resources and Information Technology Management Division (PSDM-IT) of LPDP, representing the President Director of LPDP.

This prestigious annual award in the field of information technology in Indonesia is a testament to how the governance or management of information technology at LPDP has been implemented modernly, professionally, and reliably.

This is the second time LPDP has received two TOP Digital Awards after being listed as a finalist and participating in the judging presentation session. Previously, LPDP also won the same two awards in 2022.

The TOP Digital Awards is an annual award event in the Digital Technology (IT & TELCO) sector organized by *It Works* magazine. This award is given to companies/institutions and management in Indonesia based on their performance in implementing digital technology to enhance performance, services, and competitiveness.



Head of Human Resources and Information Technology Division of LPDP (third from the left) receives the TOP Digital Awards 2023. Source: LPDP Documentation

D. 2023 Best Risk Manager, First Place within the Secretariat General

LPDP won first place as the Best Risk Manager within the Secretariat General 2023. The award was presented directly by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance during the Signing of the Performance Contract of the Secretariat General on January 31, 2024. This award is the result of hard work from LPDP through the Directorate of Finance and General Affairs, particularly the Internal Compliance and Risk Management Division.



E. Best Financial Management in the Ministry of Finance Cluster

As a work unit with a budget allocation of over IDR 1 trillion in the Ministry of Finance cluster, LPDP has achieved an excellent rating with a perfect score of 100 in the Budget Implementation Performance Indicator (IKPA) for the 2023 budget period.

This achievement makes LPDP the best financial management work unit in the Ministry of Finance cluster. Four indicators were assessed for the Public Service Agency (BLU) LPDP:

- Deviation of Page III of the Budget Execution (Allotment) Document (DIPA)
- Budget Revisions
- Output Achievements
- Payment Instruction (SPM) Exemption

Various strategic efforts made by LPDP throughout 2023 to improve the quality of budget implementation performance include

- improving planning quality;
- discipline in budget execution;
- implementation of programs and services;
- implementation of goods and services procurement;
- improving the quality of effective and efficient spending; and
- conducting careful monitoring and evaluation.

All performance improvements in 2023 have successfully increased LPDP's IKPA score from last year's assessment of 97.64. The award certificate was presented directly by Mei Ling, Head of the DKI Jakarta DJPb Ministry of Finance, to Oktariawan Setyabudi, Head of the Treasury Subdivision of LPDP, representing Emmanuel Agust Hartono as the Authorized Budget User (KPA) and the Director of Finance and General Affairs of LPDP.

This award appreciation is held annually by the DKI Jakarta Province Directorate General of Treasury (Kanwil DJPb). The assessment is conducted each year by DJPb DKI Jakarta for 1,660 work units (*satker*) from 82 Ministries/Institutions. Out of this number, 1,530 work units are located domestically and 130 work units are abroad.

Certainly, this achievement is a tangible reflection of the positive performance of LPDP's treasury in serving all LPDP service users. It is not just a recognition of excellent administration and transparent and accountable financial management; this appreciation also ensures LPDP's contribution to national development through education and research funding.



The Head of the Treasury Subdivision of LPDP (second from the left) receives the award for Best Financial Management in the Ministry of Finance Cluster. Source: LPDP Documentation

02 Management Report

Kindling the Flame of a Nation's Brilliance

Like a grand fireworks display crafted through precise direction and planning, the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency's (LPDP) dedication, guidance, initiatives, and hard work consistently spark the passion and bright aspirations of the nation's future.



2.1 Chairman of the Supervisory Board's Report



*Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh,*

Salam sejahtera untuk kita semua,

Om Swastyastu,

Namo Buddhaya,

Salam kebajikan.

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

To begin the Supervisory Board's Report, allow me, on behalf of the Supervisory Board, to express gratitude for the release of the 2023 LPDP Annual Report. Through this report, the Supervisory Board will present its views on the management performance of LPDP as a form of supervisory function.

A Legacy of Eleven Years

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

In Javanese culture, the number eleven is not referred to as "ten-one," but specifically as *sewelos*, which traces its roots to the word *welas* or compassion. Just like a teenager, the early teen years are a time when one must learn what compassion is and spread it in the form of empathy.

Now entering its eleventh year, LPDP increasingly demonstrates its compassion by playing various strategic roles in national human resource development. LPDP has become well-known, emerging as a top-of-mind reference when discussing access to education and research in Indonesia.

This recognition is undoubtedly due to the consistent support from LPDP's management, which deserves appreciation. The LPDP Board of Directors has continued to lead the organization, generating new breakthroughs and navigating various crises and challenges.

The Supervisory Board also appreciates the commitment of the LPDP Board of Directors, which consistently maintains transparency and accountability in every step of its policies. In regular monthly meetings, the Board of Directors always presents reports, opens discussions, seeks opinions and directions before making major decisions regarding LPDP's business processes. This approach ensures that every Rupiah generated by the Endowment Fund is effectively utilized for the advancement of human resources (HR) and innovations for Indonesia.

The efforts over the past eleven years have brought about a greater impact. LPDP's role has expanded as the management of the Endowment Funds in the Education Sector has diversified, covering the Education Endowment Fund (EAP, including the Pesantren Endowment Fund), Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB), and Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT). The distribution of endowment fund benefits has also broadened, involving the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek), the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag), and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN).

With a broader program scope, LPDP beneficiaries have also demonstrated their impact on society, both through their careers and the innovations they create. After eleven years of LPDP's establishment, Indonesia is beginning to reap the light, like the spirit of a small flame we maintain together that starts to shine, a spirit that aligns with the proposed theme for the 2023 Annual Report: **Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation.**

Macroeconomic Review, Education Conditions, and Research Climate in Indonesia

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

The year 2023 has been a challenging yet opportunity-filled year for the Indonesian economy. Like fireworks illuminating the sky with brilliant sparkles, our economic growth also shows an interesting dynamic. Despite facing global uncertainties and market fluctuations, Indonesia's economy managed to maintain solid growth at 5.4%. Strong domestic consumption, driven by the continuous increase in purchasing power, along with sustainable investments, are the main pillars supporting economic growth. This progress gives us a bright light guiding the direction of development and economic growth.

In 2023, the exchange rate of the Rupiah experienced significant fluctuations, resembling the changing patterns of a fireworks display. The pressure on the Rupiah was caused by the strengthening of the US Dollar due to the Federal Reserve's tight monetary policy. At the beginning of the year, the exchange rate was in the range of IDR 15,500 to IDR 15,800 per US Dollar. However, thanks to Bank Indonesia's policies and economic stabilization efforts, the exchange rate improved, moving in the range of IDR 15,600 to IDR 15,900 per US Dollar by the end of the year. This exchange rate stability is crucial for LPDP in managing investments and supporting projects that provide long-term benefits for the nation.

In the banking sector, 2023 also showed impressive performance, similar to the mesmerizing beauty of fireworks. Domestic banks managed to maintain resilience despite facing various global challenges. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) remained solid, and asset quality showed improvement. Banks in Indonesia continued to be stable in terms of liquidity and credit distribution, thanks to prudent management and appropriate macroprudential policies. This strong banking performance provides a solid foundation for LPDP in managing funds and investments, as well as supporting strategic project financing.

Indonesia's money market in 2023 operated within a dynamic range, facing volatility influenced by global monetary policies and market sentiment. Despite fluctuations in money market interest rates, Bank Indonesia managed to maintain stability with effective policies to manage liquidity and ensure the money market functions well. The Supervisory Board considers this stable money market performance a crucial momentum for LPDP in its investment processes

and fund management, ensuring that funds can be allocated efficiently and effectively to support the development of HR and innovations for the nation.

The enhancement of competitive human resource quality is nonnegotiable, as stated in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024. Not without challenges, this goal requires high commitment and a central role from the state, especially since Indonesia is still lagging behind other countries, including those in ASEAN.

In a meeting between LPDP and the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) during the 2023 LPDP Work Meeting, we reached an agreement that BAPPENAS will update the critical occupancy list document. This document will outline the priority study programs needed in the future for higher education and address the mismatch between industry needs and university graduates, including mapping in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). Some parties also proposed including the Arts discipline, considering its significant contribution to solving development challenges.

As a follow-up to this agreement, education policies will focus on quality improvement through infrastructure enhancements, human resource development, and strengthening the education ecosystem. The 2024 education budget, aligned with LPDP's vision and mission, will include increased investments in the education sector, including scholarship provisions, research support, cultural advancement, and strengthening higher education institutions.

We also recognize that research-based innovation plays a vital role in supporting national economic growth. Various economic growth theories and empirical data have confirmed the importance of research in the economy, both through its impact on GDP, job creation, and the growth of the number of companies. Given the increasing importance of research, Indonesia must strengthen research activities to achieve optimal economic growth, focusing on developing a research ecosystem that can encourage efficiency in the use of capital and labor.

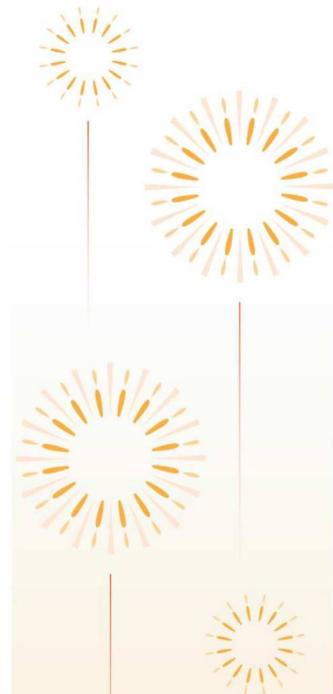
Our main concern is to ensure that the research conducted relates to sectors with significant multiplier effects. National industrial development, for instance, requires gradual mastery of technology in line with scientific advancements and domestic industry needs. The ultimate goal is for national industries to compete in both domestic and global markets by improving efficiency, productivity, added value, competitiveness, and industrial self-reliance.

The RPJMN 2020-2024 document states that innovative products and national research priorities are expected to reach 40 products that provide tangible benefits to society. To create a credible research and innovation climate, we at LPDP collaborate with BRIN in funding research programs. We set the direction and research targets for Indonesia focused on three main areas:

- 01 **Integrating Science and Technology (IPTK) resources**
- 02 **Creating a globally standardized, open (inclusive), and collaborative research ecosystem**
- 03 **Building a strong and sustainable research-based economy**

With this policy, we hope that national research and innovation can enhance the direct economic impact of research activities, making the IPTK sector a long-term investment destination and attracting foreign exchange. This aligns with the LPDP Innovative Productive Research (RISPRO) funding, where funded research is expected to become part of the industry and provide a direct contribution to the economy. We also recognize that LPDP's main challenge is the limited allocation of funds for research and innovation, which can affect efforts to create a competitive global research and innovation ecosystem.

Through LPDP's RISPRO funding, we hope to ignite the spirit of innovation for researchers in the nation to create innovative products that can contribute to economic growth and improve people's welfare. LPDP will continue to collaborate with stakeholders to create the right climate to support research and innovation, including supporting access to funding for researchers through sustainable mechanisms.



Supervisory Board's Task Implementation

Honorable Readers and Stakeholders,

In terms of governance, LPDP has generally implemented provisions related to Public Service Agencies (BLU) in accordance with the Minister of Finance Regulation Number PMK-129/PMK.05/2020, which has been revised by the Minister of Finance Regulation Number PMK-202/PMK.05/2022 concerning Amendments to PMK Number PMK-129/PMK.05/2020 on Guidelines for the Management of Public Service Agencies.

LPDP held two meetings in 2023 to receive strategic directions from the Board of Patrons. The first meeting was conducted virtually on June 14, 2023, and the second meeting is scheduled for December 28, 2023. Both meetings were attended by the entire LPDP Board of Patrons, and the output of these meetings was the formulation of strategic directives, which were subsequently formalized as Board of Patrons' Resolutions.

Throughout 2023, LPDP's Supervisory Board held 12 regular meetings with LPDP management, either in-person, hybrid, or virtually, depending on the meeting agenda and the leaders' schedules. These meetings resulted in a Follow-Up Matrix of directives and feedback from the Supervisory Board, which was later reported by LPDP management in subsequent Supervisory Board meetings.

In addition, LPDP consistently submitted monthly investment performance reports and quarterly progress reports.

Regarding institutional maturity, which is measured based on six BLU aspects (Finance, Internal Capability, Innovation, Services, Governance and Leadership, and Environment), LPDP's BLU Maturity Rating score was recorded in the BIOS G2 application with a maturity level of 3.67 on a scale of 5.0. This score, which is approaching the maximum of 5.0, indicates that LPDP, as a BLU, is increasingly mature, especially compared to the previous year's score of 3.01. Nevertheless, there is still room for improvement in the aspects of Innovation, Environment, Finance, and Internal Capability.

In terms of enhancing integrity and public service, LPDP was awarded the Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Zone (WBBM) status in 2023. Additionally, LPDP has achieved ISO 9001:2015 certification for quality management services. These ISO and WBBM achievements are crucial for LPDP's future, as they help improve service quality while also enhancing the institution's reputation as a trustworthy guardian of public funds, both nationally and internationally.

LPDP BLU Maturity Rating Index based on six measurement aspects

1. Finance (20%)



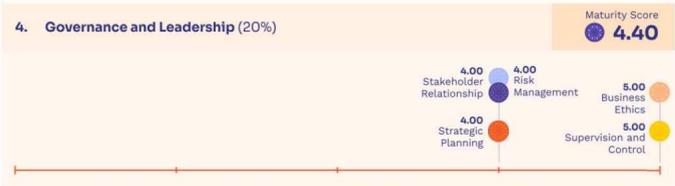
2. Service (25%)



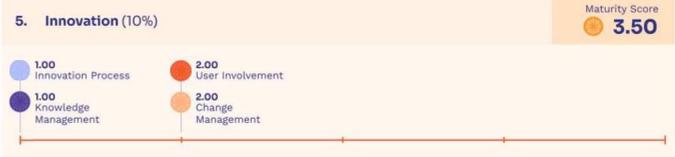
3. Internal Capability (20%)



4. Governance and Leadership (20%)



5. Innovation (10%)



6. Environment (5%)



Performance Achievement

Honorable Readers and Stakeholders,

The strategic performance of LPDP as of December 31, 2023, has shown excellent results compared to the previous year (2022). LPDP's Assets Under Management (AUM) as of December 31, 2023, amounted to IDR 145.05 trillion, consisting of Endowment Fund totaling IDR 139.07 trillion, collaboration funds of IDR 35.20 billion, and investment returns of IDR 5.91 trillion.

The performance of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) was outstanding, reaching IDR 9.333 trillion, or 116.45% of the revenue target according to the 2023 Business Plan and Budget (RBA), which was IDR 8.014 trillion (a 46.17% increase from 2022's revenue). Budget realization was also impressive, reaching IDR 9.845 trillion, or 98.64% of the total spending ceiling of IDR 9.980 trillion for 2023 (nearly double the realization of 2022, which was IDR 4.934 trillion).

LPDP consistently provided educational funding to 45,500 individuals, consisting of 21,794 General Scholarship, 12,624 Targeted Scholarship and 11,082 Affirmative Scholarship. In 2023, LPDP awarded scholarships to 9,964 recipients (nearly double the previous year's number). This program has become more inclusive, covering underprivileged families, 3T (frontier, outermost, and least developed) regions, and individuals with disabilities.

Moreover, the Collaborative Scholarship program with the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religious Affairs was successfully implemented, reaching over 450,000 scholarship recipients for both degree and non-degree programs.

In terms of research funding, LPDP performed according to its target as of December 31, 2023. LPDP funded a total of 2,791 research projects, with 933 projects completed and 1,853 ongoing. LPDP also supported the implementation of eight Riset dan Inovasi Indonesia Maju (RIIM) schemes and collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Culture on programs such as the UK-Indonesia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Sciences (UKICIS), Partnership in Research Indonesia and Melbourne (PRIME), and research with the Indonesia-NTU Singapore Institute of Research for Sustainability and Innovation (INSPIRASI).

LPDP's management has generally followed the directives of the Board of Patrons throughout 2023. This includes

- refining strategies, vision, and mission;
- diversifying managed funds portfolios;
- supporting national priority programs;
- focusing more on STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, and Math);
- conducting long-term steady-state studies;
- expanding scholarship schemes through co-funding, co-supervision, and exploring student loans; and
- enhancing research and collaboration to prepare the next generation to achieve Golden Indonesia Vision 2045.

In addition, LPDP has addressed recommendations from the Supervisory Board, including acting as a bridge between ministries/agencies and establishing relationships with philanthropic institutions. LPDP also supported affirmative policies in research and education, increased support for fields such as geothermal, renewable energy, and hybrid electric vehicles, and optimized IT through the e-scholarship application to enhance the quality of scholarship services. LPDP also encouraged an increase in the number of awardees in 2023, supported the achievement of degree and non-degree collaborative scholarships, and developed diverse scholarship and internship schemes abroad that benefit the Indonesian.

Assessment of Future Strategies and Areas for Improvement

Honorable Readers and Stakeholders,

The Supervisory Board is confident that LPDP management will be able to realize the targets set in the 2024 Business Plan and Budget (RBA), while remaining realistic but still ensuring maximum service coverage and benefits.

The strategies to be implemented are also aligned with both short-term and long-term plans. To further refine targets and strategies for 2024, the Supervisory Board offers the following recommendations for improvement:



1. Increasing the Quality and Quantity of LPDP Scholarship Recipients

- LPDP needs to increase the number of scholarship recipients by balancing the proportion of STEM and Non-STEM fields according to Indonesia's needs and increasing the proportion of studies abroad compared to domestic studies.
- Opportunities for LPDP alumni to intern abroad for at least two years should be institutionalized in Director General Regulations, while encouraging more international internships in strategic energy, geothermal, and technology companies to accelerate knowledge transfer upon their return to Indonesia.
- Considering the on-time completion rates, the significant number of alumni who lose contact, and the suboptimal role of alumni in entrepreneurship, LPDP should enhance monitoring and evaluation of awardees during their studies, focusing on nationalism training, survival assistance during studies, encouraging timely completion, and promoting internships and entrepreneurship training.
- LPDP needs to continue expanding global networks in terms of broader university options in various developed countries with specific academic strengths, ensuring efficient tuition fees and allowances, such as in European countries (excluding the UK), East Asian countries like Japan and South Korea, and China.
- LPDP should proactively push for the acceleration of Collaborative Scholarship programs with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, both degree and non-degree, through improved governance, increased human resources, and optimized information technology.



2. Enhancing Research Output Quality

- LPDP should focus on research that can be utilized for the governance of the future capital city (KN), including research on "New Ways of Working" strengthening the economy, energy management, spatial planning, and environmental management of IKN.
- LPDP should strengthen coordination with BRIN (National Research and Innovation Agency), reinforce human resources in research evaluation, and continue to monitor and evaluate ongoing research to ensure its accuracy, quality, and impactful results.
- Together with BRIN, the Ministry of Education and Culture, and the Ministry of Religious Affairs, LPDP should establish KPIs as research achievement indicators and showcase leading innovative research results to the public, for instance, through an Indonesia Research Week event.



3. Implementing the Higher Education Endowment Fund and Culture Endowment Fund in an expansive yet high-quality manner

- LPDP should expand the disbursement of the Higher Education Endowment Fund to be more inclusive, while evaluating and measuring the impact of the Higher Education Endowment Fund disbursement on the improvement of recipient universities' rankings, to truly support the achievement of World-Class University indicators.
- LPDP should accelerate the selection process and absorption of the Culture Endowment Fund by developing methods to promote the fund to cultural figures, art activists, local cultural organizations, content creators, and cultural leaders.



4. Strengthening Modern, Agile, and Visionary Organizational Governance

- LPDP should immediately develop a 2024-2045 Roadmap, encompassing vision, mission, and strategies to contribute to realizing Golden Indonesia Vision 2045, to be presented to the Board of Patrons and stakeholders.
- LPDP needs to strengthen the organizational structure and human resources according to the Workload Analysis (ABK). The ABK should be calculated using the latest LPDP SOPs in line with LPDP's growing duties and functions.
- LPDP should evaluate its organizational structure to oversee the disbursement and administration of the growing Higher Education and Culture Endowment Fund in the future.

Changes in the Composition of the Supervisory Board

With the conclusion of the term of Dr. Hadiyanto, SH., LL.M as Chairman and Member of the previous Supervisory Board, adjustments have been made to the composition of the Supervisory Board. The appointment of the new LPDP Supervisory Board is based on the Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 64/KMK.01/2023 concerning the Second Amendment to the Minister of Finance

Decree Number 3293/KMK.01/2021 on the Establishment of the Supervisory Board at the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) for the 2021-2026 period. The current composition of the LPDP Supervisory Board is as follows:

Heru Pambudi, S.E., LL.M.
Ex-Officio Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance as Chairman and Member

Prof. Dr. H. Nizar, M.Ag.
Member

Ir. Suharti, M.A., Ph.D.
Ex-Officio Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology as Member

Prof. Dr. Lincoln Arsyad, M.Sc.
Member

Rr. Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas, M.A.
Ex-Officio Chief Secretary of the National Research and Innovation Agency as Member

Insights on Information Channels

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

The trend in public sector governance is shifting towards the implementation of a concept known as Integrated GRC, which encompasses Governance, Risk, and Compliance. The aim of implementing Integrated GRC is to enable organizations to make data-driven decisions in a risk-aware environment, with a holistic perspective while adhering to laws and regulations. Integrated GRC assists

organizations in aligning policies, decisions, and actions effectively, and LPDP Management is progressing towards this direction.

LPDP Management's initiative to adopt Integrated GRC is commendable, reflecting its commitment to delivering the best services to the public. In 2023, LPDP has developed and piloted 22 GRC parameters, which include:

01	Public Service Index	12	Investment Risk Monitoring
02	Stakeholder Satisfaction Perception Index	13	Reputation Risk
03	Organizational Performance Planning, formulated in the Business Strategic Plan (RSB) and Business and Budget Plan (RBA)	14	Internal audits on GRC aspects
04	Supervisory Board's guidance as part of good governance	15	Evaluation of Entity-Level Internal Control (EPITE)
05	Corruption Control Effectiveness Index/ Anti-Bribery Management System Evaluation	16	Utilization of Fraud Risk Scenarios (FRS)
06	Human Resources Management	17	Monitoring of Activity-Level Internal Control (PPITA)
07	Code of Ethics and Conduct	18	Integrity and Ethical Value Enforcement (PPINE)
08	Follow-up on audit findings	19	Know Your Employee (KYE) implementation by direct supervisors
09	Risk Profile development for the current year	20	LPDP's Information and Communication Technology Governance
10	Quarterly risk management results	21	Complaint management through WISE Kemenkeu
11	Monthly risk monitoring by business process owners	22	Gratification reporting compliance

The pilot phase of these parameters will be followed by the creation of an Integrated GRC Dashboard, which will commence next year. The Supervisory Board fully supports this initiative and will continue to provide feedback for improvement.

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

In upholding accountability and transparency, LPDP has opened various public information access channels. LPDP proactively disseminates service information across all its social media platforms. The availability of personnel responding to comments and direct messages has improved responsiveness. The openness of information, engaging content, and ease of access have garnered public appreciation. Notably, LPDP's Instagram account has surpassed one million followers, a rare achievement among government accounts. LPDP's social media platforms include:

- Instagram: X: @lpdp_ri @LPDP_RI
- TikTok: YouTube: lpdp_ri LPDP RI
- Facebook: LPDP Kementerian Keuangan RI
- LinkedIn: LPDP Kementerian Keuangan RI
- Google My Business: LPDP Kementerian Keuangan

In addition to social media, inquiries related to LPDP's scholarship and research services can also be made in person. With the availability of Customer Service, the public can visit LPDP's service office at Gedung Danadyaksa Cikini, Jl. Cikini Raya No. 91 A-D 1. In 2023, LPDP introduced an innovation by digitalizing Customer Service, launching Online With LPDP Indonesia (OWLI).

As a unit under the Ministry of Finance, LPDP is also part of the Kemenkeu PRIME information service ecosystem. The public can submit information requests and complaints via phone at 134 or email at kemenkeu.prime@kemenkeu.go.id. Public information requests can also be made through the Ministry of Finance's Public Information Service (PPID), via e-ppid.kemenkeu.go.id, the m-PPID mobile application, email at ppid.setjen@kemenkeu.go.id, or by mailing physical letters to PPID Level 1 at the Ministry of Finance's Secretariat General.

Regarding complaints, LPDP has two channels tailored to the purpose. Complaints related to employee misconduct can be submitted through wise.kemenkeu.go.id, the Ministry of Finance's Whistleblowing System (WISE Kemenkeu). This mechanism allows for reporting violations such as corruption, theft, fraud, bribery, gratification, confidentiality breaches, ethical violations, extortion, asset embezzlement, fraud, conflicts of interest, and other unethical or illegal actions anonymously and independently.

In accordance with WISE Kemenkeu regulations, all complaints are followed up by the Investigation Inspectorate (IBI) or the Internal Compliance Unit (UKI). The follow-up results may include

- a recommendation to the authorized official to impose disciplinary sanctions on employees found to have violated discipline, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 94 of 2021 on Civil Servant Discipline;
- repayment of funds;
- referral of the case by UKI to IBI (if, during the complaint handling process, a serious disciplinary violation is suspected); and
- referral of the case by the Inspectorate General to Law Enforcement Agencies (if a criminal offense is suspected).

Meanwhile, complaints related to LPDP beneficiaries (scholarships or research grants) can be submitted through bantuan.lpdp.kemenkeu.go.id. These complaints are handled by the Internal Audit Unit.

Throughout 2023, LPDP processed complaints regarding awardees and alumni as follows.

Complaints Subject	Total Complaints
Complaints regarding alumni who have not fulfilled their contribution obligations in Indonesia	81%
Complaints regarding awardees who have violated selection requirements	7%
Complaints regarding awardees who have previously studied and/or obtained the same degree as the scholarship level they received	4%
Complaints regarding awardees who are employed while receiving the scholarship	1%
Complaints regarding awardees concerning other issues	7%

Appreciation

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

As we conclude this brief report, allow me, on behalf of the Board of Supervisors, to express our gratitude for your support and the contributions of various stakeholders who have assisted in overseeing our functions throughout 2023. We hope that this support will continue to accompany us in improving the performance quality of LPDP.

Once again, we extend our deepest appreciation to the Board of Directors and all LPDP personnel who have worked diligently, intelligently, and thoroughly in fulfilling the noble mission of enhancing the nation's human resources. LPDP has now stood for eleven years, a relatively young age, but equipped with sufficient experience in navigating the dynamics of the past decade.

The commitment and integrity demonstrated by the Board of Directors and LPDP personnel have truly ensured the effective use of every rupiah. We hope that new breakthroughs, both from LPDP's initiatives and collaborative programs, will continue, making LPDP more extensive, more inclusive, and **Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation.**

Jakarta, January 3, 2024

Heru Pambudi, S.E., L.L.M.

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

2.2 President Director's Report



*Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi
Wabarakatuh,
Salam sejahtera untuk kita semua,
Om Swastyastu,
Namo Buddhaya,
Salam Kebajikan.*

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

To open and commence the President Director's Report, allow me, on behalf of the management and all LPDP personnel, to express our gratitude to the Almighty God, whose unceasing grace has accompanied and blessed our work and dedication.

We also extend our utmost thanks to all stakeholders and the people of Indonesia for their cooperation and attention to LPDP throughout 2023. Although the pandemic and its challenges are not yet over, our shared vision for developing human resources and national competitiveness has maintained LPDP's positive performance. We present the LPDP 2022 Annual Report with the theme **Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation**.

Overview of Human Resource Quality Conditions

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

Like a fireworks display, its brilliance and exuberance are supported by well-prepared concepts, fuel, and a blazing ignition source. Similarly, the bright recognition of a progressive nation on the global stage is a result of dedicated human resource development and an outstanding innovation climate, supported by adequate funding.

Although we are still transitioning from the pandemic era, the nation's progress continues on the right track. According to the 2023 Human Development Index (HDI), Indonesia scored 0.725, indicating improvements in health, education, and income compared to previous years. However, this score remains below the average for high-income countries, with Indonesia ranking 108 out of 191 nations. This highlights the need for further improvements and the challenges ahead in becoming a bright global force.

Life expectancy has risen to 72 years, reflecting improvements in the health sector, including better facilities and infrastructure, as well as increased public health literacy.

In education, the School Participation Rate (SPR) has shown a positive trend. In 2023, the SPR for ages 7–12 reached 99.16%, ages 13–15 at 96.1%, ages 16–18 at 73.42%, and ages 19–23 at 28.96%. School participation decreases with age in Indonesia.

The Average Years of Schooling shows that Indonesians attend school for about 8.3 years on average, equivalent to junior high school (SNP), with some continuing to senior high school (SMA). This is a positive indicator, but there is an urgent need for acceleration, especially with increasing global competition.

In higher education, the figures are lower. The ratio of people with master's (S2) and doctoral (S3) degrees in Indonesia is only 0.45%, far behind neighboring countries like Malaysia, Vietnam, and Thailand, which reach 2.43%, and much further behind developed countries like the United States, Japan, Germany, Canada, and New Zealand, where the ratio is 9.80%.

Educational attainment also correlates with income levels. Indonesia's current Gross National Income (GNI) per capita is estimated at about USD 4,500 (approximately IDR 70 million). While this represents an increase from previous years, it remains relatively low compared to ASEAN countries such as Thailand (USD 7,000), Malaysia (USD 13,000), Singapore (USD 87,000), and Brunei (USD 88,000).

Indonesia's position on the Global Innovation Index (GII) also reflects the quality of its human resources. The GI measures and compares how countries manage innovation and the outcomes of these activities. The report from the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) places Indonesia at rank 61 out of 132 countries, an improvement of 12 ranks from the previous year. However, Indonesia still lags behind in areas such as budget allocation. The nation's research budget has never reached 1% of its Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), unlike developed nations such as China, Japan, and the United States, which allocate 2-3% of their GDP to research.

The task of improving the nation's human resources is urgent. Optimistic and rising numbers cannot simply be viewed as good news. Innovative, extensive, and inclusive breakthrough actions are necessary. This challenge must also be accompanied by addressing issues of access and equity. LPDP's role is continuously directed to fill these gaps through the management of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector and its utilization in various native and collaborative programs.

Achievements in 2023

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

Throughout its journey, LPDP has maintained the quality of its business processes and services, achieving even more extensive outcomes than before. As of December 31, 2023, LPDP's total Assets Under Management (AUM) reached IDR 145.05 trillion, consisting of the Education Endowment Fund or DAP (IDR 111.1 trillion), the Research Endowment Fund or DAPL (IDR 12.99 trillion), the Higher Education Endowment Fund or DAPT (IDR 10 trillion), the Culture Endowment Fund or DAKB (IDR 5 trillion), and non-Endowment Fund (cash) amounting to IDR 5.95 trillion.

The management of the Education Endowment Fund generated realized income of IDR 9.333 trillion, exceeding the target in the Budget Execution (Allotment) Document (DIPA) of IDR 8.014 trillion (116.45%).

This achievement was significantly higher, by IDR 2.947 trillion (46.17%), compared to the previous year, driven by several factors:

- O1 **An additional IDR 20 trillion in the Education Endowment Fund (DAP)**
- O2 **A strategic shift from deposits to government bonds**
- O3 **An increase in deposit interest rates following post-pandemic economic recovery**

Compared to the same period last year, investments in deposits in 2023 saw a decrease of IDR 7.951 billion, or 9.50% proportionally. In contrast, investments in government bonds increased by IDR 21.427 billion, or 7.59%, compared to the previous year. This reflects LPDP's success in shifting its investment strategy from deposits to bonds.

Budget realization recorded strong performance, reaching IDR 9,845,263,671,127 or 98.64% of the DIPA target of IDR 9,980,843,750,000. This was an increase of IDR 4,911,110,619,625 (99.53%) from the previous year. The optimal absorption in 2023 was partly due to the increased number of native scholarship awardees who began their studies, the addition of collaboration programs with technical ministries/agencies, and the early drafting of cooperation agreements for these programs, allowing for more efficient program implementation and disbursement throughout the year.

In terms of scholarship services, LPDP has continuously funded graduate students from various segments of Indonesian society, including public servants, military personnel, police officers, and groups from disadvantaged areas, through General Scholarship, Affirmative Scholarship and Targeted Scholarship. Since 2013, LPDP has provided education funding to a total of 45,500 individuals as of December 2023. In 2013 alone, LPDP conducted two scholarship selection cycles, approving 9,964 candidates, with 59.4% pursuing domestic programs and 40.6% studying abroad. This was a twofold increase from the previous year's total of 5,664 candidates.

LPDP plans to gradually increase the percentage of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) scholarship recipients, through both fully funded and co-funded programs with partner universities or countries. In the medium to long term, LPDP aims to raise the proportion of STEM programs up to 60%-70%. Currently, LPDP awardees are distributed between STEM (48%) and non-STEM fields (52%).

The extensive utilization of LPDP's scholarship funding is also demonstrated through collaborative programs with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag). The business processes

of these collaborative programs are managed by the respective ministries, while LPDP provides funding support.

In 2023, LPDP's collaboration with Kemendikbudristek succeeded in funding 14,883 beneficiaries for degree programs, achieving around 86% of the initial target of 17,244 people. For non-degree scholarship programs, we realized 315,962 beneficiaries, or around 98% of the target of 322,149 individuals. The total budget allocation for the LPDP - Kemendikbudristek collaboration program in 2023 is IDR 4.649 billion.

Realization of Collaborative Scholarship Programs with Ministry of Education and Culture from 2022 to 2023

(Achievements and targets are expressed in the unit of 'people', unless stated otherwise)



Year	Total Target (people)	Total Achievement (people)	Percentage of Achievement
2022	52,556	51,107	97.24%
2023	323,752	315,962	97.59%

In the Collaborative Scholarship program between LPDP and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag), the number of degree program scholarship recipients reached 3,393 individuals, or approximately 63.5% of the initial target of 5,335 individuals. For the non-degree program, 3,077 recipients were selected, or around 60.9% of the target, which was 11,615 individuals. We acknowledge that the achievement for both programs did not meet the target and showed a decline compared to the previous year.

Evaluations have been conducted, particularly to find ways to accelerate the selection process for both degree and non-degree programs under the collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, as the selection stages are still ongoing. The total budget allocation for the LPDP-Kemenag collaboration program in 2023 was IDR 1.338 billion, including allocations for pesantren (Islamic boarding schools).

Realization of Collaborative Scholarship Programs with the Ministry of Religious Affairs from 2022 to 2023

(Achievements and targets are expressed in the unit of 'people', unless stated otherwise)



Summary of scholarship realization

Note	2023 Budget (IDR)	Realization as of December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization as of December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Scholarship	8,898,855,094,000	8,863,641,520,142	99.60	4,190,005,000,899	4,673,636,519,243	111.54
● LPDP	4,386,138,272,000	4,361,244,061,178	99.43	2,601,523,284,054	1,759,720,777,124	67.64
● Kemendikbudristek	4,132,045,447,000	4,122,607,356,980	99.77	1,476,787,243,170	2,645,820,113,810	179.16
● Kemenag	380,671,375,000	379,790,101,984	99.77	111,694,473,675	268,095,628,309	240.03

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

In 2023, LPDP continued to fund multi-year research programs and facilitate monitoring and evaluation of BRIN and Kemendikbudristek's research. Following the directive from the Minister of Finance, who emphasized that the allocation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) should not be the sole source of funding for LPDP programs or services, LPDP has sought to develop funding collaborations, prioritizing its service portfolio, one of which is research funding.

Throughout 2023, LPDP disbursed IDR 349.69 billion for research funding, achieving 84.01% of the total target of IDR 416.235 billion. Besides the LPDP native research programs, research funding was also allocated for collaborative programs with BRIN, financed by the Research Endowment Fund and Kemendikbudristek, which draws from the Education Endowment Fund. Specifically, the research funding realization was as follows: LPDP achieved 78.69% of the target, Kemendikbudristek reached 92.36%, and BRIN achieved 78.94%.

For LPDP's native research programs, the 2023 funding realization amounted to IDR 91.829 billion, a sharp decrease of -38.10% from the IDR 148.352 billion realized in 2022. This decline was due to the absence of new selections for the RISPRO Competitive scheme, with disbursements only made for ongoing research projects according to contract terms.

On the other hand, in collaboration with Kemendikbudristek, LPDP disbursed IDR 139.461 billion for research funding, an increase of 225.94% from the previous year's realization, as there were continued disbursements for RISPRO Mandatory PRIME, UKICIS,

Academic Knowledge (DIKTI), and Applied Knowledge (DIKSI) programs that had been contracted in the previous year.

Under the collaboration with BRIN, LPDP successfully disbursed IDR 118.408 billion for research funding, marking a significant increase of 111.06% compared to the previous year's realization. This increase was due to the disbursement of funds for the new RIM program. The realization of these research funding services is summarized in the following table.

Summary of research funding realization

Note	2023 Budget (IDR)	Realization as of December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization as of December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Research Funding	416,235,779,000	349,698,702,720	84.01	247,241,383,909	102,457,835,074	41.44
● LPDP	115,235,779,000	91,829,375,031	79.69	148,352,210,105	(56,522,835,074)	-38.10
● Kemendikbudristek	151,000,000,000	139,461,053,794	92.36	42,787,277,241	96,673,776,553	225.94
● BRIN	150,000,000,000	118,408,273,895	78.94	56,101,896,563	62,306,377,332	111.06

As of December 31, 2023, LPDP had funded 2,791 research projects with a total value of IDR 2.66 trillion. Of this amount, 1,853 research projects were still ongoing, with funding valued at IDR 1.86 trillion, while 938 research projects had been completed, with funding amounting to IDR 794.19 billion.

We would like to inform you that in 2023, LPDP continued the disbursement of the Higher Education Endowment Fund, totaling IDR 458.311 billion. This realization saw a 56.61% increase from the previous year, due to an increase in the number of universities benefiting from the

Higher Education Endowment Fund, from 16 Legal Entity State Universities (PTN-BH) in 2022 to 21 PTN-BH in 2023. This funding support reflects LPDP's commitment to improving the quality of higher education in Indonesia so that it can compete globally.

Modernization and technological development must not compromise cultural preservation. Therefore, in 2023, LPDP also continued to disburse the benefits of the Culture Endowment Fund to 230 recipients. The targeted funding was IDR 47 billion, with a realization of IDR 44.755 billion, achieving 95.22%.

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

Throughout 2023, LPDP established 18 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and four Sub-KPIs. In accordance with KMK No. 300 of 2022 on Performance Management within the Ministry of Finance, which serves as a guideline for LPDP in setting performance targets, these targets can be measured using index units or percentages. One KPI with code 4b-N, related to Regulatory Performance Value, was not implemented at

the LPDP level due to ongoing processes at the Ministry of Finance's General Bureau, and thus the value could not be calculated (N/A). However, thanks to the discipline of the Board of Directors and all LPDP personnel in fulfilling their mandate and responsibilities, the organization achieved an Organizational Performance Score of 115.63, higher than the 2022 score of 114.05, and exceeding the 2021 score of 105.99.

Organizational Performance Score 2023

Grand Total  115.63

SO/KPI Code	Strategic Objectives (KPI)	Target	Realization	Index
1a-CP	Return on Fund Management	100%	161.99%	120.00
1b-CP	Index of Talents and High-Quality Research Outputs	4.0	4.63	115.75
1b-1-CP	Index of High-Quality Talents	3.875	4.26	109.86
1b-2-CP	Index of High-Quality Outputs	4.25	5.00	117.65
1c-N	LPDP Stakeholder and Public Perception Index	4.1	4.60	112.20
2a-CP	Public Satisfaction Rate for LPDP Services	100	102.22	102.22
2b-N	Service Delivery Speed for LPDP	95%	132.75%	120.00
3a-N	Global Networking Collaboration Achievement Index	100%	120%	120.00
4a-N	LPDP Financial Statements Quality Level	4.0	5.0	120.00
4b-N	Regulatory Performance Value	85%	N/A	N/A
5a-N	LPDP Priority Program Achievement Index	80%	100%	120.00
5b-N	Reliability Level of Research Funding Service Management	100%	120%	120.00
5b-1-N	Completion Rate of Scholarship Monitoring and Evaluation Cooperation with Universities	80%	100%	120.00
5b-2-N	Follow-up Percentage on University Move Results for Scholarship Recipients	80%	100%	120.00
5c-N	Reliability Level of Research Funding Service Management	100%	100%	120.00
6a-CP	Kemenuk-Satu Culture Strengthening Index	100	110.82	110.82
6b-CP	Quality Management Level Of LPDP Human Resources	100	114.12	114.12
7a-CP	Budget Execution Performance Index	100	120	120.00
7b-CP	BLU Independence Level	82.50%	100%	120.00
8a-CP	Strategic ICT System Development Index for General Secretariat	100%	120%	120.00
8b-N	Completion Percentage of Integrated Information System Phase II	80%	100%	120.00
9a-N	Completion Percentage of Follow-up on Internal and External Audit Recommendations	90%	100%	111.11

Strategic Objectives

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

In measuring the achievement of organizational goals, LPDP translates these into strategic objectives, which are statements about what LPDP aims to achieve (output/ outcome) or what LPDP intends to do (process) within the next year. The strategic objectives that LPDP aims to achieve are grouped into four perspectives, namely:

01 Stakeholder Perspective

In this perspective, we assess the extent to which LPDP considers and meets the needs of stakeholders. This can be achieved by striving to attain the strategic objective of being the Best Regional Manager.

02 Customer Perspective

From the customer's perspective, success is measured by achieving the quality target in the form of a service user satisfaction index that has been established. The service user satisfaction index measures how well the services provided by LPDP meet user expectations.

03 Internal Process Perspective

In this perspective, we assess the extent to which LPDP develops a series of activities and processes to create and deliver service products to meet the needs of service recipients. This series of activities and processes is translated into several strategic objectives, such as reliable planning, dependable scholarship management, effective research management, and strengthening governance to support LPDP services.

04 Learning and Growth Perspective

In this perspective, we assess the extent to which LPDP builds the necessary infrastructure to create long-term growth and performance improvement. The infrastructure that needs to be developed includes human resources, equipment, and finance. Within this perspective, LPDP establishes several strategic objectives that encompass these four infrastructures, namely competitive human resources, a healthy and high-performing organization, service automation (e-PRIME), and optimal budget execution.

- Competitive human resources refer to those who can build the organization to achieve competitive advantage, possessing the right leadership, effectively utilizing all received information, and having the necessary competencies for organizational success.

- A healthy organization is one that meets internal condition criteria, which include direction, accountability, coordination and control, external orientation, leadership, innovation and learning, capability, motivation, culture, and climate.

- Service automation is LPDP's effort to realize e-government. Through electronically managed services, LPDP aims to provide more efficient, accurate, and real-time services.

- Optimal budget execution is aimed at providing effective financial support for LPDP's tasks.

Furthermore, these strategic objectives can be mapped in the following strategic map. The Strategic Map is an instrument panel that illustrates the interrelationship and contribution of each strategic objective in supporting other strategic objectives to realize the vision and mission. This strategic map is expected to facilitate LPDP in communicating the overall strategy to all members of the organization. With the strategic map, LPDP's vision and mission are clearly defined along with a complete management process (input/resources, internal processes, and output/outcomes).

Strategic Map

Stakeholder Perspective

- Minister of Finance
- Board of Trustees
- Supervisory Board
- House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

High
Credibility of
LPDP

Customer Perspective

- Society (Indonesian citizens)
- Ministries/Institutions/
Regional Governments
- Higher Education Institutions
- Research Institutions
- Industry

Reliable
Investment
and Service
Management

Internal Process Perspective

Reliable Investment
and Service
Management

Optimal Talents/
Research Results

Learning and Growth Perspective

Optimal
Organization and
Human Resources

Credible and Accountable
Management of State
Finances and Assets

Value-Added Risk
Management,
Control, and Internal
Supervision

Envisioning 2024

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

The economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2023 was recorded at 5.17% (year-on-year), an increase from the previous quarter's growth of 5.04% (year-on-year). This growth is primarily driven by strong domestic demand, reflected in rising household and government consumption, as well as increased investment, despite a decline in export performance due to weakening global economic conditions and falling commodity prices. The Bank Indonesia Governor's Board Meeting (RDG) in 2023 decided to maintain the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (BITDRR) at 5.75%, the Deposit Facility interest rate at 5.00%, and the Lending Facility interest rate at 6.50%. This decision is consistent with monetary policy aimed at ensuring inflation remains controlled within a target range of 2.5±1% in 2024. The focus of monetary policy is directed towards strengthening the stabilization of the Rupiah exchange rate to mitigate the impacts of uncertainties in global financial markets.

Based on the above macroeconomic conditions, the 2024 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is also aimed at remaining responsive and flexible as a shock absorber to maintain public purchasing power and continue economic recovery. However, at the same time, the APBN must also ensure it remains healthy and sustainable.

The government will support the consolidation of the APBN towards a deficit of below 3% next year. The government and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia have agreed on the basic assumptions of macroeconomic fundamentals in the 2024 APBN, which include an economic growth target of 5.2%, controlled inflation of 2.8%, an exchange rate of IDR 15,000/USD, and a 10-year government bonds interest rate of 6.7%.

The budget allocation ceiling for ministries/agencies will also be maintained to continue driving economic growth but in a more efficient, effective, and productive manner. In line with the Minister of Finance's direction regarding one of the APBN focuses to enhance productivity through spending in the human resources sector and reforms in education, health, and social welfare (social assistance), LPDP has an important role in realizing this. LPDP will optimally and measurably manage the investments of the Education Endowment Fund to benefit the community and support economic recovery through scholarship and research funding.

As the last year of implementing the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024, the government aims to increase the endowment fund's capacity with an additional IDR 15 trillion this year. Through careful fund management principles, investment portfolios, and return rates, the Education Endowment Fund managed by LPDP is projected to generate returns of around IDR 7.416 trillion. This fund will be allocated for all LPDP programs, both native and collaborative.

In 2024, LPDP is optimistic about selecting 7,000 of the nation's brightest individuals for the Native LPDP Scholarship Program. For the Collaborative Scholarship Program with the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbudristek), the target is to reach 10,805 degree scholarship recipients and 245,340 non-degree scholarship recipients. Meanwhile, in partnership with the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag), LPDP aims to support 835 degree scholarship recipients and 18,784 non-degree scholarship recipients.

In the research program, LPDP continues to provide funding for RISPRO programs, both native and collaborative. Ambitious projections to improve the nation's research and innovation climate are realized through budgetary commitments. In 2024, LPDP's RISPRO funding is targeted to be disbursed from both the Education Endowment Fund (DAP) and the Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), as follows:

DAP Research Services: IDR 530,620,786,000

-  LPDP Native Research IDR 170,620,786,000
-  Collaborative Research (Mandatory) with the Ministry of Education and Culture IDR 360,000,000,000

DAPL Research Services with BRIN: IDR 326,136,475,000

-  RIIM Competition Scheme IDR 253,500,000,000
-  RIIM Health Innovation Product Testing Scheme IDR 3,750,000,000
-  RIIM Expedition Scheme IDR 16,336,475,000
-  RIIM Start-Up Scheme IDR 12,400,000,000
-  RIIM Collaborative Research Scheme IDR 36,000,000,000
-  RIIM Award Scheme IDR 450,000,000
-  National Talent Management Scheme IDR 3,700,000,000

DAPT Research Services: IDR 675,000,000,000

DAKB Services: IDR 337,500,000,000

Research funded by LPDP will continue to align with the National Research Priority Focus (PRN) set forth in the Minister of Research and Technology Regulation No. 38 of 2019, which includes:

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|----|--|
| 01 | Food | 06 | Defense and Security |
| 02 | Energy | 07 | Maritime |
| 03 | Health | 08 | Social Humanities, Education, Arts, and Culture |
| 04 | Transportation | 09 | Multidisciplinary and Cross-Sectoral |
| 05 | Engineering | | |

LPDP has also formulated several general policies that will guide its services, including:



Intensification of Affirmative Scholarship involves increasing awardees in 96 disadvantaged areas, enhancing awardees in Papua and West Papua, and increasing awardees from underprivileged and disabled backgrounds. Additionally, there will be an expansion of Co-Funding Scholarships for Collaborative and Targeted Programs, as well as the development of the Student Loan (Interest Loan Assistance) service.



Enhancement of Alumni Contributions: LPDP alumni act as a 'think tank' through expertise groups and programs such as Leadership Enrichment, Appendix, and Development. These programs provide mentoring during the study period for LPDP awardees, enhancing soft skills, fostering concern for national development agendas, and aiding career development.



Refinement of Scholarship Services in both public and private sectors. The public sector includes Medical Specialist Scholarship in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Academic and Vocational Educator Scholarship with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology. Meanwhile, the private sector encompasses Scholarships for Strategic Industrial Sectors: Downstreaming (Minerals, Agriculture, Fisheries/Marine), Green Industry, and Digital Industry, as well as Entrepreneurship Scholarship in Higher Education.



Optimization of investment management to achieve the best returns, in order to enhance the capacity of scholarship programs and research funding.



Maintaining LPDP's Role as a Fiscal Tool.



Optimization of research funding for the development of startup products/technologies that support green/blue/digital economic growth and funding for industry collaboration research.



Implementation of investment management that supports national strategic projects and a sustainable financial ecosystem.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

Throughout 2023, there have been no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors. Currently, LPDP is led by:

Andin Hadiyanto

LPDP President Director

Emmanuel Agust Hartono

LPDP Financial and General Director

Dwi Larso

LPDP Scholarship Director

Conclusion

Honorable readers and stakeholders,

With a commitment to uphold the vision of developing the nation's human resources, the Board of Directors and all LPDP staff continue to formulate plans and implement programs that are increasingly massive and inclusive, both in terms of funding amounts and the scope of beneficiaries. We also ensure that every Rupiah managed can be channeled effectively to provide maximum benefits to the widest segments of society.

Before concluding this report, allow me to express my gratitude for the appreciation and recognition received from various parties. Such appreciation and recognition motivate all involved to work harder, ensuring that the existence of LPDP can be felt more by the community.

Muhammad Oriza

LPDP Investment Director

Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso

LPDP Research Facilitation Director

We also acknowledge that there are still many areas for improvement that need to be addressed by LPDP. With various limitations, shortcomings, and ongoing dynamics, LPDP requires cooperation from all stakeholders. Challenges can be faced, opportunities can be created, and sustainability will continue to be maintained. We can liken ourselves to fireworks that explode in the dark night, bringing light and colors that highlight the beauty amidst darkness. Similarly, the progress we have achieved in 2023 gives us a glimpse of how bright and radiant Indonesia's future can be.

Happy celebrating the radiant progress of the nation!

Jakarta, January 3, 2024



Andin Hadiyanto
LPDP President Director

2.3 Statement of Responsibility for the Annual Report

STATEMENT FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ABOUT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LPDP ANNUAL REPORT

We, the undersigned, declare that all information in the LPDP Annual Report 2023 has been presented comprehensively, and we take full responsibility for the accuracy of the contents of the Annual Report and the LPDP Financial Statements.

This statement is made truthfully.

Jakarta, January 3, 2024



Andin Hadiyanto

LPDP President Director



Emmanuel Agust Hartono

LPDP Financial and General Director



Dwi Larso

LPDP Scholarship Director



Muhammad Oriza

LPDP Investment Director



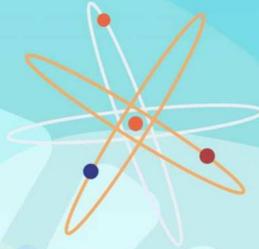
Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso

LPDP Research Facilitation Director



03 LPDP Profile

Shimmer of Hope for the Nation



Composed of chemical elements with different roles, fireworks always create mesmerizing patterns and colors. In the same way, LPDP consistently upholds noble values, vision, and mission, while maintaining a solid organizational structure to support the dreams of the nation's youth.



3.1 Overview of LPDP

The Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) is a non-echelon unit within the Ministry of Finance responsible for managing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, ensuring the sustainability of educational programs for future generations. Several educational programs, such as scholarship and research funding, require continuous financial support each year. With a funding scheme derived from the endowment fund, multi-year programs are guaranteed to be sustainable.

The allocation of endowment funds each year in the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) will cumulatively increase the value of the endowment. The utilization of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector is not carried out through a spending scheme but rather by investing the funds, with the returns from these investments being used to support various educational programs. To achieve optimal growth, the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector is also invested across a diversified portfolio with controlled risk levels.

Institution Name
Indonesia Endowment Fund
for Education (LPDP)

Date Established
January 30, 2012

Legal Basis of Establishment
Decree of the Minister of Finance
Number 18/KMK.05/2012
regarding the designation of
LPDP as a government institution
implementing the financial model
of a Public Service Agency (BLU)

Establishment Objective
To manage the Endowment
Funds in the Education Sector

Number of Employees
218 employees
(as of December 31, 2023)

Address
Gedung Danadyaksa,
Jl. Cikini Raya No. 91 A-D,
Kec. Menteng,
Central Jakarta

Phone
134

Website
lpdp.kemendikau.go.id





3.2 Brief History

The 1945 State Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) mandates that at least twenty percent of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN) is allocated for education functions.

In 2010, the Government and the House of Representatives (DPR) of the Republic of Indonesia agreed through Law No. 2 of 2010 concerning the amended APBN 2010 that a portion of the funds allocated for education functions in the amended 2010 APBN would be designated as the National Education Development Fund (DPPN). This fund is managed using an endowment fund management mechanism by a Public Service Agency (BLU).

In 2011, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Education and Culture agreed that the management of the DPPN and the utilization of the returns from this fund would be implemented by the Ministry of Finance (Kemendikbudristek), supported by officials and staff from both ministries.

The Minister of Finance, through the Minister of Finance Regulation (PMK) No. 252/PMK.01/2011 dated December 28, 2011, established the Organization and Governance of the Educational Fund Management Institution as a non-echelon institution directly responsible to the Minister of Finance, adhering to policies set by the LPDP Supervisory Board, which consists of the Minister of Education and Culture, the Minister of Finance, and the Minister of Religious Affairs. Through the Decree of the Minister of Finance (KMK) No. 18/KMK.05/2012 dated January 30, 2012, the LPDP was designated as a government agency that applies the BLU financial pattern.

Furthermore, to enhance accountability and transparency in the management of the education endowment fund, the Government established Presidential Regulation (Perpres) No. 12 of 2019 concerning the Education Endowment Fund. The strategic policy direction in managing the Education Endowment Fund (DAP) is established by the LPDP Supervisory Board, consisting of nine ministerial ranks.

The LPDP is entrusted with managing other endowment funds besides the DPPN, namely the Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), the Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB), and the Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT), following the issuance of Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2021 regarding Endowment Funds in the Education Sector.

Under this regulation, programs utilizing Endowment Funds in the Education Sector are conducted by the LPDP in collaboration with

- The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek),
- The Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag), and
- The National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN).

In 2022, the LPDP was designated as a Government Investment Operator (OIP) with broader investment authority. The LPDP is now authorized to invest in short-term and/or long-term investment instruments in the form of securities and non securities both domestically and abroad. The investment returns can be used to fund all activities that support the LPDP's commitment targets.

Entering its eleventh year in 2023, the LPDP continues to play a strategic role in maintaining the quality of human resources (HR) and advancing national innovation. The increasing number of managed Endowment Funds in the Education Sector is directly proportional to the expanding coverage of beneficiaries. This year, the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector received an additional allocation of IDR 20 trillion, bringing the total to IDR 139.11 trillion.



3.3 Vision, Mission, and Values

The burst of fireworks does not ignite and explode out of nowhere; it begins with a launch from the lowest point. Similarly, the journey of this nation in building progress is supported by LPDP, channeling every Rupiah generated from the Endowment Funds in the Education Sector to help the fireworks ascend, point by point, to greater heights. The beauty of the fireworks' glow symbolizes the "vision" that LPDP strives to achieve.



Vision

To become the best fund management institution at the regional level in order to prepare the future leaders and encourage innovation for a prosperous, democratic and just Indonesia.



Mission

The vision of a beautiful firework display certainly requires an ignition source; the actors must focus on the steps or actions needed to bring it to life. Just as the bright glow of fireworks needs fuel and a spark to ignite, LPDP's vision also requires guiding steps, which are then translated into the mission of LPDP.



To prepare Indonesia's future leaders and professionals through education financing



To ensure the continuity of education funding for the next generation through optimal management of the education endowment



To encourage strategic and/or innovative research that is implementable and creates added value through research funding

Values

The destination is now in sight, with the beautiful burst of fireworks ready to light up the sky. The actions to ignite them are also prepared. The light show, however, will be even more breathtaking with orchestrated guidance, deciding what colors will appear, what shapes will form, and when each firework will explode, all intertwined in harmonious coordination. This orchestration is what LPDP translates into values, a set of guiding principles that foster a shared understanding of what is important, creating a sense of cohesion, collaboration, and joint productivity toward a common goal.

As part of the Ministry of Finance, LPDP embraces the following values:

Integrity

Think, say, behave, and act properly and correctly and uphold the code of ethics and moral principles. We embodied this value in these primary conducts:

- Be honest, sincere, and trustworthy
- Act transparently and consistently
- Maintain dignity and avoid despicable things
- Responsible for work
- Be objective



Professionalism

Work thoroughly and accurately on the basis of the best competencies with full responsibility and high commitment. We embodied this value in these primary conducts:

- Have broad skills and knowledge
- Have high self-confidence
- Work efficiently and effectively, work smart, fast, carefully, and thoroughly
- Work sincerely

Synergy

Build and ensure productive internal cooperative relationships and harmonious partnerships with stakeholders to produce useful and quality works. We embodied this value in these primary conducts:

- Have good faith, trust, and respect each other
- Communicate with an open attitude and respect differences
- Find and implement the best solution
- Result oriented that added value



Services

Providing services that meet stakeholder satisfaction that are carried out wholeheartedly, transparently, quickly, accurately, and safely. We embodied this value in these primary conducts:

- Serve with stakeholder satisfaction oriented
- Avoid the arrogance of power
- Be friendly and polite
- Be proactive and responsive

Perfection

Always making efforts to improve in all areas to be and to provide the best. We embodied this value in these primary conducts:

- Make continuous improvement
- Forward-looking and adaptive
- Develop innovation and creativity
- Environmental care



3.4 Duties and Functions

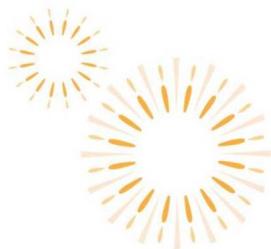
As a public institution, the duties and functions of the LPDP have been officially outlined in PMK No. 47/PMK.01/2020 regarding the Organization and Work Procedures of the LPDP. Under this regulation, the LPDP is tasked with managing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector in accordance with policies set by the Minister of Finance based on laws and regulations.

The following are the functions performed by the LPDP:

- 01 Planning, implementing, and developing investment activities
- 02 Planning, implementing, and developing scholarship programs
- 03 Planning, implementing, and developing research funding facilitation
- 04 Coordinating the implementation of duties, providing guidance, and administrative and technical support to all organizational elements within the LPDP
- 05 Conducting internal audits on the LPDP's tasks
- 06 Performing other functions assigned by the Minister of Finance

3.5 Services

The general services of LPDP involve managing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector and distributing it for scholarship programs and research funding. The Endowment Fund in the Education Sector originates from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN). As reflected in the term "endowment" in its name, these funds cannot be used for expenditures; instead, they must first be managed through various investment instruments. This clearly represents the state's commitment to providing budgetary support to sustain the progress of the nation.



A. Fund Development Services

The development of LPDP's funds is carried out through two main activities:

01 Management of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector

This involves fund development by making investments in various instruments to achieve the expected returns.

02 Management of Other Funding Sources

This includes grants, collaborations with communities, companies, and optimizing the commercialization of research results and other business outcomes.

B. Fund Distribution Services

In the Fund Distribution Services, the funds disbursed come from fund development or Administration Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP). These funds are used to finance scholarships and research funding.

01 Scholarships

LPDP's scholarship services will not only be managed solely by LPDP but will also in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) and the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag).

02 Research Funding

LPDP's research funding, known as the Innovative and Productive Research Program (RISPRO), is a flagship research funding program aimed at the commercialization or implementation of research results. This program is expected to provide added value and/or innovation.

03 Cultural Activity Funding

Funding for cultural activities is managed by the Directorate General (Ditjen) of Culture. This program's funding uses the Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB), also known as the Dana Indonesiana.

04 University Activity Funding

Funding for university program activities is managed by the Directorate General (Ditjen) of Higher Education (Dikti) and universities to improve campus rankings towards becoming a World-Class University. This program's funding uses the Research Endowment Fund (DAPL).

3.6 Organizational Structure



The organizational structure provides a framework that enables the organization to function effectively, strategize, and achieve its goals efficiently. This is very similar to how fireworks are designed and managed to create a spectacular show. Both the organizational structure and the planning of fireworks require careful coordination, risk management, and quality control to achieve successful outcomes.

Further explanation regarding LPDP's organizational structure is as follows.

A. Directorate of Finance and General Affairs

The Directorate of Finance and General Affairs is led by the Director of Finance and General Affairs, who is responsible for coordinating the implementation of tasks, coaching, and providing administrative and technical support to all elements within the LPDP organization.

The Directorate of Finance and General carries out the following functions:

1. Preparation of strategic plans and business and budget plans, treasury, accounting, and reporting
2. Management of organizational affairs, administration, human resources, and information technology
3. Implementation of administrative affairs, household affairs, and management of state property
4. Preparation of regulations and legal considerations, as well as managing communication and information services
5. Preparation and implementation of internal compliance monitoring and risk management

The Directorate of Finance and General Affairs consists of four divisions:

1. Finance Division

This division is tasked with coordinating and preparing strategic plans, business and budget plans, treasury, accounting, and reporting.

2. Human Resource and Information Technology Management Division

This division is responsible for preparing the management of organizational affairs, administration, human resources, state property, and information technology.

3.7 Board of Trustees



Chair

Muhadjir Effendy

Coordinating Minister of Human Development and Cultural Affairs



Vice-Chair

Sri Mulyani Indrawati

Minister of Finance



Member

Nadiem Makarim

Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology



Member

Yaqut Cholil Qoumas

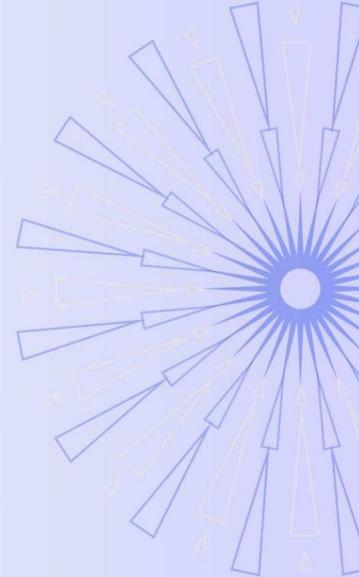
Minister of Religious Affairs



Member

Laksana Tri Handoko

Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency



In the governance structure of LPDP, the Board of Trustees holds a position responsible for providing strategic policy directions in the management of the Education Endowment Fund. The strategic policy directions of the Board of Trustees establish at least the following:

- Priority fields in service programs
- Affirmative policies in service programs considering conditions, regions, specific community groups, and/or government policies in accordance with applicable laws and regulations
- Proportions for the use of endowment fund results in the field of education
- Division of tasks in the implementation of service programs by ministries/technical agencies and/or LPDP
- Other matters proposed by Board of Trustees members

The Board of Trustees consists of five ministers:

- 01 Coordinating Minister of Human Development and Cultural Affairs as Chair and Member
- 02 Minister of Finance as Vice-Chair and Member

- 03 Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology as Member
- 04 Minister of Religious Affairs as Member

- 05 Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency as Member

01

Muhadjir Effendy



Coordinating Minister of Human Development and Cultural Affairs

Prof. Dr. Muhadjir Effendy, M.A.P. completed his undergraduate education at the Faculty of Education Science, Universitas Negeri Malang (UNM, formerly IKIP Malang). He then pursued a master's degree at Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) with a Master of Public Administration (M.A.P.) degree and obtained a doctorate in military sociology from Universitas Airlangga.

Before entering the government sector, Muhadjir Effendy had a long career in higher education, serving as the Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang (UHM) for three terms (2000-2016). His new career in government began when he was appointed Minister of Education and Culture from 2016 to 2019 in the Working Cabinet of President Joko Widodo. In the second term of President Joko Widodo's administration, he was appointed as Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Cultural Affairs (Menko PMK).

02

Sri Mulyani Indrawati



Minister of Finance

Dr. Sri Mulyani Indrawati, S.E., M.Sc., Ph.D. obtained her Bachelor's degree in Economics from the Universitas Indonesia (UI). She continued her master's and doctoral studies at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, USA, in economics. She has been a lecturer and researcher at the Faculty of Economics, Universitas Indonesia (FEUI) and contributed to the development of curricula and research in economics. Sri Mulyani also served as Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund (IMF), representing 12 Southeast Asian countries from 2002 to 2004.

Sri Mulyani Indrawati was first appointed as Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia in 2005 under President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's administration. She served until 2010 before taking on the role of Managing Director and Chief Operating Officer at the World Bank. In 2016, Sri Mulyani was reappointed as Minister of Finance by President Joko Widodo, continuing to serve in that capacity. As Vice Chair of the LPDP Board of Trustees, Sri Mulyani plays a strategic role in ensuring that the LPDP scholarship program continues to run and pays attention to the contributions of LPDP alumni.

03

Nadiem Makarim



Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology

Nadiem Anwar Makarim, B.A., M.B.A. completed his undergraduate education at Brown University, USA, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in International Relations. He then pursued his master's studies and earned a Master of Business Administration (M.B.A.) from Harvard Business School, USA. Before serving as Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, Nadiem Makarim successfully founded Gojek, a technology company providing transportation and various other app-based services.

Nadiem Makarim was appointed as Minister of Education and Culture in 2019 by President Joko Widodo. In 2021, the ministry he led underwent a name change to the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek), with the addition of the research and technology sectors to its portfolio. Nadiem Makarim has focused his efforts on transforming Indonesia's education system through various innovative initiatives, one of his flagship programs being Merdeka Belajar.

04

Yaqut Cholil Qoumas



Minister of Religious Affairs

K.H. Yaqut Cholil Qoumas Often referred to as Gus Yaqut, he pursued higher education at the Universitas Indonesia (UI). However, he is more widely known for his roles in social and religious organizations than for his academic background. Before becoming the Minister of Religious Affairs, Yaqut Cholil Qoumas was active in Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), one of the largest religious organizations in Indonesia. He previously served as the Chairman of GP Ansor, a youth organization under the NU umbrella, where he was recognized for various initiatives and programs that support tolerance and harmony among religious communities.

Yaqut Cholil Qoumas was appointed as the Minister of Religious Affairs by President Joko Widodo in December 2020. In his capacity as Minister of Religious Affairs, he is responsible for various religious affairs in Indonesia, including religious education and the management of religious educational institutions. His focus areas include strengthening religious moderation, improving the quality of religious education, and enhancing the management of haji and umrah. He advocates for inclusivity and tolerance among religious communities and strives to ensure that religious educational institutions can positively contribute to national development.

05

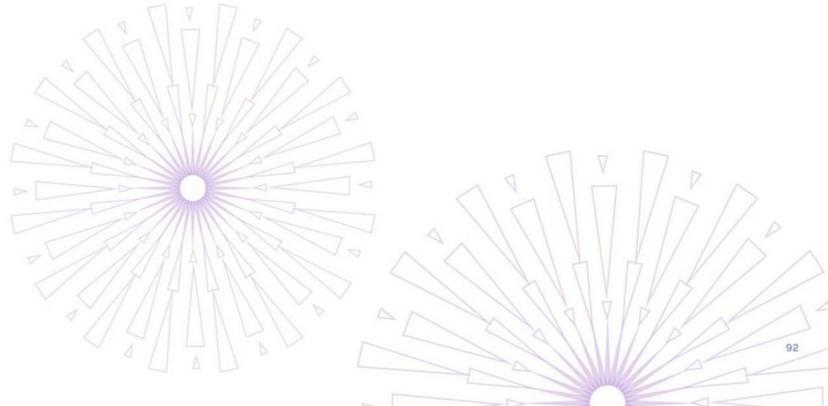
Laksana Tri Handoko



Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency

Prof. Dr. Laksana Tri Handoko, M.Sc. completed his undergraduate studies in Physics at Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM). He then pursued his master's and doctoral studies at Hiroshima University, Japan, in Theoretical Physics. Before serving as Head of BRIN, Laksana Tri Handoko was a researcher and lecturer at the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), where he also served as Head of the Physics Research Center. Laksana Tri Handoko is recognized as one of Indonesia's leading physicists with numerous scientific publications in international journals.

Laksana Tri Handoko was appointed Head of BRIN in 2021. BRIN is a new agency responsible for coordinating, developing, and managing research and innovation in Indonesia. As Head of BRIN, Laksana Tri Handoko focuses on improving the quality and quantity of research and innovation in Indonesia. He encourages collaboration between various research institutions, universities, and industries to create a better research ecosystem that has a real impact on national development.



3.8 Supervisory Board Profile



Chair

Heru Pambudi

Secretary General
of the Ministry of
Finance



Member

Suharti

Secretary General of the
Ministry of Education,
Culture, Research, and
Technology



Member

**Rr. Nur Tri Aries
Suestiningtyas**

Secretary to the
National Research and
Innovation Agency



Member

Nizar Ali

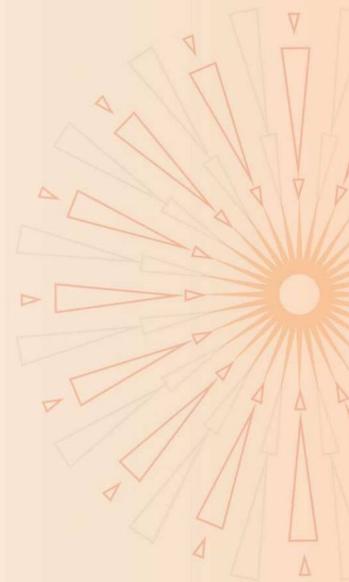
Secretary
General of the
Ministry of
Religious Affairs



Member

Lincoln Arsyad

Professor at the Faculty
of Economics and
Business, Universitas
Gadjah Mada



In addition to the Board of Trustees, there is a Supervisory Board within:

1. the structure of LPDP management that oversees the management of the Endowment Funds in the Education Sector by the Directors;
2. the implementation of the Business Strategy Plan (Renstra) by the Directors
3. the execution of the Business and Budget Plan (RBA) by the Directors; and
4. the implementation of laws and regulations.

Here is the formation of the LPDP Supervisory Board:

01 One official from the Ministry of Finance as Chair

02 One official from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology

03 One official from the National Research and Innovation Agency

04 One official from the Ministry of Religious Affairs

05 One member from the experts

01 Heru Pambudi



Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance

Born in Bondowoso on February 11, 1970, Heru Pambudi, SE, LL.M. completed his undergraduate studies in Management Economics at the Universitas Indonesia (UI), earning his Bachelor of Economics degree in 1996. He pursued his master's degree in Law at the University of Newcastle Upon Tyne, England, graduating in 2001.

In 1992, Heru Pambudi began his career as a Civil Servant (PNS) in the Ministry of Finance, specifically in the Directorate of Verification, Directorate General of Customs and Excise. He has held several positions, including Head of the Customs and Excise Section II in 2002 and Head of the Import Section in 2003. In 2007, he was promoted to Head of the Type A4 Customs and Excise Service Office in Tanjung Uban, and in 2008, he served as Head of the International Cooperation Sub-Directorate III.

On March 26, 2010, Heru Pambudi was promoted to an Evaluation Expert in Customs and Excise Services and Revenue. A year later, he became the Head of the Regional Office of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise in Sulawesi. On March 19, 2015, he was appointed Director of Customs and Excise Revenue and Regulations. On July 1, 2015, Heru was trusted with the position of Director General of Customs and Excise at the Ministry of Finance. Subsequently, he was appointed Secretary General on March 12, 2021.

In recognition of his dedication, President of the Republic of Indonesia awarded Heru Pambudi the Satyalancana Karya Satya XX award.

02 Suharti



Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology

Born in Lampung in November 1963, Ir. Suharti, M.A., Ph.D. completed her undergraduate studies in Community Nutrition and Family Resources at Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) from 1987 to 1991.

She then continued her studies in Applied Economics at the University of Michigan, United States (1998-1999), and obtained her Ph.D. in Demographic and Social Research Institute at the Australian National University (2009-2013).

Suharti began her career at the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) in 1994 as Head of the Academic Facilities Subdivision in the Higher Education Section of the Bureau of Religion, Education, Culture, and Sports. She also served as Director of Population, Women's Empowerment, and Child Protection at Bappenas in 2014.

Within the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, Suharti has held various positions, including Member of the Gender Working Group in Education (2003-2009) and Head of the Planning and Foreign Cooperation Bureau (2016-2019). She has also held important positions in the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, such as Deputy Governor for Population Control and Housing (2019-2021), Chair of the Jakarta Development Collaboration Network (2020-2021), and Chair of the Collaboration and Partnership Sector of the COVID-19 Acceleration Task Force (2020-2021).

On August 24, 2021, Suharti was entrusted with the position of Secretary General of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

03 Rr. Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas



Secretary to the National Research and Innovation Agency

Since January 31, 2019, Dra. Rr Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas, M.A. has served as the Secretary to LIPI, which merged into BRIN in 2021. Prior to this, Nur served as Head of the Cooperation, Law, and Public Relations Bureau (BKHH) at LIPI since 2014. She holds a bachelor's degree in International Relations from Universitas Padjajaran (Unpad), graduating in 1994.

Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas obtained her Master of Arts in International Studies from Griffith University, Australia, in 2010. She began her career at LIPI as a staff member in the international cooperation field in the Science and Technology Cooperation Bureau (BKI) in 1994. Since 1999, she has held the position of Head of the Bilateral Cooperation Subdivision at BKI LIPI, later transitioning to Head of the Foreign Cooperation Subdivision in the same unit in 2001. Her career continued as Head of the Cooperation Section at the Bureau of Cooperation and Dissemination of Science and Technology (BKPI) LIPI from 2005.

In 2013, Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas was appointed Head of Public Relations at BKPI LIPI. She was promoted to Head of BKPI LIPI a year later, until the position was renamed BKHH LIPI. With over 20 years of experience in research institutions, Nur Tri Aries Suestiningtyas possesses strong skills in strategic planning, implementation, and evaluation of services and programs to advance science and technology through cooperation, legal affairs, and public relations.

04 Nizar Ali



Secretary General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs

Born in Jepara on March 21, 1964, Prof. Dr. KH. Nizar Ali, M. Ag. currently serves as the Secretary General of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, having been appointed on October 20, 2020. Nizar Ali pursued his higher education until he obtained his professional title at the Faculty of Adab of Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta.

In 2015, Nizar Ali was entrusted with the position of Head of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Special Region of Yogyakarta and most recently served as Director of Religious Higher Education at the Directorate General of Islamic Education, until he was appointed by the Minister of Religious Affairs as the new Director General of Haji and Umrah Management on August 2, 2017.

05 Lincoln Arsyad



Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Prof. Lincoln Arsyad M.Sc., Ph.D. is an economist, intellectual, and academic from West Lampung who is a Professor at the Faculty of Economics and Business at Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM). He completed his undergraduate education at the Faculty of Economics at UGM, majoring in Economics and Development, graduating in 1984. Lincoln Arsyad then became a lecturer at the Faculty of Economics at UGM the following year.

To deepen his knowledge, Lincoln continued his education at the University of Pennsylvania, USA, in 1988, and obtained his M.Sc. in Energy Management two years later. In Indonesia, Lincoln has held several important positions both at UGM and in other government agencies. He has served as a consultant for the Regional Development Planning Agency (Bappeda) of the Special Region of Yogyakarta (1991-1992), a consultant for the Research and Development Agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs (1994/1995), and Deputy Director of the Master's Program in Development Economics at UGM (2004-2005), among others.

3.9 Profile of Directors and Management

In carrying out its duties to maintain the bright progress of the nation through the benefits of the Endowment Fund in the Education sector, LPDP is led by a President Director and four other directors: the Director of Finance and General Affairs, the Director of Investment, the Director of Scholarship, and the Director of Research Facilitation.



Andin Hadiyanto
President Director

Dwi Larso

Director of Scholarship

Emmanuel Agust Hartono

Director of Finance and General Affairs

Muhammad Oriza

Director of Investment

Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso

Director of Research Facilitation and Rehabilitation

Stretching from the President Director, here are the individual roles within the LPDP Management Board structure:

1. The Director of Finance and General Affairs is responsible for leading the Directorate of Finance and General Affairs in coordinating the execution of duties, fostering development, and providing administrative and technical support to all organizational elements within LPDP.
2. The Director of Investment is responsible for leading the Directorate of Investment in planning, implementing, developing, monitoring, evaluating, and reporting on investment activities.
3. The Director of Scholarship is responsible for leading the Directorate of Scholarship in planning, implementing, developing, monitoring, and evaluating scholarship programs and alumni management.
4. The Director of Research Facilitation is responsible for leading the Directorate of Research Facilitation in planning, implementing, developing, monitoring, and evaluating research funding.

01
**Andin
Hadiyanto**



President Director

The position of LPPD President Director is currently held by Andin Hadiyanto, S.E., M.A., Ph.D. Born in Wonosobo on June 9, 1965, he obtained his Bachelor's degree from Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) in 1989, followed by a Master of Arts (1997) and a Doctor of Philosophy (2000) from Nagoya University, Japan.

He began his career at the Ministry of Finance on December 1, 1990, holding numerous important positions. Notably, Andin Hadiyanto served as the Head of the International Cooperation Policy Center (2009-2011), Head of the Regional and Bilateral Policy Center (2011-2012), and Secretary of the Fiscal Policy Agency (2012). In 2013, he began serving as a Special Staff in Macro Economy and International Finance and also served as Acting Head of the Fiscal Policy Agency (2013-2015).

On December 7, 2018, Andin Hadiyanto was appointed as a Special Staff in Macro Economy and International Finance after previously holding the position of Executive Director at the World Bank (2016-2018). From 2019 to 2021, he served as the Director General of Treasury. On March 12, 2021, Andin Hadiyanto was appointed as the Head of the Financial Education and Training Agency and Acting General Director of LPPD.

In recognition of his service, the President of the Republic of Indonesia awarded him the Satyalancana Karya Satya award.

02
**Dwi
Larso**



Director of Scholarship

The position of Director of Scholarships at LPPD is currently held by Ir. Dwi Larso, MSiE, Ph.D., who has an academic background. He graduated with a Bachelor's degree in Industrial Engineering from the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) in 1989. Dwi Larso then pursued a master's degree in Industrial Engineering and a doctorate in Industrial Engineering-Business Administration-Statistics at Oregon State University, USA.

His career began as a consultant and research associate in Oregon in 1997. Dwi Larso later became a lecturer at ITB and was appointed as the Head of the Master's Program in Business Administration (MBA) at the School of Business and Management (SBM) ITB in 2005. From 2014 to 2016, Dwi Larso served as the Vice Rector for Cooperation at the National University. From 2017 to 2020, he served as the Vice Rector I for Academic Affairs at President University.

Dwi Larso was appointed as the Director of Scholarship at LPPD on May 19, 2020.

03
**Emmanuel
Agust Hartono**



Director of Finance
and General Affairs

The Directorate of Finance and General Affairs of LPPD is led by Emmanuel Agust Hartono, M.A. Known as Agust, he has been working at the Ministry of Finance since 1991. Previously, Agust Hartono served as the Head of the Analysis and Harmonization of Spending and State Assets at the Center for Policy Analysis and Harmonization (Pushaka), Secretariat General of the Ministry of Finance from 2016 to October 2020.

He has been definitively appointed as the Director of Finance and General Affairs since November 2020.

04
**Muhammad
Oriza**



Director of Investment

The Director of Investment at LPPD since November 2019, Muhammad Oriza, S.E., has a background as a practitioner in banking and finance. Known as Ori, he completed his Bachelor's degree in Economics at Universitas Trisakti, Jakarta, in 1997, followed by a master's degree in Intelligence at the Universitas Indonesia (UI).

In addition to his career as a banking practitioner, from 1998 to 2015, Muhammad Oriza was also a professional in the fields of financial services and risk management, both domestically and internationally. He has worked at Standard Chartered, CIMB Niaga, Maybank, and Alinma Bank in Saudi Arabia, where he was involved in the establishment of the Shariah bank owned by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In 2015, Muhammad Oriza joined PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (Persero) or PT SMI as Senior Vice President of Risk Management and developed the Risk Management Directorate at this state financing institution in the field of infrastructure development.

05
**Wisnu Sardjono
Soenarso**



Director of Research
Facilitation and
Rehabilitation

Ir. Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso, M.Eng., completed his Bachelor's degree in Mining at the Institut Teknologi Bandung (ITB) in 1986 and continued his education in Mining Engineering at the University of South Australia. He began his career at the Agency for the Assessment and Application of Technology (BPPT) in 1987, and in 2000 Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso was appointed as the Head of the Planning Bureau at the Ministry of Research and Technology.

In 2019, Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso was appointed as a Supervisory Board member at Universitas Sam Ratulangi. He then served as the Head of the Education and Training Center at the Ministry of Research and Technology from 2015 to 2020.

On May 19, 2020, Wisnu Sardjono Soenarso was appointed as the Director of Research Facilitation and Rehabilitation at LPPD.



3.10 Human Resources

The sparks that sustain the nation's bright flame reside within the individuals of "Insan LPDP". Those who work at LPDP are carefully selected individuals who, in their daily activities, continue to make innovation their core principle, ensuring that each service becomes more targeted and expands its reach. As of December 31, 2023, the total number of Insan LPDP working at LPDP has reached 218 people.



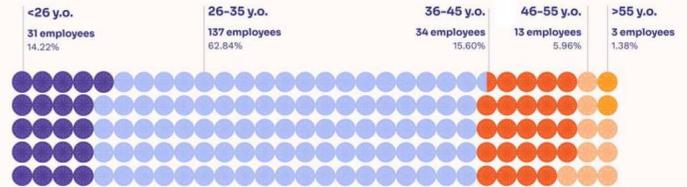
A. Composition of LPDP employee status



B. LPDP employee demographics in terms of education



C. LPDP employee demographics in terms of age



D. LPDP employee demographics in terms of gender





3.11 Facilities and Infrastructure

LPDP's office is currently located in Gedung Danadyaksa, Jalan Cikini Raya No 91 A-D, Kec. Menteng, Central Jakarta. This building is a collaborative operation with the National Asset Management Agency (LMAN). All public service activities and office operations of LPDP are held in Gedung Danadyaksa.

The equipment and facilities are essential to the execution of LPDP's activities. The equipment and facilities in Gedung Danadyaksa include tools, machinery, and networks utilized to support all work and operational activities. Various production tools at LPDP are procured through the scheme of State-Owned Assets (BMN) needs in the BMN Needs Plan in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Number 150/PMK.06/2014 regarding the Planning of State-Owned Assets Needs.

04 Management Discussion and Analysis

A Radiance of Dedicated Endeavors

Much like the colorful patterns and synchronized bursts of fireworks that light up the night sky, LPDP orchestrates a diverse array of consistent initiatives to propel the nation forward, from ongoing scholarships to sustained research funding.





4.1 General Overview

A. Economic Conditions

Throughout 2023, the world economy was on a steep and uncertain path, which also affected the country's economic conditions. The global economy is still slowing down post-COVID-19. The situation became increasingly uncertain with geopolitical tensions heating up, such as with the Russia-Ukraine war and the conflict in the Middle East, as well as the ever widening gap of growth among nations. These conditions significantly affected commodity prices in global markets, especially in energy, metals, and agriculture, while global demand waned and diplomatic relations faced new restrictions. Additionally, the scarring effect led to supply disruptions, causing high inflation spikes in several countries.

In response to high inflation, developed countries raised their benchmark interest rates. On one hand, these rate hikes helped to reduce inflation by curbing aggregate demand, while the decline in energy commodity prices also contributed. Throughout 2023, gas prices fell by 38.8% compared to 2022, crude oil dropped by 10.3%, and coal saw a significant decrease of 63.8%. Meanwhile, palm oil, another key commodity for Indonesia's economy after coal, decreased by 12.3%.

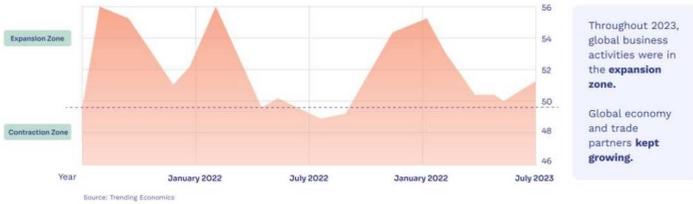


While inflation in developed countries generally trended downward in the second half of 2023, particularly after September, major central banks continued to maintain high interest rates. This "higher for longer" stance on inflation and key interest rates contributed to a global economic slowdown. Consequently, capital outflows surged from developing and emerging economies, while the high interest rates significantly raised deficits across various nations. With fiscal space already constrained by the pandemic, many countries faced reduced capacity to manage post-pandemic shocks.

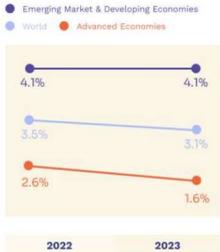
In addition to supply chain disruptions and financial sector volatility, other upheavals arose from natural factors due to climate change, such as extreme weather and natural disasters, as well as technological disruptions and national security. These dynamics in the global situation caused the economic growth of countries worldwide to tend to be weak and uneven. The United States and Europe showed signs of a soft landing, meaning that economic activities decreased but did not crash severely. The American economy even tended to be resilient. Meanwhile, China's economic recovery was hampered and faced a crisis in the property sector. Developing and emerging countries began to recover but not strongly enough.

Expansive Business Activities, Global Economy Keeps Growing

Global Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) Development, January 2022–January 2023



Global Economic Growth 2022-2023



Economic Growth of Indonesia's Trading Partner Countries (% y-on-y)



Indonesian economy remains strong with effective growth

Economic Growth Rate (% q-to-q)



Indonesia's economy in Q4-2023 **grew by 0.45% (q-to-q)**, lower than the previous quarter's growth (seasonal pattern).

Economic Growth Rate (% y-on-y)



Indonesia's economy **grew positively in the fourth quarter of 2023**, higher than the same period in 2022.

The economic growth of the United States in the fourth quarter of 2023 exceeded expectations, growing by 3.1% (year-on-year). Similarly, China's economic growth also increased, recorded at 5.2% (y-on-y) in the fourth quarter of 2023. Meanwhile, other countries such as Japan experienced economic growth of 1.1% (y-on-y), India 7.1% (y-on-y), and South Korea 1.4% (y-on-y). In the ASEAN region, Malaysia's economic growth was recorded at 3.7% (y-on-y) and Vietnam at 6.7% (y-on-y).

By the end of 2023, the national economy cumulatively grew by 5.04%. Domestic demand and supply were still strong. Household Consumption grew by 4.82% (y-on-y) and investment by 17.5% (y-on-y). Meanwhile, exports grew by 8.55% (y-on-y) and imports weakened by -6.55% (y-on-y) due to the global economic slowdown. Indonesia's inflation was also controlled at the level of 2.61% (y-on-y) as of December 2023, much lower than the 2023 projection of 3.6%. This data indicates the health of the State Budget (APBN) #UangKita as a buffer (stabilization function), a development agent (allocation function), and a solution for the welfare of the people (distribution function).

Optimistically, we can assess that Indonesia's economy continues to shine amidst the darkness of an uncertain world.

In the first quarter of 2023, the Rupiah faced significant pressure. This was influenced by the tight monetary policy of the Federal Reserve, which continued to raise interest rates to combat global inflation. This increase in interest rates strengthened the US Dollar, which in turn put pressure on the exchange rates of developing countries, including the Rupiah. During this period, the exchange rate of the Rupiah ranged between IDR 15,500 and IDR 15,800 per US Dollar, indicating a decline compared to the end-of-year exchange rate from the previous year. Entering the second quarter, the condition of the Rupiah showed slight improvement. Domestic factors, such as increased exports and relatively good inflation management by Bank Indonesia, helped ease the pressure on the Rupiah. However, global economic uncertainty and market sentiment that had not yet fully stabilized continued to affect exchange rate movements, resulting in fluctuations within a relatively wide range.

The third quarter of 2023 presented unique challenges for the Rupiah exchange rate. Global uncertainty and the continued tight monetary policy of the United States exerted further pressure on the currency. The exchange rate of the Rupiah weakened further, ranging between IDR 15,700 and IDR 16,000 per US Dollar. This pressure reflected the dominance of the US Dollar in the global foreign exchange market, along with concerns over the impact of uncertain foreign policies.

However, entering the fourth quarter, the situation began to show signs of stabilization. Bank Indonesia undertook various efforts to maintain exchange rate stability and mitigate the impacts of external uncertainties. These measures included interventions in the foreign exchange market and careful interest rate management. The exchange rate of the Rupiah tended to move within a more stable range as the year drew to a close, although fluctuations continued to be influenced by global market sentiment and domestic factors.

As of December 2023, the Indonesian banking industry remained resilient and competitive, supported by a Return on Assets (ROA) profitability rate of 2.74% (November 2023: 2.72%) and a Net Interest Margin (NIM) of 4.81% (November 2023: 4.83%). A high Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 27.65% (November 2023: 27.86%), significantly above the average CAR of other countries below 20%, indicated that conservative prudential policies greatly aided in handling the global situation still marked by VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity) conditions.

By December 2023, banking intermediation performance remained robust with credit growth of 10.38% y-on-y (November 2023: 9.74% y-on-y) amounting to IDR 7,090 trillion. The highest growth was recorded in investment credit at 12.26% y-on-y and working capital credit at 10.05% y-on-y. Regarding bank ownership as of December 2023, state-owned banks remained the main drivers with credit growth of 12.02% y-on-y and a credit portion of 45.64% of total banking credit.



On the other hand, Third Party Fund (DPK) growth in December 2023 was recorded at 3.73% y-on-y (November 2023: 3.04% y-on-y) amounting to IDR 8,458 trillion, with demand deposits being the largest contributor to growth at 4.57% y-on-y. The liquidity of the banking industry in December 2023 improved, with liquidity ratios well above supervisory needs. The Liquid Assets/Non-Core Deposits (AL/NCD) ratio and Liquid Assets/DPK (AL/DPK) ratio increased to 120.07% (November 2023: 115.73%) and 28.73% (November 2023: 26.04%) respectively, remaining well above the respective thresholds of 50% and 10%. Credit quality remained stable with a net Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio of 0.71% (November 2023: 0.75%) and a gross NPL of 2.19% (November 2023: 2.36%).

With the growth of the national economy, the amount of COVID-19 restructuring credit continued to decline to Rp265.78 trillion (November 2023: IDR 285.32 trillion) or down IDR 19.53 trillion, with the number of recorded customers totaling 1.04 million (November 2023: 1.14 million). The decline in the amount of restructuring credit positively impacted the decrease in the loan-at-risk ratio to 10.94% (November 2023: 11.61%). The targeted restructuring credit due to COVID-19 (segments, sectors, industries, and specific regions requiring a one-year restructuring period until March 31, 2024) accounted for 43.32% of the total Covid-19 restructuring credit portion.

On the market risk side, the decline in yields in December reduced banks' unrealized losses. The Net Foreign Exchange Position (PDN) of banks also decreased to 1.44% (from 1.58% in November 2023), remaining well below the 20% threshold. According to assessment results, the banking industry remains resilient and capable of absorbing potential risks in these conditions. However, banks continue to conduct stress tests under various scenarios to assess the resilience of both capital and liquidity in line with risk management principles.

The performance of the banking sector in Indonesia has improved, as evidenced by the credit distribution and profit acquisition reflected in the monthly reports of major banks such as Bank Mandiri, Bank Central Asia (BCA), Bank Rakyat Indonesia (BRI), and Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI). The Financial Services Authority (OJK) reported that the financial sector remains stable through the end of 2023, in line with the improved intermediation performance of financial service institutions. To respond to this situation, the OJK has issued three policy directions to strengthen the financial services sector: enhancing the infrastructure for integrated regulation and supervision, increasing the competitiveness of the financial services sector, and deepening financial markets to boost public and investor confidence in financial services.

The driving factor for growth this year has been the economic recovery program post-pandemic and the banking sector's ability to adapt to the new normal. The biggest challenge faced by banks this year is inflation and interest rates. However, the potential increase in Bank Indonesia's benchmark interest rates is expected to exert pressure on banking stocks in the short term or result in temporary cultural shocks, with improvements anticipated in the medium to long term.

In addition to considering banking performance, the business processes for managing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector must also pay close attention to the performance of financial markets. The money market mutual fund index recorded positive growth throughout the year, with a 4.14% year-to-date (ytd) increase as of December 2023. This was followed by mixed mutual funds, yielding a 1.37% ytd return, while equity mutual funds showed a 2.93% ytd correction. Reflecting on the yield of 10-year government bonds (SBN) over 2023, yields briefly hit 6.2% in July 2023, coinciding with foreign capital inflows totaling IDR 4.87 trillion. The declining yield signaled rising SBN prices, which subsequently boosted the performance of fixed-income mutual funds with SBN as their underlying asset.

In October 2023, there was a spike in the yield of the 10-year US Treasury to 4.85% on Friday, October 27, 2023. This spike affected the yield of 10-year SBN, which had already exceeded 7.37% at that time. The US government's policy of issuing new debt amid high yields also caused investors to shift their focus to the US market. Given the relatively high yields on US Treasuries, investors flocked to buy US government bonds, leaving emerging market bonds behind. Over time, SBN yields continued to decline. However, the performance of fixed income mutual funds has still not been able to outperform the Composite Stock Price Index (IHSG) in 2023.

By the end of December 2023, several mutual fund products managed to record relatively high returns, surpassing the indices of their underlying assets, especially among equity mutual funds, some of which achieved returns of nearly 30% ytd. Nonetheless, the overall performance of equity mutual funds this year has been considered poor. The global economy is currently facing high uncertainty, fragility, increased economic volatility, geopolitical confrontations, and natural disasters. Despite this, money market mutual funds remain one of the alternatives for market participants to park their funds due to their generally low-risk profile.

With the potential increase in the BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate (BI7DRR), money market mutual funds are seen as having attractive prospects going forward. In light of the macroeconomic situation outlined above, the state budget (APBN) is directed to remain responsive and flexible as a shock absorber to maintain public purchasing power and continue economic recovery. At the same time, the APBN must remain healthy and sustainable. The government will support the consolidation of the APBN towards a deficit of below 3% next year. The budget allocation for Ministries/Institutions (K/L) will also be maintained to continue to drive economic growth but in a more efficient, effective, and productive manner.



This improving economic growth trend is a momentum that must be sustained, especially if Indonesia wants to escape the middle-income trap and propel its growth back to pre-pandemic levels, aiming for the Golden Indonesia Vision 2045. Accelerating economic transformation is essential to achieving optimal national economic growth while fostering inclusive and sustainable economic development.

The Basic Assumptions of Macroeconomic (ADEM) serve as a general framework for formulating fiscal policy designs to realize both short and long-term national development agendas. In 2024, the Macro Economic Framework and Main Fiscal Policy Principles (KEM-PPKF) and the Government Work Plan (RKP) will highlight the theme of Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Transformation. The government and members of the House of Representatives (DPR) have agreed on macro assumptions and the initial posture of fiscal policy to serve as a reference for drafting the 2024 State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (RAPBN), including the following macroeconomic indicators for the RAPBN 2024:

- * Economic growth of 5.2%
- * Inflation rate of 2.8%
- * Exchange rate of IDR 15,000 per USD
- * Yield of 10-year government bonds at 6.7%
- * Assumed price of Indonesian crude oil at USD 80/barrel
- * Oil lifting of 625 thousand barrels/day
- * Gas lifting of 1.03 million barrels of oil equivalent/day

The management of credible economic policies and a healthier and fairer taxation system will serve as an anchor for maintaining economic stability, as well as a solid foundation to support the achievement of development targets, namely: poverty reduction of 6.5%-7.5%, Gini ratio of 0.374-0.377, open unemployment rate of 5.0%-5.7%, Human Development Index (HDI) of 73.99-74.02, Farmer Exchange Rate (NTP) of 105-108, and Fisherman Exchange Rate (NTN) of 107-110. In 2024, the APBN will continue to be strengthened by promoting productive spending and facilitating the implementation of structural policy reforms.

In line with the Finance Minister's directive regarding one of the focuses of the APBN to enhance productivity through spending in the human resources (HR) sector, as well as reforms in education, health, and social welfare, the LPDP plays a crucial role in achieving these objectives. Through the optimal and measured management of the Education Endowment Fund investments, the LPDP aims to benefit society and support economic recovery through scholarship and research funding.



B. Educational Conditions

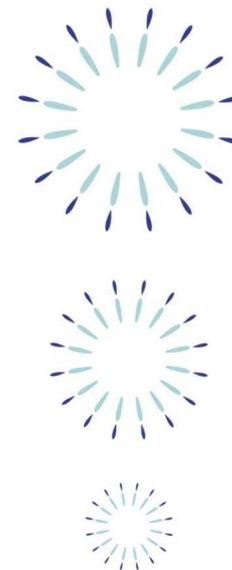
Quality human resources are the foundation for national progress, and this progress is closely linked to investment in education and health. This investment encompasses educational activities, training, and the development of individual skills to enhance productivity. Currently, the educational ecosystem is facing a VUCA (Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, Ambiguity) environment. This situation compels higher education institutions to transform into more adaptive and agile entities in response to challenges in the educational sector, which include digitalization, access and equity, education costs, education quality, research and innovation, sustainability issues, international mobility, and alignment with labor market needs.

To respond to these challenges, the education system must continually explore various perspectives in preparing students to face global environmental, social, and economic challenges. The quality of education requires active participation from individuals in a system managed professionally by educational institutions. The preparation of superior human resources through the strengthening of the education sector will positively impact the development of a dynamic, intelligent, and character-driven society, moving towards a better civilization.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) represent a commitment to development that ensures the continuous enhancement of the economic well-being of society, maintains social sustainability, preserves the quality of the environment, and guarantees justice and governance that can uphold the quality of life across generations. The SDGs embody a global and national commitment. According to the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the SDGs consist of 17 goals and 169 targets, with quality education as Goal 4. The SDGs have been integrated into the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2020-2024.

The third national priority of the Indonesian government in the RPJMN 2020-2024 is to improve the quality and competitiveness of human resources. The President of the Republic of Indonesia has directed the implementation of the Nawacita mission and the achievement of the goals of Indonesia's Vision 2045, particularly in the area of Human Resource Development.

The following outlines strategies and highlights for the year 2024. The global challenge of achieving the SDGs necessitates a central role for the state. The forces of globalization and the world economy, driven by knowledge and innovation, serve as a framework for determining the direction of higher education development in every country (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, 2009). Here are the strategies and highlights for the 2024 goals.



Strategies and Highlights of Human Resource Development Goals for 2024

Human Resource Development		
Strategy		
Basic Services and Social Protection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Population Governance Social Protection Health Education Poverty Alleviation Quality of Children, Women, and Youth 	Productivity <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Vocational Education and Training Higher Education Science, Technology, and Innovation Sports Achievements 	Character Development <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Revolution and Pancasila Ideology Development Advancement and Preservation of Culture Religious Moderation Literacy, Innovation, and Creativity Culture

2024 Goal Highlights		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% of the population has National Identity Numbers (NIK), birth certificates, marriage certificates, divorce records, death records, and causes of death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Development Index (GDI): 91.39 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mental Revolution Achievement Index: 74.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 98% of the population receives social protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Empowerment Index (GEI): 74.18 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural Development Index: 62.7
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 183 maternal mortality per 100,000 live births 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 49.8% of the workforce has secondary education or higher 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Development Index: 0.65
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An average of 9.18 years of schooling for the population aged 15 and older 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66.7% of higher education graduates find employment within one year of graduation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interfaith Harmony Index: 75.8
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of poor and vulnerable households possess productive assets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of national research priorities result in innovations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Literacy Culture Value: 71.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Child Protection Index: 73.49 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three Gold Medals in both the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games in 2024 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Development Index: 61.0
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Development Index: 57.67 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% of workers in medium and high-skill fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median age at first marriage for women: 22.1

One of the implementations of human resource development in government priorities is through the enhancement of equitable access to quality education. Educational development is a crucial factor in increasing the number of superior, quality, and competitive Indonesian human resources.

The year 2024 marks the final year of the RPJMN 2020-2024 implementation; thus, every program in the 2024 Work Plan (RKPK) should focus on achieving the targets outlined in the RPJMN 2023-2024. The Ministry of Education and Culture (KEM-PPKF) and the RKPK for 2024 emphasize the theme of Accelerating Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Transformation, in line with this year's RKPK theme, the allocation of the education budget will continue to support policies aimed at addressing various developmental challenges in education. Various policies will be strengthened to enhance educational indicators in the future, supporting the achievement of Golden Indonesia Vision 2045.

Based on the results of the meeting between LPDP and the Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS) during the Rapat Kerja LPDP Tahun 2023, BAPPENAS will prepare an updated document listing critical needs. This document will outline priority study programs in higher education needed for the future, addressing the mismatch between industry demands and higher education graduates, as well as mapping the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM). Some stakeholders have also proposed including the Arts as they play a crucial role in contributing to solving development problems. Moving forward, education policies are directed towards providing quality education through improvements in infrastructure, human resources, and the education ecosystem.

The direction of the education budget policy for 2024, in line with LPDP's Vision and Mission, is to increase investment in education, including scholarships, research support, cultural advancement, and strengthening higher education institutions.

LPDP's service programs are one of the supporters in enhancing the quality of education in Indonesia through the allocation of educational funding via the Education Endowment Fund (DAP), Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB), and Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT) to prepare superior and competitive Indonesian human resources.



LPDP collaborates with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemdikbudristek), the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag), and the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) to support equitable access to quality education that has a broad impact.

Individuals facing financial barriers to pursuing higher education can access the services provided by LPDP, and those with geographic challenges can access the Targeted Scholarship Program for affirmative regions. The LPDP DAPT aims to elevate the ranking of Indonesian campuses towards World Class Universities. The DAP is also utilized to facilitate the Endowment Fund for Islamic Boarding Schools program, which supports degree and non-degree scholarship services, competency enhancement for degree and non-degree programs, research funding, and religious education and Islamic boarding schools. Additionally, LPDP now provides the DAKB, aimed at enhancing the capacity of human resources in culture and cultural institutions through participation in training and competency testing, workshops, seminars, and conferences, as well as strengthening organizational capacity and sustainability.

The collaborative programs mentioned above involve partnerships between LPDP, Kemdikbudristek, Kemenag, and BRIN aimed at optimizing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector to impact broader segments of society. This is carried out to achieve educational development targets towards Golden Indonesia 2045. Consequently, the government places a high priority and increases its commitment to the education sector with the aim of creating superior human resources.

C. Research Development

Referring to the RPJMN 2020-2024 document, there is a direction and strategic policy outlined in the document, which is the enhancement of science and technology (IPTEK) capabilities and the creation of innovations. Here are several strategies that have been implemented by LPDP:

- a) Utilization of IPTEK and innovations in the focus areas of the National Research Master Plan 2017-2045 for sustainable development, including the integration of research implementation with the leading schemes of National Research Priorities to produce research products and strategic innovation products
- b) Development of Research Powerhouse
- c) Creation of an innovation ecosystem, which includes strengthening triple-helix cooperation (government, industry, and academia), improving patent governance and intellectual property (IP), and strengthening major Science Techno Parks (STPs)
- d) Improvement in the quality of research and development (R&D) spending through coordination with BRIN, supported by increased R&D spending from the development of the Endowment Fund for Research Development, Assessment, and Application to produce inventions and innovations. This also includes strengthening data collection, facilitating alternative funding from outside the government, and providing fiscal incentives for research and development of IPTEK and innovations

In realizing the nation's competitive ideals, several weaknesses have emerged, including research capacity and competence, the ability to develop towards a process of creation based on IPTEK, institutional networks and researchers at the local, regional, and global levels, productivity and relevance of national R&D to meet society's technological needs, and the utilization of national research and development to create added value from natural resources.

These conditions are implications of the low culture and literacy of IPTEK among the Indonesian people, resulting in various subsequent phenomena such as disconnection between research outcomes and the needs of the industrial world, disconnection between research institutions and research agencies, and on the other hand, suboptimal management and utilization of research resources (R&D personnel such as researchers, engineers, and lecturers; budgets; and research facilities). This situation is exacerbated by the absence of long-term planning for the research sector that outlines the research ecosystem in Indonesia from upstream to downstream.

The position and contribution of Indonesian research can be measured by globally indexed scientific publications and registered patents. National research outputs in the form of globally indexed publications and the number of registered patents are available through various global indexing systems. According to the Global Innovation Index (GII) ranking released by the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) on September 27, 2023, Indonesia ranks 61st out of 132 countries. This is encouraging news, as Indonesia held the 75th position in 2022, indicating an improvement of over 10 rankings. However, when compared to neighboring countries in Southeast Asia, Indonesia still lags behind the Philippines at 56th, Vietnam at 46th, Thailand at 43rd, and Malaysia at 36th. Therefore, the research and innovation sector in Indonesia still requires ongoing support for its development.

WIPO has also published data on Innovation Performance at Different Income Levels in 2023. Indonesia falls into the category of performance above expectation for the level of development for lower-middle-income countries. This indicates a positive signal for Indonesia's research and innovation ecosystem, showing that the performance of Indonesian research and innovation is still above average. However, this performance must continue to be supported to improve Indonesia's GI ranking in the coming years through the optimization of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, DAPT, and DAPL, which are specifically managed by LPDP. According to SCImago, Indonesia ranks 39th out of 243 countries, with a total of 311,467 documents and 1,756,261 citations. The following data illustrates the distribution of documents based on research areas that have penetrated international journals.

Distribution of documents published in international journals based on research subject areas

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agricultural and Biological Sciences	751	877	1,044	1,240	1,543	1,975	2,657	3,230	4,078	4,314	4,918	5,470
Arts and Humanities	101	155	231	224	346	378	600	2,127	1,854	1,020	1,777	1,585
Biochemistry, Genetics and Molecular Biology	320	367	424	555	805	963	1,987	1,866	2,609	2,993	3,198	3,485
Business, Management and Accounting	159	210	369	592	1,194	1,571	2,311	3,841	3,740	3,524	2,675	2,884
Chemical Engineering	174	197	252	331	572	530	1,164	942	1,399	1,417	1,572	1,784
Chemistry	243	285	340	457	720	787	2,153	974	1,265	1,523	1,901	2,055
Computer Science	615	891	1,295	1,828	2,465	5,858	5,730	7,821	7,215	7,500	8,025	4,758
Decision Sciences	35	43	62	94	355	729	1,346	2,548	2,948	3,218	3,337	1,276
Dentistry	13	11	10	15	70	178	241	460	408	405	435	522
Earth and Planetary Sciences	307	315	330	435	737	1,387	5,744	6,681	8,039	12,580	5,986	7,463
Economics, Econometrics and Finance	98	120	211	445	690	1,042	939	1,099	1,333	1,470	1,440	1,640
Energy	206	217	401	646	644	2,196	2,145	2,602	3,117	3,323	2,885	3,609
Engineering	910	1,305	1,837	2,511	3,743	7,812	9,882	12,458	11,681	6,617	7,592	6,381
Environmental Science	435	517	661	884	1,176	2,844	7,087	8,195	10,255	14,739	8,622	10,882
Health Professions	21	16	17	37	34	62	86	186	302	609	699	999
Immunology and Microbiology	150	158	182	277	270	291	424	389	525	655	772	672
Materials Science	210	291	260	449	1,026	2,245	5,323	5,214	5,516	2,347	1,953	2,139
Mathematics	251	339	481	680	769	2,428	1,293	2,471	1,806	2,310	2,114	1,698
Medicine	655	715	772	1,139	1,401	1,853	3,088	5,297	5,752	7,251	7,669	7,931
Multidisciplinary	157	188	185	247	344	280	393	426	700	768	916	1,186
Neuroscience	17	16	21	24	80	59	67	76	140	191	227	285
Nursing	37	52	78	125	158	236	399	706	1,045	876	789	982
Pharmacology, Toxicology and Pharmaceutics	119	153	317	429	716	829	1,423	1,319	2,915	1,785	1,921	2,043
Physics and Astronomy	315	461	628	966	2,478	5,478	10,828	16,965	16,350	20,309	9,484	14,902
Psychology	15	35	30	36	45	94	154	241	382	394	560	669
Social Sciences	400	500	697	1,010	1,452	2,843	3,380	6,834	8,023	6,786	7,205	8,287
Veterinary	100	112	129	127	163	180	302	464	532	553	699	698

According to data from Scimago as of April 2023, the total number of journal documents published in Indonesia reached 311,487. Fields that significantly contributed include physics and astronomy, engineering, environmental science, agriculture and biology, medicine, computer science, biochemistry, genetics and molecular biology, social sciences, earth and planetary sciences, chemistry, and social sciences.

Certainly, discussing the research sector is closely related to educational institutions. According to the official website www.scimagoir.com as of October 22, 2023, there are 10 best universities according to the Scimago Institutions Rankings (SIR) 2023, namely:

1. Universitas Indonesia (global rank 1,531)
2. Universitas Gadjah Mada (global rank 2,553)
3. Universitas Syiah Kuala (global rank 2,887)
4. Universitas Diponegoro (global rank 3,013)
5. Universitas Sumatera Utara (global rank 3,052)
6. Institut Teknologi Bandung (global rank 3,379)
7. Institut Pertanian Bogor (global rank 3,382)
8. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (global rank 3,480)
9. Universitas Lampung (global rank 3,694)
10. Universitas Sebelas Maret (global rank 3,719)

Research and technology are recognized as playing an essential role in driving a country's economy. Various economic growth theories and empirical facts have proven the importance of research in the economy. Economic growth models show the role of technology in driving a country's economic growth. Technological factors can create efficiency in the use of capital and labor, ultimately driving economic growth. Empirical facts indicate that countries with high economic growth are supported by significant contributions from research and technology, as evidenced by multifactor productivity (MFP).

The contribution of research activities to the economy can also be identified from its contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), employment, and the number of companies. Given the increasingly significant role of research in the economy, it is essential for Indonesia to enhance research activities to achieve high national economic growth, prioritizing the development of the research ecosystem, so that research activities can serve as a lever to promote efficiency in the use of capital and labor.

This can be accomplished by focusing on research activities related to sectors with potential multiplier effects and substantial leverage, as national industrial development requires gradual mastery of technology aligned with the advancement of science and the needs of domestic industry to compete in domestic and global markets. The development, mastery, and utilization of industrial technology aim to increase efficiency, productivity, added value, competitiveness, and the independence of national industries.

The National Research Priority is formulated by considering various documents of the national planning system, particularly the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025 and the National Research Main Priorities (PUNAS) and RPJMN 2015-2019. In accordance with the mandate of the RPJPN 2005-2025, the organization of research is focused on seven areas of PUNAS Research, namely:

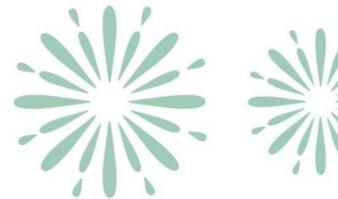
- (1) Food Security
- (2) Energy, New and Renewable Energy
- (3) Health and Medicine
- (4) Transportation
- (5) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- (6) Defense and Security Technology
- (7) Advanced Materials

In 2019, the government established BRIN as a non-ministry government agency. In April 2021, BRIN was separated from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemdikbudristek) and is now an agency directly responsible to the President.

The BRIN is responsible for conducting integrated research, development, assessment, and application, as well as inventions and innovations. The establishment of BRIN is expected to enhance the quality of national research and boost the research momentum in Indonesia through the integration of research activities, thereby accelerating the mastery of useful science and technology. The RPJMN 2020-2024 document states that the products of national priority innovations and research produced are expected to reach 40 and be beneficial to society, to create a credible research and innovation climate, LPDP collaborates with BRIN in funding research programs.

Here are the directions and targets for research and development in Indonesia presented by BRIN, focusing on three main aspects:

- ✦ Integrating science and technology (IPEK) resources
- ✦ Creating a global standard, open (inclusive), and collaborative research ecosystem
- ✦ Establishing a strong and sustainable research-based economy



With these policies, it is hoped that national research and innovation can enhance the direct economic impact of research activities, making the IPEK sector a long-term investment goal and attracting foreign exchange. This aligns with the funding direction of LPDP's Productive Innovative Research (RISPRO), where the funded research is expected to be part of the industry and provide direct contributions to the economy. A particular challenge for LPDP is the still limited allocation of funds for research and innovation, which affects efforts to create a research and innovation ecosystem with global competitiveness.

Through RISPRO funding from LPDP, the funded research is expected to become part of the industry, thereby contributing directly to the economy. Furthermore, there needs to be more intensive coordination between BRIN and LPDP and the formulation of programs to build a research and innovation ecosystem for competitive Indonesia. Research budget allocations must consider several aspects, such as being measurable in terms of results, priority themes, and accountability. Increasing the size and number of research funding by LPDP is expected to encourage applied research to produce inventions and innovations.



The government is committed to promoting high-value-added economic activities, with downstream natural resources (SDA) as one of the main strategies. To support the downstream of SDA, the government has provided various fiscal incentives, including:

- Exemption from Import Duties for Equipment, Exemption of Import Tax (PDR) for Machinery and Other Strategic Goods, Zero Percent Luxury Goods Sales Tax (PPnBM), Export Bans on Raw Materials, and Export Duties on Raw Materials to Support the Availability and Sufficiency of Raw Materials and Equipment
- Development of Special Zones, Including Special Economic Zones (KEK), Industrial Zones, Bonded Zones, Bonded Warehouses, and Government Agency Expenditures to Support Infrastructure Provision and Tax Facility Provision
- Government Guarantees, Such as Government Guarantees, Viability Gap Fund (VGF), and Project Development Facility (PDF) to Support the Government and Business Entity Cooperation Schemes (KPBU)

- Tax Holidays and Tax Allowances, Tax Facilities, Zero Percent Royalties for Increasing Coal Value-Added, Differentiated Royalty Rates for Mineral Commodities, Export Facilities for Indonesian Export Financing Agency (LPEI), and Free Trade Agreements (FTA) to Encourage Investment and Expand Market Access
- Super Deduction of Income Tax for Research and Development as well as Vocational Training, Utilization of the Research Endowment Fund, Allocation of Research Funds through Government Agencies, and Allocation of Education Budget for Human Resource Development in Accordance with Industry Needs to Encourage Research and Development of Superior Human Resources

To achieve the targets and priorities of national objectives and the completion of Strategic Priority Projects (Major Projects) in line with the policy direction of the 2024 RKP, the third point, which is the revitalization of industry and strengthening of applied research, aims for the programs to be funded in 2024 to align with the strengthening of the research ecosystem so that they can provide tangible contributions to Indonesia.

4.2 Financial Performance Analysis

A. Budget Realization Report

The Budget Realization Report reflects the comparison between the budget and its realization, covering elements of revenue and expenditure during the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023. The nominal revenue realization amounted to IDR 9,333,252,912,056, exceeding the target of the Budget Implementation List (DIPA) of IDR 8,014,759,998,000 (116.45%). This achievement is significantly higher by IDR 2,947,993,494,565 (46.17%) compared to the previous year, attributed to, among other things,

- the additional Education Endowment Fund of IDR 20,000,000,000,000,
- the impact of the strategy to shift deposits to government bonds, and
- the increase in deposit interest rates following improved post-pandemic economic conditions.

Expenditure realization recorded a good achievement of IDR 9,845,263,671,127 or 98.64% of the DIPA target of IDR 9,980,943,750,000. This achievement is higher by IDR 4,911,110,619,625 (99.53%) compared to the previous year. The optimal absorption in 2023 was due, among other things, to the increased number of Native Scholarship awardees commencing their studies, the expansion of collaboration programs with technical ministries/agencies (K/L), and the preparation of Cooperation Agreements (PKS) for collaboration programs since the beginning of the year, allowing for the optimization of program implementation and disbursement throughout the year.

Statement of Budget Realization as of December 31, 2023

	Note	2023			2022
		Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization (IDR)
State Revenues and Grants					
Non-Tax State Revenues	B.1.1	8,014,759,998,000	9,333,252,912,056	116.45	6,385,259,417,491
Total State Revenues and Grants		8,014,759,998,000	9,333,252,912,056	116.45	6,385,259,417,491
Expenditure					
Goods Expenditure	B.2.1	9,971,160,476,000	9,837,383,554,259	98.66	4,930,209,479,541
Capital Expenditure	B.2.2	9,783,274,000	7,880,116,868	80.55	3,943,571,959
Total Expenditure		9,980,943,750,000	9,845,263,671,127	98.64	4,934,153,051,500
Surplus/(Deficit) Budget	B.3	(1,966,183,752,000)	(512,010,759,071)	26.04	1,451,106,365,991
Financing	B.4	-	-	0.00	-
Total Financing		-	-	0.00	-
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	B.5	(1,966,183,752,000)	(512,010,759,071)	26.04	1,451,106,365,991

B. Report on Changes in Budget Surplus

The Report on Changes in Budget Surplus presents information on the increase or decrease of the Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023, compared to the previous year. The initial Budget Surplus as of January 1, 2023, was IDR 6,461,440,172,948. The Budget Deficit for the current year, resulting from expenditures exceeding state revenues, is minus IDR 512,010,759,071, thus the Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023, amounts to IDR 5,949,429,413,877.

The final Budget Surplus consists of the Education Endowment Fund (DAP) management surplus amounting to IDR 3,793,424,491,195; Research Endowment Fund (DAPL) of IDR 1,311,302,371,254; Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT) of IDR 428,968,628,482; Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB) of IDR 380,777,111,589; and Non-Endowment Fund of IDR 34,956,811,359.

Statement of Changes in the Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023

	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Beginning Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.1	6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
Use of the Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.2	-	-	-	0.00
Sub-Total		6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	C.3	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
Adjustment of Transactions Between the Public Service Agency (BLU) and the State General Treasurer (BUN)	C.4	-	-	-	0.00
Budget Surplus/(Deficit) After Adjustment	C.5	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
Sub Total		5,949,429,413,877	6,461,440,172,948	(512,010,759,071)	-7.92
Correction	C.6	-	-	-	0.00
Ending Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.7	5,949,429,413,877	6,461,440,172,948	(512,010,759,071)	-7.92



C. Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet describes the financial position of the entity concerning assets, liabilities, and fund equity as of December 31, 2023. The value of assets as of December 31, 2023, is presented at IDR 147,262,569,617,004, consisting of

- Current Assets of IDR 8,076,855,758,405,
- Long-term Investments of IDR 139,141,059,723,631,
- Fixed Assets (Gross) of IDR 7,502,068,952, and
- Other Fixed Assets (Gross) of IDR 37,552,066,016.

The values of Liabilities and Equity are IDR 139,288,908,626,318 and IDR 7,973,660,990,686, respectively.

Assets increased by IDR 19,953,336,012,614 (15.67%) from the period ending on December 31, 2022, due to:

1. the increase in Non-Permanent Long-term Investments sourced from the disbursement of the Education Endowment Fund allocation of IDR 20 trillion in 2023, which in turn adds to the Long-term Liabilities balance to Business Enterprises (BUN), and
2. the current year's Deficit in the Budget Realization Report (LRA) has been utilized for expenditures, thus decreasing the Fund Equity balance.

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash in the Public Service Agency (BLU)	D.1.1.1	3,022,889,508,177	1,834,885,595,496	1,188,003,912,681	64.75
Short-Term Investment – Public Service Agency	D.1.1.2	2,891,155,823,369	4,625,554,577,452	(1,734,398,754,083)	-37.50
Prepaid Expenses	D.1.1.3	1,357,410,725,985	819,479,415,595	537,931,310,390	65.64
Accrued Income	D.1.1.4	803,731,693,873	795,987,148,126	7,744,545,747	0.97
Receivables from the Public Service Agency's Non-Operational Activities	D.1.1.5	6,349,402,986	5,462,493,489	886,909,497	16.24
Allowance from Doubtful Accounts – Receivables from the Public Service Agency's Non-Operational Activities	D.1.1.6	(4,782,633,685)	(3,924,579,484)	(858,054,201)	21.86
Inventory	D.1.1.7	101,237,700	113,974,250	(12,736,550)	-11.17
Total Current Assets		8,076,855,758,405	8,077,558,624,924	(702,866,519)	-0.01
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS					
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investment	D.1.2.1	140,037,133,951,947	119,844,502,324,242	20,192,631,627,705	16.85
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investment with Doubtful Realization	D.1.2.2	(896,074,228,316)	(726,513,235,359)	(169,560,992,957)	23.34
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investment (Netto)		139,141,059,723,631	119,117,989,088,883	20,023,070,634,748	16.81
Total Long-Term Investments		139,141,059,723,631	119,117,989,088,883	20,023,070,634,748	16.81

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Jumlah (IDR)	Percentage (%)
FIXED ASSETS	D.1.3				
Land	D.1.3.1	-	103,873,814,000	(103,873,814,000)	-100.00
Equipment and Machinery	D.1.3.2	18,193,453,869	13,487,183,361	4,706,270,508	34.89
Buildings	D.1.3.3	-	1,929,044,000	(1,929,044,000)	-100.00
Other Fixed Assets	D.1.3.4	25,696,500	25,696,500	-	0.00
Construction in Progress	D.1.3.5	-	120,990,000	(120,990,000)	-100.00
Accumulated Depreciation	D.1.3.6	(10,717,081,417)	(9,265,357,153)	(1,451,724,264)	15.67
Total Fixed Assets		7,502,068,952	110,171,370,708	(102,669,301,756)	-93.19
OTHER ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	D.1.4.1	5,758,094,401	5,758,094,401	-	0.00
Other Assets on Public Service Agency	D.1.4.2	35,355,980,391	1,000,000,000	34,355,980,391	3,435.60
Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets	D.1.4.3	(3,962,008,776)	(3,243,574,526)	(718,434,250)	22.15
Total Other Assets		37,152,066,016	2,514,519,875	33,637,546,141	0.00
TOTAL ASSETS		147,262,569,617,004	127,309,233,604,390	19,953,336,012,614	15.67
LIABILITIES					
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES					
Debt to Third Parties	D.2.1.1	181,208,626,318	80,563,029,523	100,645,596,795	124.93
Total Short-Term Liabilities		181,208,626,318	80,563,029,523	100,645,596,795	124.93
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES					
The Public Service Agency's Long-Term Debts to the State General Treasurer	D.2.2.1	139,107,700,000,000	119,107,700,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	16.79
Total Long-Term Liabilities		139,107,700,000,000	119,107,700,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	16.79
TOTAL LIABILITIES		139,288,908,626,318	119,188,263,029,523	20,100,645,596,795	16.86
EQUITY					
EQUITY					
Equity	D.3.1.1	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1.81
Total Equity		7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1.81
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		147,262,569,617,004	127,309,233,604,390	19,953,336,012,614	15.67

D. Operational Report

The Operational Report (LO) presents various elements of LO revenue, LO expenses, operational surplus/deficit, and surplus/deficit from non-operational activities necessary for fair presentation. The Operational Revenue for the period ending on December 31, 2023, is IDR 9,296,514,384,362, consisting of Service Revenue from the Community of IDR 9,257,840,738,768 and Other Public Service Agency (BLU) Revenue of IDR 38,673,645,594.

Operational Expenses amounted to IDR 9,231,601,645,081, encompassing all accrual and cash expenses, consisting of:

- Endowment Fund in the Education Sector service expenses of IDR 9,221,560,355,525,
- Operational expenses of IDR 265,024,287,855,
- Depreciation and amortization expenses of IDR 2,904,897,544,
- Inventory expenses of IDR 61,853,306,
- Provision for doubtful accounts of IDR 858,054,201, and
- Extracountable asset expenses of IDR 52,149,415.

Surplus/(Deficit) – LO for December 31, 2023, is IDR 133,328,154,027, which is lower by minus IDR 1,933,409,978,522 or minus 93.55% compared to the same period last year. In general, the LO this year has experienced a surplus because, on an accrual basis, the current year's revenue exceeds the current year's expenses.

Statement of Operation as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Operating Income	E.1.1				
Service Income from the Public	E.1.1.1	9,257,840,738,768	6,582,281,065,119	2,675,559,673,649	40.65
Income from Other Sources	E.1.1.2	38,673,645,594	3,150,097,332	35,523,548,262	1,127.70
Total Operating Income		9,296,514,384,362	6,585,431,162,451	2,711,083,221,911	41.17
Operating Expenses	E.1.2				
Personal Expenses	E.1.2.1	73,711,308,072	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31
Inventory Expenses	E.1.2.2	61,853,306	144,812,036	(82,958,730)	-57.29



Urutan	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Goods and Services Expenses	E.1.2.3	9,081,920,010,812	4,455,308,560,872	4,626,611,449,940	103.84
Maintenance Expenses	E.1.2.4	619,408,398	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31
Business Trip Expenses	E.1.2.5	71,526,012,748	27,611,469,853	43,914,542,895	159.04
Depreciation and Amortization	E.1.2.6	2,904,997,544	1,906,253,943	998,743,601	52.39
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	E.1.2.7	858,054,201	(101,089,745)	959,143,946	-948.80
Other Expenses	E.1.2.8	-	-	-	0.00
Total Expenses		9,231,601,645,081	4,548,773,788,249	4,682,827,856,832	102.95
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operational Activities		64,912,739,281	2,036,657,374,202	(1,971,744,634,921)	-96.81
NON-OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Surplus/(Deficit) from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets					
Income from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	E.2.1	-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Expense from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	E.2.1	-	-	-	0.00
Total Surplus/(Deficit) from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	E.2.1	-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Surplus/(Deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activities					
Income from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2	74,234,531,007	30,011,392,647	44,223,138,360	147.35
Expense from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2	5,819,116,261	-	5,819,116,261	100.00
Surplus/(Deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2	68,415,414,746	30,011,392,647	38,404,022,099	127.96
Total Surplus/(Deficit) from Non-Operational Activities	E.2	68,415,414,746	30,079,758,347	38,335,656,399	127.45
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	E.3	-	-	-	0.00
SURPLUS/DEFICIT - LO	E.4	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55

E. Cash Flow Statement

The Cash Flow Statement (LAK) for BLU presents information regarding sources, uses, changes in cash and cash equivalents in three types of activities, namely operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities over one accounting period, as well as the cash and cash equivalent balances of the entity for the reporting period.

For the period ending on December 31, 2023, the Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities is minus IDR 504,130,642,203. Cash Flow from Operating Activities comes from cash inflows in the form of revenue of IDR 9,333,252,912,056 and cash outflows in the form of non-capital expenditures of IDR 9,837,383,554,259. Cash Flow from Investing Activities is minus IDR 20,007,880,116,868, which

comes from cash inflows in the form of zero cash flow revenue and cash outflows in the form of capital expenditures of IDR 7,880,116,868 and investment placements of the Endowment Fund amounting to IDR 20 trillion.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities is IDR 20 trillion, representing the transaction receipt of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector from the state budget in the form of the DAP. The Beginning Cash Balance as of January 1, 2023, is IDR 6,481,440,172,848. The Increase/Decrease in Cash is minus IDR 512,010,759,071, and the currency exchange difference is minus IDR 28,010,940, so the Ending Cash Balance is IDR 5,949,401,311,937.

Statement of Cash Flow as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Inflows					
Income from Public Service Delivery	F.1.1.1	9,250,096,193,021	6,360,547,911,586	2,889,548,281,435	45.43
Income from Other Sources	F.1.1.2	48,201,031,611	24,343,140,205	23,857,891,406	98.01
Income from Grants	F.1.1.3	34,955,687,424	300,000,000	34,655,687,424	11,551.90
Total Cash Inflows		9,333,252,912,056	6,385,191,051,791	2,948,061,860,265	46.17
Cash Outflows					
Payroll	F.1.2.1	73,711,308,072	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31
Payment of Goods	F.1.2.2	30,719,352,868	17,540,259,835	13,179,093,033	75.14
Payment of Services	F.1.2.3	89,438,396,897	51,826,620,618	37,611,776,279	72.57
Payment of Maintenance	F.1.2.4	619,408,398	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31
Payment of Business Trip	F.1.2.5	71,931,710,647	27,664,905,853	44,266,804,794	160.01
Specific Goods and Services	F.1.2.6	9,570,914,260,621	4,769,171,413,857	4,801,742,846,764	100.68
Payment of Goods That Produce Inventory	F.1.2.7	49,116,756	102,498,088	(53,381,332)	-52.08
Total Cash Outflows		9,837,383,554,259	4,930,209,479,541	4,907,174,074,718	99.53
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		(504,130,642,203)	1,454,981,572,250	(1,959,112,214,453)	-134.65



Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
CASH FLOW FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Inflows					
Disposal of Equipment and Machinery	F.2.1	-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Total Cash Inflows		-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Cash Outflows					
	F.2.2				
Acquisition of Equipment and Machinery	F.2.2.1	4,332,081,128	3,688,982,359	643,098,769	17.43
Acquisition of Buildings	F.2.2.2	3,548,035,740	254,589,600	3,293,446,140	1,293.63
Investment Expenditure Originating from the State Budget (The Investment Budget Section of the State General Treasurer)	F.2.2.3	20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
Total Cash Outflows		20,007,880,116,868	20,003,875,206,259	3,936,544,909	0.02
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		(20,007,830,116,868)	(20,003,875,206,259)	(4,004,910,609)	0.02
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Inflows					
Originating from the State Budget (The Investment Budget Section of the State General Treasurer)	F.3.1.1	20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
Total Cash Inflows		20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
Cash Outflows					
Total Cash Outflows	F.3.2	-	-	-	0.00
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
INCREASE / (DECREASE)	F.4	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
GAINS (LOSSES) ON EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES		(28,101,940)	-	(28,101,940)	-100.00
BEGINNING BALANCE OF CASH		6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
ENDING BALANCE OF CASH	F.6	5,949,401,311,937	6,461,440,172,948	(512,038,861,011)	-7.92
Breakdown of the Ending Balance of Cash:					
Ending Balance of Cash in Public Service Agency		3,022,889,508,177	1,834,885,595,496	1,188,003,912,681	64.75
Short-Term Investment in Public Service Agency		2,891,155,823,369	4,625,554,577,452	(1,734,398,754,083)	-37.50
Ending Balance of Restricted Cash in Public Service Agency		35,355,980,391	11,000,000,600	34,355,980,391	3,435.60
Total of Ending Balance of Cash		5,949,401,311,937	6,461,440,172,948	(512,038,861,011)	-7.92

F. Statement of Changes in Equity

The Statement of Changes in Equity presents information on the increase or decrease in equity for the period ending on December 31, 2023, compared to the same period in the previous year. The equity for the period ending on December 31, 2023, amounts to

IDR 7,973,660,990,686, a decrease of IDR 147,191,857,481 or minus 1.81% from the same period last year, primarily due to the budget deficit that occurred in 2023.

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
BEGINNING BALANCE OF EQUITY	G.1	8,120,970,574,867	6,061,540,057,465	2,059,430,517,402	33.98
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) - SO	G.2	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55
ADJUSTMENT THAT INCREASE/DECREASE					
Non-Revaluation Asset Adjustment	G.3	-	(117,726,700)	117,726,700	100.00
Other Adjustment	G.3	(172,323,483,393)	(7,188,888,447)	(165,134,594,946)	2,297.08
Adjustment	G.3	(172,323,483,393)	(7,306,615,147)	(165,016,868,246)	2,258.46
INTER-ENTITY TRANSACTIONS	G.4	(108,314,254,815)	-	(108,314,254,815)	100.00
INCREASE / (DECREASE) EQUITY BALANCE	G.5	(147,309,584,181)	2,059,430,517,402	(2,206,740,101,583)	-107.15
ENDING BALANCE OF EQUITY	G.6	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1.81



4.3 Operational Performance Analysis

A. Investment Services for the Endowment Fund

a. Description of the Endowment Fund Managed by LPDP

LPDP has managed the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector in accordance with laws and Good Governance principles. According to Chapter I, General Provisions of Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2021, Article 1, Item 1, it is stated that the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector is a perpetual fund to ensure the sustainability of education programs for future generations, which cannot be used for spending. Under this presidential regulation, the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector consists of:

- Education Endowment Fund or DAP, (National Education Development Fund or DPPN)
- Research Endowment Fund or DAPL
- Culture Endowment Fund or DAKB
- Higher Education Endowment Fund or DAPT

The accumulation of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector increased significantly from IDR 5117 trillion in 2019 to IDR 139,107 trillion as of December 31, 2023. The Endowment Fund in the Education Sector in the 2023 State Budget is allocated IDR 20 trillion, which includes the Endowment Fund for Islamic Boarding Schools. On March 27, 2023, this fund was disbursed in the amount of IDR 15 trillion, and on December 7, 2023, IDR 5 trillion was disbursed with the following details:

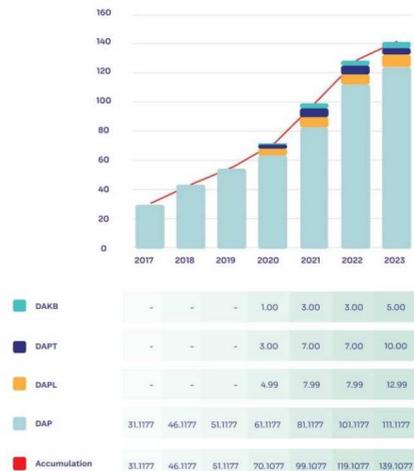
- DAP: IDR 10 trillion
- DAPL: IDR 5 trillion
- DAPT: IDR 3 trillion
- DAKB: IDR 2 trillion

Each Endowment Fund in the Education Sector is recorded separately according to its allocation. The planned disbursement of the Endowment Funds in the Education Sector in 2024 is IDR 25 trillion. The details of the realization and projection of the disbursement of these Endowment Funds can be seen in the table below.

Figures in IDR trillion

Description	Accumulation as of Jan 1, 2023	Disbursement as of January 1, 2023	Accumulation as of Dec 31, 2023	Disbursement Plan in 2024	Projection as of Dec 31, 2024
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	101.117	10.00	111.117	15.00	126.117
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	7.99	5.00	12.99	4.00	16.99
Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)	7.00	3.00	10.00	4.00	14.00
Culture Endowment Funds (DAKB)	3.00	2.00	5.00	2.00	7.00
Accumulated Endowment Funds	119.107	20.00	139.107	25.00	164.107

Endowment funds accumulated in 2023 (figures in IDR trillion)



b. Analysis of Investment Performance, Including Investment Returns and Earnings Obtained

LPDP has placed the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector in investment instruments with controlled risk to generate optimal Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP).

The realization of PNBP as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 9,333 trillion, or 116.45% of the revenue target in the 2023 DIPK according to the Business Plan and Budget (RBA) 2023 of IDR 8,014 trillion. The PNBP obtained by LPDP is continuously optimized while still paying attention to measured and controlled investment risks. On December 7, 2023, LPDP received an additional disbursement of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector amounting to IDR 5 trillion. According to LPDP's investment strategy, there will be a shift in strategy to capital market instruments considering future opportunities and conditions while paying attention to measured investment risk management.

LPDP has shifted its strategy from deposit instruments to bonds, so currently, LPDP's investment mix consists of deposits amounting to IDR 40,232 trillion (27.74%), government bonds amounting to IDR 102,647 trillion (70.77%), and corporate bonds amounting to IDR 2,161 trillion (1.49%). LPDP has corporate bond investments in 12 issuers: PT Bank Mandiri, PT Bank Rakyat Indonesia, PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur, PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial, PT Danareksa, PT Perusahaan Listrik Negara, PT Pupuk Indonesia, PT Semen Indonesia, PT Waskita Karya, LPEI (Indonesia Eximbank), PT KAI Persero, and PT Angkasa Pura II.

Currently, LPDP is drafting implementing regulations related to Government Investment Operators (OIP) so that LPDP can be more aggressive in investing to achieve higher returns. These regulations include managing investments in foreign denominations and investing in the global network.

The implementation of LPDP's long-term investment strategy is carried out by fulfilling its role as a fiscal tool through investments in government securities and supporting national strategic projects through the purchase of corporate bonds and other investments.

As of December 31, 2023, the accumulated Endowment Fund in the Education Sector is IDR 139,107 trillion, and Assets Under Management (AUM) as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 145,050 trillion. To achieve these returns, the Endowment Fund is invested in several investment portfolios with optimal profits but with measured and controlled risks.

AUM or Total Managed Funds of LPDP has increased since 2022. Currently, the total AUM of LPDP amounts to IDR 145,050 trillion, distributed across several investment instruments: deposits of IDR 40,232 trillion (27.74%), government bonds of IDR 102,647 trillion (70.77%), and corporate bonds of IDR 2,161 trillion (1.49%).

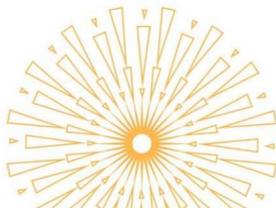
Figures in IDR trillion

Description	Investment Instruments			Cash (IDR)	Total Funds Under Management (IDR)
	Time Deposits (IDR)	Government Bonds (IDR)	Corporate Bonds (IDR)		
Principal of Endowment Funds	34,292.39	102,647.64	2,161.25	-	139,101.28*
Cooperation Fund	35.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.20
Return on Investment	5,904.60	0.00	0.00	9.54	5,914.14
	40,232.20	102,647.64	2,161.25	9.54	145,050.62
Grand Total	27.74%	70.77%	1.49%		

* There are foreign currency instruments described with the middle rate of exchange of Bank Indonesia (KTB) as of December 31, 2023, which is IDR 15,416.



As of December 31, 2023, the total long-term investment yield of LPDP reached 71%, exceeding the target of the Government Investment Performance Program (PKIP) 2023, which is 5.94% (average yield of 5Y-government bonds over the last three years). In 2023, LPDP received Grant Funds from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) with a total grant cooperation value of USD 5.43 million (IDR 84 billion). The Stage I disbursement of USD 2.26 million was received on December 1, 2023, and has been placed in liquid investment instruments according to the agreement.



Investment portfolio mix as of December 31, 2023



c. Investment Management Strategies Implemented to Achieve Long-Term Goals

In optimal fund management, LPDP always develops investment strategies in managing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, including the following:

1. Implementing long-term investments through a shift to government bonds, corporate bonds, Medium Term Notes (MTN), and Asset-Backed Securities-Participatory Notes (EBA-SP)
2. Continuing to diversify investments through the purchase of MTN from PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI) and Pertamina as well as the purchase of global bonds
3. Opening investment opportunities in stocks and mutual funds related to stocks as well as managed fund placements
4. Making short-term investments by optimizing deposits and other instruments, such as structured banking products, treasury banking products, fiscal instruments, and monetary operation instruments, both in Rupiah and foreign currencies
5. Developing e-funds (integrated systems with other applications in the investment and financial ecosystem) and e-tenders (seamless offering rate data features)

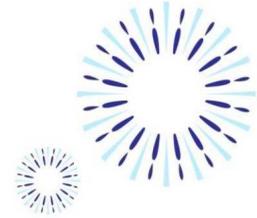
LPDP is also developing investment cooperation, especially global network cooperation, by expanding its network with other leading investment management institutions or financial institutions for investment diversification. One of these efforts is the exploration of potential tri-party investment cooperation among Goldman Sachs/BlackRock, LPDP, and collaboration with local Investment Managers. This aims to accelerate the implementation of global network investment cooperation.

Another strategy is to expand networks with philanthropic institutions or other institutions to gather alternative new funding sources/grants. LPDP will intensively strive for the signing of a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) for investment cooperation and global networking with other partners and expand potential partners for global networks. To ensure careful investments, LPDP also maintains investment governance through the refinement and preparation for compliance with the necessary regulations.



B. Scholarship Services

As of December 2023, the total number of LPDP scholarship recipients is 45,500, consisting of 22,093 general scholarship recipients, 12,029 from targeted groups, 11,082 from affirmative action groups, and 296 from other programs (Top Up Scholarship and the Presidential Scholarship of the Republic of Indonesia).



Furthermore, the number of scholarship recipients categorized by scholarship programs from 2013 to 2023 is as follows:



Based on gender demographics, 21,128 scholarship recipients (46.4%) are male, and 24,373 scholarship recipients (53.6%) are female.

Regarding the level of study, 33,251 scholarship recipients (73.08%) are master's degree students, 10,035 scholarship recipients (22.05%) are doctoral students, and 2,214 scholarship recipients (4.87%) are specialist students.

Data trends for scholarship admissions in 2023 indicate a positive increase, as shown in the trend data diagram from 2013 to 2023 in the table below.

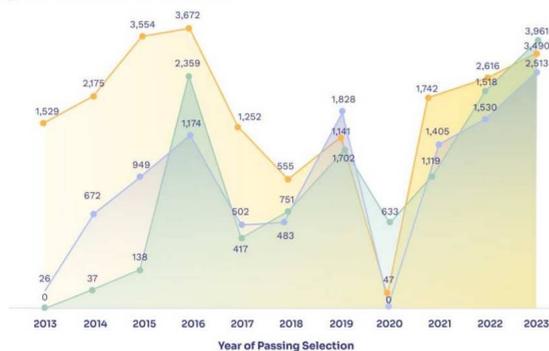
Scholarship recipients distribution from 2013 to 2023

LPDP scholarship recipients according to the year of passing selection

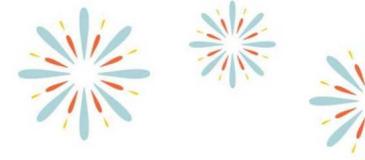


LPDP scholarship recipients according to scholarship type

Targeted General Affirmative



Top Up Scholarship is provided for Indonesians who are recipients of scholarships from other countries, aimed at subsidizing living expenses, with the program running from 2014 to 2017. Meanwhile, the Presidential Scholarship of the Republic of Indonesia only sent one batch in 2014.



LPDP scholarship recipients according to academic degree

Master's Doctorate Specialist



LPDP scholarship recipients according to campus destination

Domestic Overseas Undecided



a. Native Scholarship Services

LPDP has continuously funded postgraduate students from the Indonesian community, including ASN, TNI, POLRI, and groups from affirmative areas through the General Scholarship, Affirmative Scholarship, and Targeted Scholarship programs. From 2013 until December 2023, LPDP has financed 45,500 scholarship recipients. The detailed scholarship accumulation includes 21,794 recipients of General Scholarship, 12,624 recipients of Targeted Scholarship and 11,082 recipients of Affirmative Scholarship.

As in previous years, the registration for the LPDP scholarship selection in 2023 was conducted twice. Phase 1 of the scholarship selection took place from January to June 2023, while Phase 2 was open from June to November 2023. LPDP conducted the scholarship selection using an online selection scheme, which in previous years accepted 680 recipients (2020), 4,266 recipients (2021), and 5,664 recipients (2022). As of December 31, 2023,

LPDP has received 9,864 scholarship recipients, nearly doubling the number from 2022.

The LPDP Affirmative Scholarship enhances the inclusivity of postgraduate education, especially for underprivileged families, Eastern Indonesia Scholarship, the Frontier, Outermost and Least Developed (3T) regions, and people with disabilities. Based on the statistics of affirmative scholarship recipients from 2013 to December 31, 2023, LPDP has funded 11,082 master's and doctoral students from Indonesia.

From all scholarship funding, LPDP represents scholarship recipients from 38 provinces in Indonesia, including provinces classified as poor and underdeveloped. The scholarships provided for affirmative action include the Affirmation Regional Scholarship, Papuan Youth Scholarship, Underprivileged Group Scholarship, and Disability Scholarship. An overview of scholarship recipients cumulatively until December 2023 can be seen in the table on the next page.



Distribution of LPDP Scholarship Services as of December 31, 2023	Year of Selection Approval												Grand Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023		
Scholarship Types													
General	1,529	2,175	3,564	3,672	1,252	555	1,141	47	1,742	2,616	3,490	21,783	
Regular Scholarship	1,008	1,956	3,299	2,987	991	501	947	-	1,649	2,449	3,185	18,972	
Top-Up/Thesis/Dissertation Scholarship	521	219	265	685	261	50	165	-	-	-	-	2,166	
World's Top Universities Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	47	93	167	156	496	
Partial Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	149	
Targeted Group	-	37	138	2,359	417	751	1,702	633	1,119	1,518	3,961	12,635	
PNS/TNI/POLRI Scholarship	-	-	-	2,168	353	701	1,588	611	996	1,377	2,059	9,853	
Medical Specialist Scholarship	-	37	138	191	64	50	114	1	-	-	1,551	2,146	
PKU/P Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70	29	167	266	
Entrepreneurship Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	31	55	129	
CSU Metallurgy Collaborative Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	43	17	81	
Fellowship Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	
Medical Subspecialist Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44	
Dikristek-LPDP-OKP/StuNied Collaborative Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	9	34	
Medical Practitioner Doctoral Education Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	29	
NEU Metallurgy Collaborative Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	28	
LPDP-NUS Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Affirmative	26	672	949	1,174	502	483	1,828	-	1,405	1,530	2,513	11,082	
Underprivileged Group Scholarship	1	245	530	791	314	394	1,300	-	1,090	806	1,105	6,576	
Affirmative Scholarship	25	427	419	383	188	88	513	-	290	480	1,036	3,849	
Papuan Youth Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	253	458	
Disability Scholarship	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	-	25	39	119	199	
Grand Total (awardee)	1,555	2,884	4,651	7,205	2,171	1,789	4,671	680	4,266	5,664	9,964	45,500	

In 2023, 9,964 individuals passed the LPDP scholarship selection. Of this number, 5,914 participants (59.4%) passed for domestic programs, while 4,050 participants (40.6%) passed for overseas programs. Additionally, LPDP conducted training for 722 interviewers in the same year.

LPDP funds scholarships for awardees studying at domestic and overseas universities. The 15 top overseas universities targeted by the LPDP scholarships are as follows.

LPDP will increase the number of awardees in non-English speaking countries by providing language enrichment for the destination countries (e.g., Germany, Italy, France) to encourage diversification and optimize the budget. Additionally, here are 15 leading domestic universities targeted by LPDP scholarships.



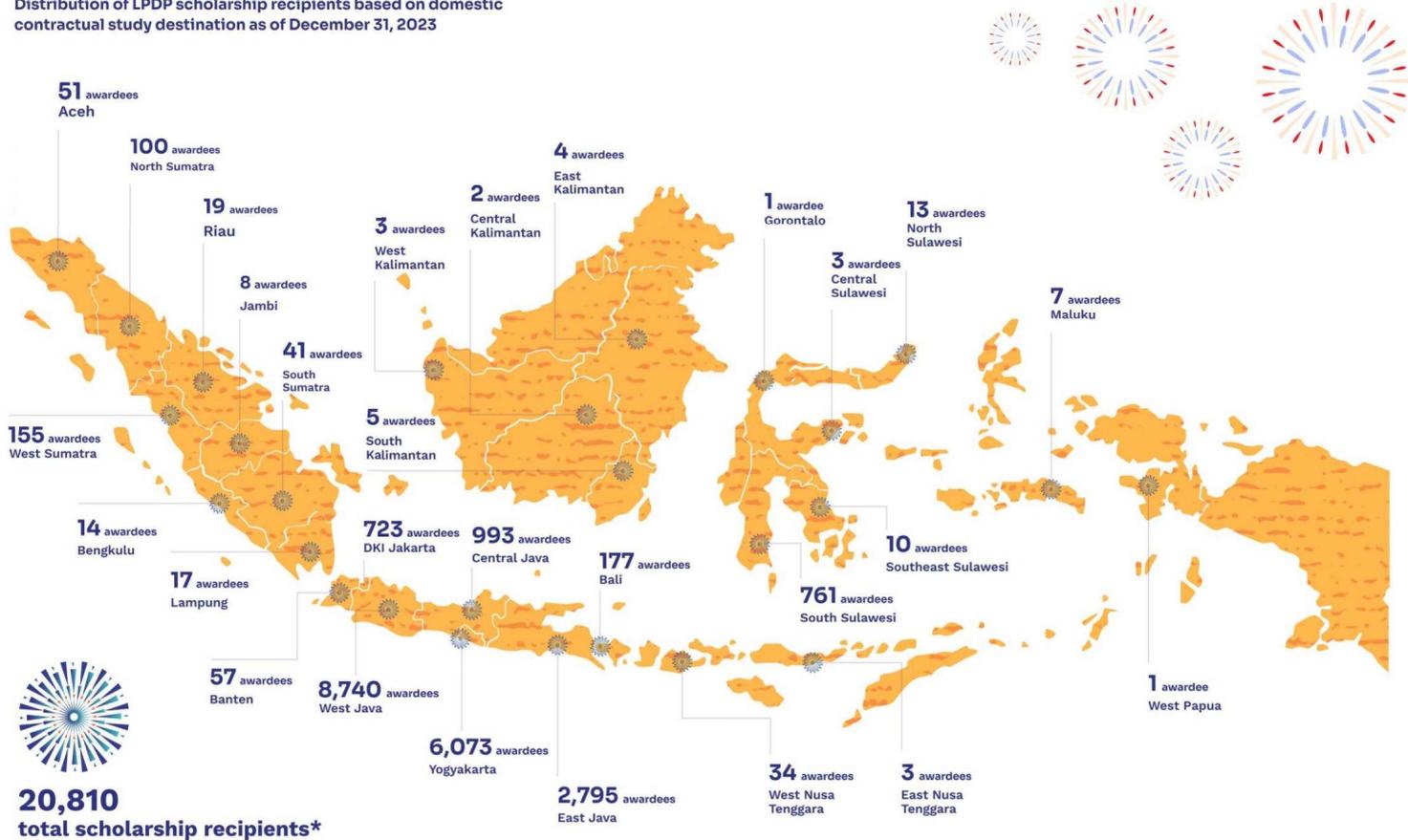
Overseas Universities

 853 awardees University of Melbourne	 727 awardees University College London	 714 awardees Wageningen University	 576 awardees Monash University
 531 awardees University of Manchester	 414 awardees University of Edinburgh	 385 awardees Columbia University	 381 awardees Australian National University
 380 awardees University of Glasgow	 364 awardees University of Leeds	 362 awardees University of New South Wales	 347 awardees University of Queensland
 329 orang Imperial College London	 328 orang University of Birmingham	 310 orang Delft University of Technology	 285 awardees University of Sydney
 246 awardees Leiden University	 224 awardees University of Sheffield	 220 awardees University of Groningen	 211 awardees University of Warwick

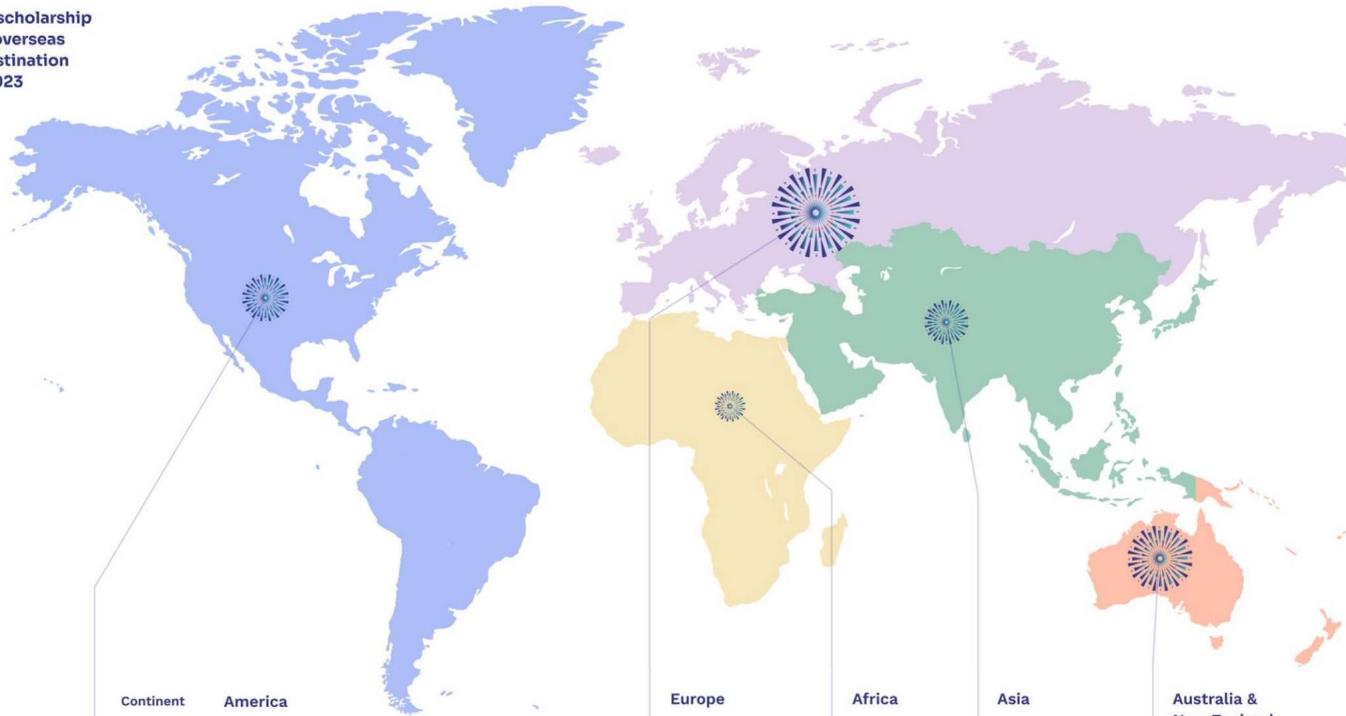
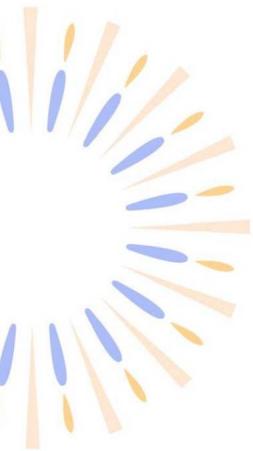
Domestic Universities

 4,846 awardees Universitas Gadjah Mada	 3,313 awardees Universitas Indonesia	 2,143 awardees Institut Teknologi Bandung	 1,408 awardees Institut Pertanian Bogor
 1,075 awardees Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	 946 awardees Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	 770 awardees Universitas Airlangga	 741 awardees Universitas Padjadjaran
 663 awardees Universitas Brwijaya	 564 awardees Universitas Hasanuddin	 545 awardees Universitas Negeri Malang	 498 awardees Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember
 416 awardees Universitas Diponegoro	 362 awardees Universitas Sebelas Maret	 298 awardees Universitas Negeri Jakarta	 260 awardees Institut PTIQ Jakarta
 206 awardees Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta	 180 awardees Universitas Negeri Makassar	 161 awardees Universitas Udayana	 128 awardees Universitas Negeri Surabaya
 127 awardees Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta	 120 awardees Universitas Negeri Semarang		

Distribution of LPDP scholarship recipients based on domestic contractual study destination as of December 31, 2023



Distribution of LPDP scholarship recipients based on overseas contractual study destination as of December 31, 2023



16,474
total scholarship recipients*

*having signed a statement/contract

Continent	America
Proportion	12.82%
Number of Awardee	2,112 awardees

Europe
56.39%
9,289 awardees

Africa
0.40%
66 awardees

Asia
8.01%
1,320 awardees

Australia & New Zealand
22.38%
3,687 awardees

Country	Total
America	
United States	2,039 awardees
Canada	73 awardees
Asia	
Saudi Arabia	3 awardees
Bangladesh	1 awardee
Brunei Darussalam	6 awardees
Philippines	7 awardees
Hong Kong	12 awardees
India	1 awardee
Japan	659 awardees
South Korea	97 awardees
Malaysia	170 awardees
Pakistan	1 awardee
Singapore	136 awardees
Sri Lanka	2 awardees
Taiwan	51 awardees
Thailand	48 awardees
China	104 awardees
Turkiye	9 awardees
Jordan	13 awardees
Australia & New Zealand	
Australia	3,457 awardees
New Zealand	230 awardees
Africa	
Morocco	14 awardees
Egypt	8 awardees
Sudan	44 awardees
Europe	
Austria	14 awardees
Netherlands	2,235 awardees
Belgium	93 awardees
Czech	2 awardees
Denmark	41 awardees
Finland	43 awardees



Country	Total
Hungary	2 awardees
England	5,735 awardees
Ireland	35 awardees
Iceland	4 awardees
Italy	96 awardees
Germany	284 awardees
Norway	24 awardees
France	151 awardees
Portugal	1 awardee
Russia	134 awardees
Spain	31 awardees
Sweden	295 awardees
Switzerland	69 awardees



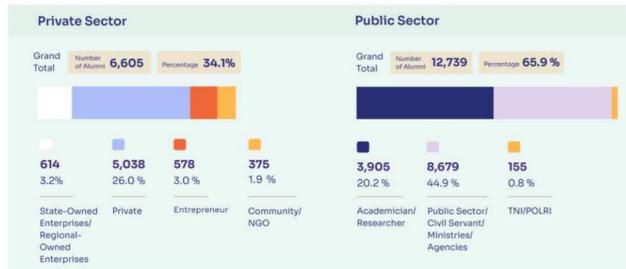
LPDP will gradually increase the percentage of scholarship recipients in STEM fields, both through full funding and co-funding with universities or partner countries.

In the medium to long term, the proportion of STEM programs is set to rise to 60% to 70%. Currently, the leading programs pursued by LPDP awardees are divided into 48% in STEM and 52% in non-STEM fields.

NO	STEM	Non-STEM
1	Metallurgy dan Material Science	Sustainable and Circular Economy
2	Biotechnology	Law (Include Cyber Law)
3	Green and Renewable Energy	Education
4	Digital and ICT	Public Policy and Administration
5	Agriculture and Fisheries	Business and Management
6	Food Science and Technology	Art/Culture/Language
7	Medicine (Specialists, Subspecialists and Fellowships)	Psychology
8	Biomedical Engineering	Hospitality and Tourism
9	Pharmacy	Accounting and Finance
10	Technology Startup/Entrepreneurship	Religious Studies
11	Engineering and Design	Communication
12	Data Science and Artificial Intelligence	Politics and International Relations
13	Natural Science	Development Studies
14	Urban Planning and Infrastructure	Sociology
15	Maritime and Geo Sciences	Military and Defence Studies

I. Evaluation of Capacity Development Programs for Scholarship Recipients and Alumni

The number of LPDP alumni, both domestically and internationally, as of December 31, 2023, is 21,373 individuals. Of this number, 19,344 alumni have confirmed tracking, with the details as follows:



II. Information on the Development of New Programs and Innovations in Program Implementation

Scholarship for Religious Leaders/Women Cadre Education (PKU/P)

01 This scholarship is a collaboration program between LPDP and the Iteqal Mosque Development Agency (BPMI), supported by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA), lasting for five years. In 2023, for Phase 1, there were 224 applicants, with 80 passing the substantive selection (57 for master's and 23 for doctoral degrees).

In Phase 2 of 2023, the number of applicants for the Religious Leaders Education Program (PKU) was 193, with 66 passing the substantive selection. For the PKU/P program in Phase 2 of 2023, there were 47 applicants, with 21 passing the selection. LPDP also received direction from the Chair of the Board of Trustees to ensure that the target universities are not only limited to the Quranic Studies Universities (PTQ) but can also include Islamic Religious Universities (PTKI) under the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Medical Practitioner Doctoral Scholarship

02 This scholarship is aimed at doctors in the field of medicine to enhance the capacity of educators and mentors for specialist doctors. This program is a combination of school and hospital-based programs, in collaboration with the National Brain Center Hospital and Universitas Airlangga (UNAIR). This program sets a recruitment quota of 23 individuals currently studying at UNAIR and the Universitas Indonesia (UI). In 2023, there were 24 applicants, with six successfully passing the substantive selection.

Specialist/Subspecialist/Fellowship Scholarship

03 This scholarship is a collaborative program with the Ministry of Health, focusing on placements for graduates specializing in cancer, heart, brain, and kidney. However, LPDP also opens up the possibility of funding for other specializations outside these four focus areas. During the period of 2022-2023, a total of 1,551 specialist doctors and 44 subspecialists graduated from this program. This fellowship program was launched on May 8, 2023, by the Minister of Health along with the Minister of Finance, for study purposes both domestically and abroad.

As of 2023, LPDP has implemented several scholarship service programs according to the directives of the Board of Trustees, including the following:

CSU Metallurgy Collaborative Scholarship 2023

04 The CSU Metallurgy Collaborative Scholarship program is a scholarship collaboration between the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, LPDP, Central South University (CSU) China, and GEM Co., Ltd. The total number of applicants who passed the selection was 17.

NEU Metallurgy Collaborative Scholarship 2023

05 The NEU Metallurgy Collaborative Scholarship is a collaborative program between the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, LPDP, Northeastern University (NEU) China, and Zhejiang Huayou Cobalt (ZHC) Co. Ltd. From the two phases of registration, a total of 27 applicants passed the selection.

LPDP and UIII Collaborative Scholarship

06 This scholarship opens a doctoral program targeting master's degree graduates (S2) for Indonesian citizens (WNI) and foreign citizens (WNA) with diplomatic relations with Indonesia at Universitas Islam Internasional Indonesia (UIII). In 2024, selection will be opened for programs in Islamic Studies, Economics, Political Science, and Education.

LPDP and BRIN Collaborative Scholarship

07 This scholarship is the result of collaboration between LPDP and BRIN for the development of human resources in strategic research needed by Indonesia. This program offers full funding by LPDP up to the doctoral level, with the proposed name of the National Research Talent Scholarship Program for Research and Innovation Talent.

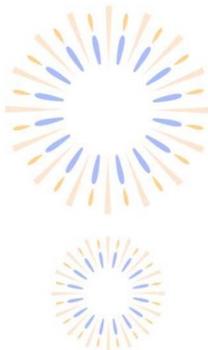
The target recipients of the scholarship are WNI bachelor's (S1) and master's (S2) graduates, open to the general public, both ASN (civil servant) and Non-ASN. BRIN proposes a scholarship target for 500 doctoral graduates in priority fields over five years, detailed as follows:

- Aviation and Aerospace (Satellite Technology and Avionics Research): 100 people
- Deep Sea & Maritime Technology (Deep Sea Technology Research): 30 people
- Advanced Biodiversity Utilization (Genomics, Omics, Bioinformatics, Genetic Engineering Research): 200 people
- Radiation and Nuclear Technology (Cyclotron and Fusion Technology Research): 170 people

**Dikristek-LPDP-OKP/StuNed
Collaborative Scholarship 2023**

OB The Dikristek-LPDP-OKP/StuNed scholarship is a collaborative program between the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, LPDP, and Nuffic Neso Indonesia. This program offers scholarship funding for 22 individuals, with joint support from LPDP and OKP/StuNed. This scholarship applies to several universities in the Netherlands. The priority areas opened for applicants include:

- Water Management and Technology
- Entrepreneurship
- Sustainable and Circular Economics focusing on urban development and heritage recovery
- Fisheries, Maritime, and Logistics
- Security and Law Enforcement, especially cybersecurity
- Public Health Management

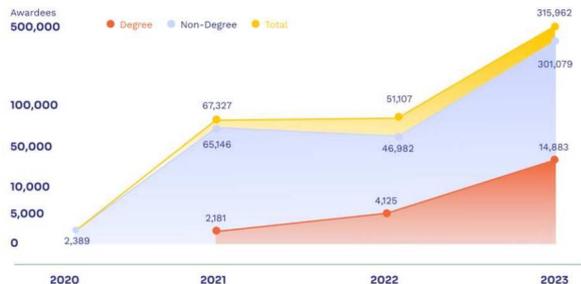


B. Collaborative Scholarship Program

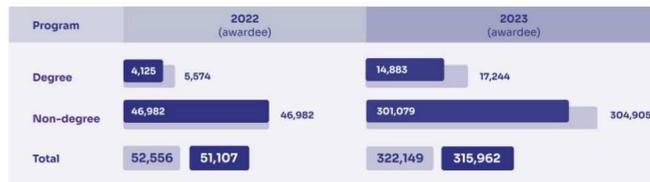
I. Collaborative Scholarship Program with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology

LPDP has been funding collaborative programs with the Ministry of Education and Culture since 2020. This program started with the Pioneer Teaching Campus (non-degree). Over time, this collaboration has expanded to include various programs, both degree (Diploma, Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctorate) and non-degree aimed at developing the competencies of students, vocational high school students (SMK), lecturers, teachers, and educational staff. This includes support for the Independent Learning Campus Independent program (MBKM).

LPDP continually supports Collaborative Scholarship programs with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology such as the Kampus Merdeka program, the Indonesia International Student Mobility Award (IISMA), the Indonesian Education Affirmation Campus (ADIK), Garuda Ace, Nusantara Student Dormitories, and others. From 2020 to December 2023, LPDP has collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to fund the Culture Collaborative program with 21,189 degree program scholarship recipients and 415,596 non-degree program scholarship recipients. The details of the established scholarship recipients are as follows.



The Cooperation Agreement (PKS) for 2023 has been signed by both parties. The budget allocation for the LPDP collaboration program with the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2023 is IDR 4.649 billion. The realization of the LPDP Collaborative Scholarship recipients with the the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology in 2022 and 2023 as of December 31, 2023, is as follows.



The details of the collaboration program progress between LPDP and the the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology as of December 2023 are as follows:



a. Degree Program

With a total target of 17,244 individuals or objectives, the current achievement is 14,883 individuals. The target has not yet been reached due to some programs that have not completed their selection period. Some of these programs are as follows:

No	Program	Target (awardee)	Target (awardee)	Progress
1	Beasiswa Pendidikan Indonesia	6,440	6,020	Implementation
a	Domestic Scholarship - Bachelor's, Master's, Doctorate	6,021	5,719	Implementation
b	Overseas Scholarship - Master's and Doctorate	419	301	Implementation
2	Beasiswa Indonesia Maju	1,457	645	Implementation
a	Domestic Scholarship - Bachelor's and Master's	959	287	Implementation
b	Overseas Scholarship - Master's and Doctorate	498	358	Implementation
3	Asrama Mahasiswa Nusantara	528	27	Implementation
4	Stipendium Hungaricum	230	162	Selection
5	Bantuan Disertasi	300	-	Selection
6	Afirmasi Pendidikan Tinggi (ADIK)	7,846	7,569	Ongoing
7	Kemitraan Negara Berkembang	443	451	Selection
Total		25,141	21,539	

The degree collaboration program with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology is currently in progress as of December 2023. The program still under financing is the ADIK program.

b. Non-Degree Program

With a total target of 304,905 awardees or objectives, the current achievement is 301,079 awardees. Some of these programs are as follows.

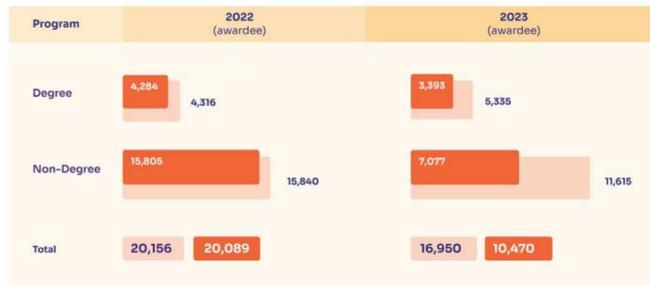
NO	Program	Target (awardee)	Achievement (awardee)	Progres
1	Dharmasiswa	282	281	Implementation
2	Microcredential Guru dan Tenaga Kependidikan (GTK)	450	1712	Implementation
3	Pendidikan Profesi Guru (PPG)	168,336	165,668	Implementation
4	Magang Studi Independen Bersertifikat (MSIB)	66,288	62,709	Implementation
5	Wirasaha Merdeka	12,000	12,393	Implementation
6	Indonesia International Mobility Awards (IISMA)	1,825	1,984	Implementation
7	Pertukaran Mahasiswa Merdeka (PMM)	15,505	15,286	Implementation
8	Kampus Mengajar	19,110	21,409	Implementation
9	Bridging Course Bagi Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi Penyelenggara Pendidikan Akademik (PTA)	50	216	Completed
10	Praktisi Mengajar	14,130	14,838	Implementation
11	Peningkatan Kapasitas Kepemimpinan Perguruan Tinggi	60	60	Implementation
12	Kemitraan Lembaga Pendidikan Tenaga Kependidikan (LPTK) x guru	50	300	Implementation
13	Detasering	50	35	Implementation
14	Program Scheme for Academic Mobility and Exchange (SAME) Nusantara	29	29	Implementation
15	Post Doctoral	15	12	Implementation
16	Sertikom Dosen Tendik	220	100	Implementation
17	World Class Professor (WCP)	40	40	Implementation
18	Bridging Course Dosen Perguruan Tinggi Penyelenggara Pendidikan Akademik (PTA)	25	16	Implementation
19	Garuda Ace	20	48	Technical Preparation
20	Magang Dosen ke Industri Perguruan Tinggi Penyelenggara Pendidikan Akademik (PTA)	225	55	Implementation
21	Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi Profesi DN	185	185	Implementation
22	Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi Kompetensi Luar Negeri	47	47	Implementation
23	Magang Dosen ke Industri Dalam Negeri Pendidikan Tinggi Vokasi (PTV)	56	55	Implementation
24	Sertifikasi Profesi Luar Negeri	46	46	Implementation
25	Magang Dosen ke Perguruan Tinggi lain Luar Negeri	50	51	Implementation
26	Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi Kompetensi Dalam Negeri	400	400	Implementation
27	Uji Kompetensi Mahasiswa	4,500	4,570	Awardee Confirmation Process
28	Magang/Residensi/Diklat Pelaku Budaya Dalam Negeri & Luar Negeri	101	74	Implementation
Total		304,905	301,079	

II. Collaborative Scholarship Program with the Ministry of Religious Affairs

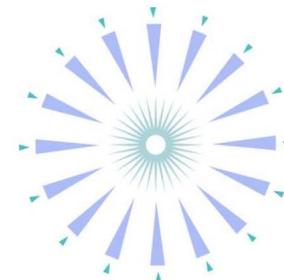
One of the Collaborative Scholarship programs between LPDP and the Ministry of Religious Affairs is the Indonesia Bangkit Scholarship (IBS). For the realization in 2023, the number of scholarship recipients for degree programs (such as the 5,000 Overseas Doctoral Scholarship, General Bachelor's/ Master's/Doctoral Scholarships domestically and/or abroad, and others) reached 3,393 awardees from the target of 5,335 individuals. Meanwhile, the number of scholarship recipients for non-degree programs (such as MORA Overseas Student Mobility Awards or MOSMA, Preparation Program for Bachelor's/Master's/Doctorate, Language and Academic Preparation Program, and others) is 7,077 awardees from the target of 11,615 awardees.

The PKS for 2023 has been signed by both parties. The budget allocation for the LPDP and Ministry of Religious Affairs collaboration program in 2023 is IDR 1,338 billion, including allocations for Islamic boarding schools. Until December 2023, LPDP continues to coordinate with the Ministry of Religious Affairs to realize the targeted degree program. The realization of the LPDP Collaborative Scholarship with the Ministry of Religious Affairs for 2022 and 2023 as of December 2023 is as follows.

■ Achievement ■ Target



In the 2023 Collaborative Scholarship program with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, the non-degree scholarship program for Islamic boarding schools is still in the preparation stage by the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Meanwhile, for the Degree Scholarship for Islamic Boarding Schools, further referred to as the Outstanding Santri Scholarship Program, consists of two categories, namely the Outstanding Santri Scholarship for Bachelor's degree and the Outstanding Santri Scholarship for Master's degree. The details of the collaboration program between LPDP and the Ministry of Religious Affairs in 2023 are observable on the next page.



a. Degree Program

With a total target of 5,335 people, the current achievement stands at 3,393 people. This target encompasses various types of scholarship programs, including the following.



Domestic General Scholarship - Bachelor's degree



Domestic General Scholarship - Master's degree



Overseas General Scholarship - Master's degree



Domestic General Scholarship - Doctoral degree



Overseas General Scholarship - Doctoral degree



Beasiswa Prestasi - Bachelor's degree, Domestic



Beasiswa Prestasi - Bachelor's degree, Overseas



Double Degree Scholarship - Master's degree, Overseas



Program Magister Lanjut Doktor (PMLD) - Domestic



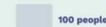
Tahfidz Scholarship - Bachelor's degree, Domestic



Pendidikan Jarak Jauh - Pendidikan Agama Islam (PJJ-PAI) Undergraduate Scholarship



Bantuan Beasiswa Program Rekognisi Pembelajaran Lampau (RPL)



Program 5000 Doktor Overseas Scholarship (ongoing)



Bantuan Penyelesaian Pendidikan (BPP) - Master's degree, Domestic



Bantuan Penyelesaian Pendidikan (BPP) - Doctoral degree, Domestic



Santri Berprestasi Scholarship



b. Non-Degree Program

With a total target of 5,335 people, the current achievement stands at 3,393 people. This target encompasses various types of scholarship programs, including the following.



Program Persiapan Studi Lanjut S2 & S3 - Master's and Doctoral degree (onsite)



Program Persiapan Bahasa dan Akademik (PPBA)



Language and Academic Preparation Program (LAPP)



English Preparation Program (EPP)



Peningkatan Kompetensi Dosen Pemula



Penguatan Moderasi Beragama



Program Persiapan Beasiswa



Program Multimedia Pesantren



Penguatan Pengambilan Fatwa



Program Pengembangan Wawasan Internasional tentang Moderasi Beragama



C. Research Services



LPDP's research funding services consist of Competitive Research, Mandatory Research, Invitation Research, and International Collaboration. Mandatory Research includes collaborative research with BRIN and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

As of the preparation of this report, the eRISPRO application (research management application) reported that there are 1,853 ongoing research projects with a funding value of IDR 1,861.71 billion.

Meanwhile, there are 938 completed research projects with a funding value of IDR 794.19 billion. The total LPDP research funding amounts to 2,791 projects with a value of IDR 2,656.70 billion. For 2024, the Education Fund Research Services (DAF) is projected to reach a funding value of IDR 530 billion.

Details of Research Funding as of December 31, 2023

Scheme	Ongoing		Completed		Total	
	Project	Funding (IDR billion)	Project	Funding (IDR billion)	Project	Funding (IDR billion)
Competition	49	144.2	150	214.21	199	358.42
Invitation	80	409.8	35	161	115	570.81
International Collaboration	10	38.47	13	29.7	23	68.17
Mandatory*	1,714	1,270.03	740	389.27	2,454	1,659.31
Total	1,853	1,861.71	938	794.19	2,791	2,656.70

a. LPDP Native Research Services

LPDP has collaborated with industry/research funding institutions to enhance the technological independence of domestic industries through research funding collaborations. LPDP continues to implement the RISPRO (Innovative Productive Research) program from previous years that spans multiple years. RISPRO is a research funding program aimed at enhancing national competitiveness through the commercialization of products/technologies or the implementation of policies/governance or publication.

Of the total 2,791 research projects, 938 projects have been completed, and 1,853 research projects are ongoing as of December 31, 2023. The implementation of research funding has progressed well according to the type of funding scheme. In 2023, LPDP continues to support ongoing research funding programs while facilitating, monitoring, and evaluating the research at BRIN and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

Following the direction of the Minister of Finance, who hopes that the allocation of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector in the State Budget will not be the sole source of funding for LPDP services or programs, LPDP strives to develop program funding collaborations, prioritizing the LPDP service portfolio, one of which is research funding.

Research Funding Developments as of December 31, 2023, LPDP has established 2,791 research titles with a funding value of IDR 2.66 trillion. Among these, 1,853 ongoing research projects have a funding value of IDR 1.86 trillion, and 938 completed research projects have a funding value of IDR 794.19 billion. The details are as follows.

LPDP Native Research funding details as of December 31, 2023

Scheme	Ongoing		Completed		Total	
	Project	Funding (IDR billion)	Project	Funding (IDR billion)	Project	Funding (IDR billion)
Competition	49	144.2	150	214.21	199	358.42
Invitation	80	409.8	35	161	115	570.81
International Collaboration	10	38.47	13	29.7	23	68.17
Mandatory (Ministerial/ Institutional or K/L Collaboration)	1,714	1,270.03	740	389.27	2,454	1,659.31
Total	1,853	1,861.71	938	794.19	2,791	2,656.70

Proportion of scheme-based research funding value as of December 31, 2023



LPDP actively conducts monitoring and evaluation of the research funded by LPDP. Monitoring and evaluation are conducted to determine how well the research is progressing and whether it aligns with the planned final results/productivity targets.

The outputs and products from research services since 2013 up to December 31, 2023, include several outputs, such as the following.



Type	Total	Unit
Product/Technology	1,323	Product/Technology
Policy/Model	144	Document
New Business Entity	58	Business Entity
License	27	Instance
Intellectual Property Rights	1,535	Instance
Partners Contributors	30 Billion	IDR
Graduate	5,024	Students
Assets Utilized	68 Billion	IDR
Beneficiary Community	67	Number of
New Partnership	123	Number of
Publication	3,015	Number of
Awards and Recognition	396	Number of

LPDP funding covers various commercial and implementational research that can provide direct contributions to society. In the fourth quarter of 2023, LPDP collaborated with the Institute for Economic and Social Research (LPEM) of the Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Indonesia, to conduct an impact study of LPDP RISPRO funding. This study aims to assess the impact of research funding by measuring impact dimensions that include academic, social, and economic impacts across three RISPRO funding schemes: Competition, invitation, and International Collaboration.

Examples of research products include PATRIOT-Net, IStow (an international standard ship stowage planning software), Fish Vaccine: Cocktail Vaccine (*Aeromonas*

hydrophila and *Streptococcus agalactiae*), Lithium Battery, GAMAWARNI (fabric dyeing machine), BHANEX (biocompatible bone graft raw material for artificial bones), and THEIA L450 (a virus detection device in blood).

LPDP also funds research in the realm of governance and regulations supporting evidence-based policies, such as the research titled Governance and Regulation of Remote Malaria Ediagnostics, which resulted in Ministerial Decision (MKM) Number HK.01.07/MENKES/1280/2023 concerning the Development of a Digital Health Innovation Ecosystem through a Regulatory Sandbox, published on April 4, 2023.

b. Collaborative Research Services

I. Collaborative Research Program with BRIN

LPDP continues to support the Research and Innovation Program for Advanced Indonesia (RIIM) in collaboration with BRIN. The RIIM program funding is financed using the Research Endowment Fund (DAPL), which consists of eight schemes.

1. RIIM Competition
2. RIIM Invitation
3. Research-based Start-Up (PPBR) RIIM
4. RIIM Expedition
5. RIIM Collaboration
6. Agricultural Innovation Product Testing (PPIP) RIIM
7. Health Innovation Product Testing (PPIK) RIIM
8. National Research Talents Appreciation

Scheme	Ongoing	Disbursed	Not Yet Disbursed
RIIM Batch I	208 Grantees IDR 57.73 B	208 Grantees IDR 57.73 B	0 Grantees IDR 0 B
RIIM Batch II	217 Grantees IDR 49.73 B	217 Grantees IDR 49.48 B	5 Grantees IDR 0.25 B
RIIM Batch III	360 Grantees IDR 3.53 B	359 Grantees IDR 55.11 B	32 Grantees IDR 8.42 B
RIIM Batch IV	410 Grantees IDR 69.99 B	19 Grantees IDR 9.10 B	391 Grantees IDR 60.89 B
Total	1,195 Grantees IDR 240,98 B	803 Grantees IDR 171.42 B	428 Grantees IDR 69.56 B

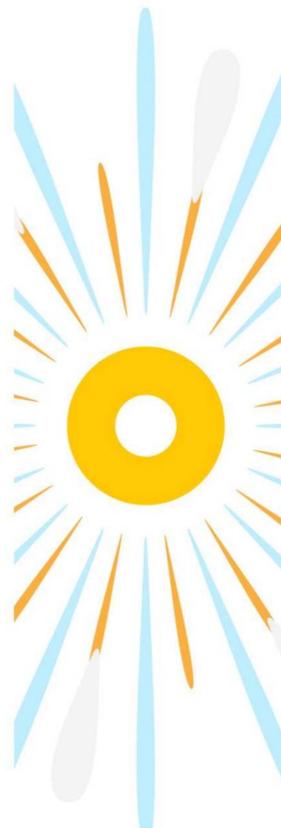
** The number of grantees in the "not yet disbursed" column includes grantees that are still in the application process or are undergoing processing at LPDP's financial department as a whole, including both first and second phase disbursements; the total amount in the "not yet disbursed" column includes second phase funds that have not yet been disbursed.*

As of 2023, the budget allocation that LPDP has provided for BRIN amounts to IDR 1.06 trillion. From this total allocation, BRIN proposed to utilize approximately 59.4%, or IDR 633.17 billion, of its allocation in 2023.

As of December 31, 2023, the budget realization that has been used by BRIN reached IDR 118.35 billion out of the proposed IDR 633.17 billion (18.7%). The following is a graph comparing the budget allocation, proposed budget, and realization of the 2023 research endowment fund. The realized budget of IDR 118.35 billion was used to fund the RIIM schemes listed in the agreement with the following details



NO	RIIM Scheme	Total Grantees	Funding Realized	Funding Target (IDR, according to BRIN Proposal)
1	RIIM Competition	1,195 grantees	IDR 117.1 Billion	332 Billion
2	RIIM Invitation	Proposal selection process	-	100 Billion
3	RIIM Start-Up	23 grantees in pre-incubation	-	30 Billion
4	RIIM Expedition	52 grantees	Planned for early January 2024	62.5 Billion
5	RIIM Collaboration	Finalizing Guidelines for RIIM collaboration with BMGF	-	15 Billion
6	RIIM Agricultural Innovation Product Testing	-	-	75 Billion
7	RIIM Health Innovation Product Testing	Proposal selection process	-	75 Billion
8	National Research Talent Appreciation	5 grantees	IDR 1.25 Billion	3.675 Billion
Total		1,252 awardees	IDR 118.35 Billion	633.175 Billion



In 2024, the research services derived from the DAPL will have a value of IDR 814 billion with the following breakdown:

- RIIM Competition Scheme IDR 253,500,000,000
- RIIM Health Innovation Product Testing Scheme IDR 3,750,000,000
- RIIM Expedition Scheme IDR 6,336,475,000
- RIIM Start-Up Scheme IDR 12,400,000,000
- RIIM Collaboration Research Scheme IDR 36,000,000,000
- RIIM Award Scheme IDR 450,000,000
- National Talent Management Scheme IDR 3,700,000,000

II. Collaborative Research Program with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology

LPDP's Research Funding Services have supported collaborative programs with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, especially in the UK-Indonesia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Sciences (UKICIS), Partnership in Research Indonesia and Melbourne (PRIME), Indonesia-NTU Singapore Institute of Research for Sustainability and Innovation (INSPIRASI), and the Innovation Partnership Ecosystem.

UKICIS is a research collaboration between a consortium of universities in the UK, including the University of Nottingham, University of Warwick, and University of Coventry, and a consortium of universities in Indonesia led by Institut Pertanian Bogor, involving researchers from Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Airlangga, and Institut Teknologi Bandung. The funding allocation for UKICIS is IDR 44 billion for the period from 2022 to 2025. The focus of UKICIS research includes Green Economy, Blue Economy, Digital Technology, Tourism, and Health. The funding allocation for the UKICIS Program, according to the contract between the Project Manager Officer (PMO) and Institut Pertanian Bogor, is currently IDR 14.82 billion. By the end of 2023, the disbursement of phase 1 funds reached IDR 10.38 billion, or 70% of the total funding for that period. For information, Year 1 funding has been granted a time extension without additional funding (no cost extension) until April 2024.

PRIME is a research collaboration between Melbourne University and a consortium of universities in Indonesia led by Universitas Indonesia, involving researchers from Universitas Gadjah Mada and Universitas Airlangga. The themes and topics of the PRIME program include PRIME-Health (health service cluster, primary care cluster, pediatric and adolescent health cluster, and infectious diseases cluster) and PRIME-Social.



The funding allocation for PRIME is IDR 44 billion for the period from 2022 to 2025, with an annual allocation of IDR 11 billion. By December 2023, the budget allocation for the PRIME program has reached IDR 22 billion (IDR 11 billion per period/year). From this budget, the realization of fund disbursement until December 31, 2023, is IDR 21.42 billion.

INSPIRASI is a research collaboration between Nanyang Technological University (NTU) and participating institutions in Indonesia, including Universitas Indonesia, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember, and Institut Teknologi Bandung. The research pillars of INSPIRASI include Renewable Energy, Circular Economy, and Smart Cities, along with flagship programs such as Renewable Energy Living Lab and Eco Campus. The INSPIRASI program has entered its first period out of a planned total of five periods (2023 to 2027), with a funding allocation of IDR 938.01 billion over five years.

The funding for Phase 1 in the first year is allocated at IDR 169.25 billion, with details of LPDP fund disbursement to Domestic Higher Education Institutions (PTDN) amounting to IDR 101.5 billion and the payment of the International Cooperation Fee (ICF) to NTU of IDR 67.74 billion. The realization of Phase 1 funding in the first year reached IDR 118.48 billion or 70% of its target allocation.

The Innovation Partnership Ecosystem Based on Regional Potential involves various stakeholders, including vocational education units, local governments, the business world, industry, communities, society, and mass media. The current progress involves the PKS between LPDP and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology. The time frame and funding commitment began in 2023 and will run until 2025, with a total funding of IDR 55 billion. Phase 1 disbursement has been carried out for 19 out of 20 teams (one team is still in the process of document improvement). In 2024, the Collaboration Research (Mandatory) with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology is projected to be IDR 360 billion, which is part of the DAP Research Services.

LPDP Collaborative Research Statistics with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology as of December 31, 2023

Scheme	Ongoing	
	Grantees	Funding (IDR Billion)
 PRIME	3	21.42
 UKICIS	7	10.38
 INSPIRASI	4	118.48
Total	14	150.28

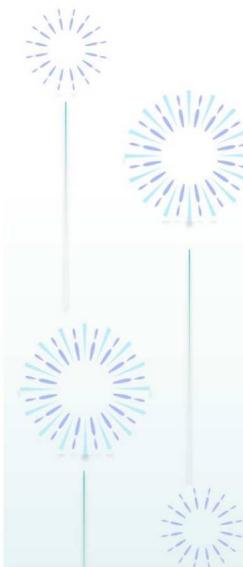
D. Endowment Fund Services for Higher Education

The Endowment Fund for Higher Education (DAPT) is intended to finance programs launched by the Directorate General of Higher Education (Ditjen Dikti/ristek) as the Project Management Office (PMO) through a program named Enhancing Quality Education for International University Recognition (EQUITY). This program aims to accelerate the achievement of eight Key Performance Indicators (IKU) for higher education to enter the top 500 world universities. Funded programs include the following.

Universitas Terbuka, Universitas Negeri Surabaya, dan Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta). The funding allocation is IDR 481.4 billion. The contract value for the Endowment Fund Program to 21 State Universities (PTNBH) for 2023 is detailed as follows:

- ✦ Assistance for Student Exchange Programs with Foreign Universities (Top 100 by subject)
- ✦ Collaborative Research Programs with Institutions outside of the 16 State Universities under the WCU program to enhance citations (and institutional development)
- ✦ Funding support for postdoctoral programs at the 16 State Universities
- ✦ Establishment and strengthening of Institutional Management for WCU programs
- ✦ Assistance for subscriptions to QS Data Analytic (Tracker)
- ✦ Assistance for subscriptions to Scopus/ Scival/Web of Science databases
- ✦ International patent incentives
- ✦ Research collaboration with top 100 QS WUR overseas universities (joint publication), which can involve the diaspora
- ✦ Assistance for establishing clusters of scientific fields proposed by a minimum of three universities for a specific scientific cluster

LPDP has collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and other related parties in utilizing the results of the development of the Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT). The beneficiaries of the DAPT funding program in 2023 consist of 21 state universities (16 existing and five new state universities, namely Universitas Negeri Semarang and Universitas Syiah Kuala).



 Universitas Airlangga IDR 82,654,500,000*	 Institut Teknologi Bandung IDR 50,159,500,000	 Universitas Gadjah Mada IDR 49,691,500,000	 Institut Pertanian Bogor IDR 48,262,500,000
 Universitas Sumatera Utara IDR 44,547,500,000	 Universitas Indonesia IDR 32,373,000,000	 Universitas Diponegoro IDR 25,858,500,000	 Institut Teknologi Sepuluh Nopember IDR 17,863,500,000
 Universitas Padjadjaran IDR 15,714,500,000	 Universitas Brawijaya IDR 11,125,500,000	 Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia IDR 11,125,500,000	 Universitas Andalas IDR 10,302,500,000
 Universitas Syiah Kuala IDR 10,058,500,000	 Universitas Negeri Semarang IDR 9,865,500,000	 Universitas Terbuka IDR 9,816,500,000	 Universitas Negeri Surabaya IDR 9,710,500,000
 Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta IDR 9,675,500,000	 Universitas Hasanuddin IDR 8,659,500,000	 Universitas Negeri Sebelas Maret IDR 8,558,500,000	 Universitas Negeri Padang IDR 7,844,500,000
 Universitas Negeri Malang IDR 7,806,500,000			

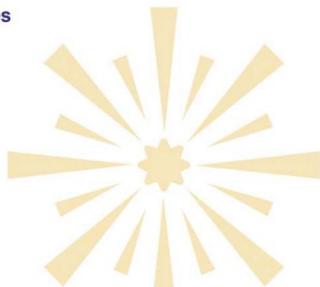
* Joint Fund of IDR 41.2 billion.

The determination of beneficiaries for the Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT) in 2023 was established on November 17, 2023. For the first-stage fund disbursement (80%), LPDP has prepared an information system (eRISPRO DAPT), and all 21 state universities have submitted requests for the first-stage fund disbursement to LPDP from November 28 to December 6, 2023. As of now, the DAPT 2023 Stage I has been disbursed and received by 21 State Universities, totaling IDR 385.1 billion.

Total  **IDR 481,436,000,000**

E. Culture Endowment Fund Services

LPDP has collaborated with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and other related parties in utilizing the results of the development of the Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB). The utilization of DAKB is referred to as Dana Indonesian. The results from the development of DAKB are used for service programs that include cultural facilities for communities and cultural actors, production of cultural activities, media production, and other programs as directed by the Board of Trustees.



a. Progress of 2023 Program Implementation

As of 2023, the Directorate General of Culture, as the PMO, has proposed 12 program categories with a target of 354 grantees and a funding proposal of IDR 233 billion. By December 31, 2023, out of the 12 proposed program categories, seven categories have been followed up by the PMO through the preparation of technical guidelines. The categories that have been initiated are old categories of programs that have been running since 2022.

Of the seven categories, five have undergone selection processes and have had their beneficiaries established, moving forward to the agreement signing process.

Regarding program realization by the end of 2023, 230 grantees have been established with a total funding commitment of IDR 135.72 billion. The details of the DAKB grantee intake program progress for 2023 are as follows.

NO	Program Category	PMO Target		Realization	
		Target Grantees	Proposed Funding (IDR Billion)	Confirmed Grantees	Funding Commitment (IDR Billion)
1	Institutional Support	60	45.00	50	32.97
2	Utilization of Public Space	40	17.50	55	20.89
3	Strategic Activities	23	57.50	12	30.84
4	Documentation of Maestro Works and Knowledge	30	12.50	56	21.37
5	Creation of Innovative Creative Works	40	25.00	57	29.65
6	Micro Cinema	40	16.00	Verification Process	-
7	OPK (Cultural Heritage Object) Study	20	7.00	Selection Process	-
8	International Distribution Matching Funds *)	13	12.00	-	-
9	Featured Distribution Matching Funds *)	13	12.00	-	-
10	Learning with Maestros *)	50	12.50	-	-
11	Affirmation of Priority Activity Development Funds *)	5	10.00	-	-
12	Special Category under Program Steering Committee Directive *)	20	6.00	-	-
Total		354	233.00	230	135.72

*) Represents new program categories for 2023 (the technical guidelines for five program categories have not yet been prepared and submitted by the PMO, so the new program categories have not yet started).

4.4 Projections and Strategic Plans

A. Ministry/Institution Programs

The Ministry of Finance's program within the Ministry of Finance's Strategic Plan (Renstra Kemenkeu) 2020-2024 related to the BLU LPDP is in terms of the Effectiveness of Special Task Execution. The following are the program objectives of the Ministry of Finance relevant to LPDP:

Description	Program	Target				
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Program Target	Optimal Implementation of Special Tasks					
	Special Task Implementation Effectiveness Index	96.87	100	100	100	100

B. LPDP Business Strategy

LPDP's business strategy can be divided into short-term strategies (quick wins) achieved within one budget year and medium-term strategies covering achievements over two to three years or more.

a. Short-Term Strategic Initiatives (Quick Wins)

The short-term business strategy includes, among others, preparing a Strategic Plan and Master Plan for IT, Innovation, and Institutional Transformation, as well as a Human Resource Roadmap for Golden Indonesia Vision 2045; strengthening LPDP's position and legacy in the development of higher education and culture; and enhancing pentahelix cooperation with the media and the Business World, Industry World (DUDI) to affirm LPDP's central role in improving the capacity of Indonesian human resources.

b. Medium-Term Strategic Initiatives

LPDP's medium-term business strategy includes, among others, the development of office infrastructure that supports institutional transformation and digitization processes; fulfilling competent and professional human resources; and strengthening cooperation and international networks to gain access to global funding from philanthropy, NGOs, global institutions, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) from multinational companies.



C. Strategy in Service Unit

a. Education

1. Establish an ad hoc PMO to accelerate coordination between LPDP and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology in supporting educational services
2. Accelerate the process of digitalization in educational services
3. Develop an incentive system and socialize the Scholarship Recruitment System
4. Prepare a data center for the Education Endowment Fund, as well as manage and analyze big data in a summary format (dashboard) for LPDP leadership, which is part of the LPDP Decision Support System infrastructure

b. Research

1. Form an ad hoc PMO for services and the development of Research and Innovation Ecosystems
2. Create a PMO for the commercialization and downstreaming of research results
3. Develop a Research Selection Model as a method for objectively selecting research outcomes, forming part of an effective Research Fund investment instrument.
4. Initiate a superior research competition in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and BRIN for new and applied technology fields
5. Prepare a center for the Research Endowment Fund, manage big data, and conduct big data analysis, while developing a dashboard for LPDP leadership as part of the LPDP Decision Support System infrastructure

c. University

1. Establishing an ad hoc PMO for Higher Education Fund services and collaborating with DUDI
2. Enhancing and supporting multiyear fund matching programs for MBKM (Merdeka Belajar - Kampus Merdeka) programs in synergy with DUDI
3. Preparing a data center for the Higher Education Endowment Fund, managing big data, and conducting big data analytics to create a dashboard for LPDP leadership as part of LPDP's infrastructure
4. Promoting the establishment of study programs that are highly needed in the industry

d. Culture

1. Formulate an ad hoc PMO for the service of the Culture Endowment Fund, collaborating with educational institutions, worker associations, and cultural arts advocates
2. Initiate cultural arts incubators in potential regions (Bali, Lombok, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, West Sumatra, North Sumatra, South Sulawesi, North Sulawesi, Maluku) as part of the supporting infrastructure for Human Resources and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUMDes) in 10 prioritized tourist destinations designated by the government
3. Begin digitizing cultural history and support the establishment of thematic cultural history museums in collaboration with Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, the Directorate General of Culture, the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy, and the Ministry of Villages (e.g., Digital Museum of the Spice Route, Majapahit Empire in the metaverse, etc.)
4. Prepare a data center for the Culture Endowment Fund, manage big data, and conduct big data analysis to create a dashboard for LPDP leadership as part of the LPDP Decision Support System infrastructure

I. Scholarship Service Activities from 2020 to 2024

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target (awardee)				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	The increasing level of education for Indonesia's human resources	Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients from the General Public	1,370	1,370	1,507	1,658	1,823
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients from the General Public	270	270	297	327	359
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients from the General Public with Co-Funding Scheme	30	30	33	36	40
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients from the General Public with Co-Funding Scheme	10	10	11	12	13
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients at World-Ranked Top Universities	40	40	44	48	53
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients at World-Ranked Top Universities	10	10	11	12	13
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients through LPDP and Stuned Collaboration	10	10	10	10	10
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients through LPDP and DAAD Collaboration	25	25	25	25	25
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients through LPDP and DAAD Collaboration	25	25	25	25	25

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target (awardee)				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients through LPDP and JICA Collaboration	50	50	50	50	50
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients through LPDP and UIII Collaboration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients through LPDP and UIII Collaboration	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Improving the quality of healthcare professionals through Doctoral education and Education Programs for Medical Specialist	Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients for Healthcare Professionals at RSPON	30	30	30	30	30
		Number of Scholarship Recipients in Medical Specialist Education Programs according to the Ministry of Health's priorities	100	100	110	121	133
3	Improving the level of education of human resources at ministries/institutions and SOEs through masters and doctoral education	Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients from PNS/TNI/POLRI Groups	600	600	660	726	799
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients from PNS/ TNI/POLRI Groups	115	115	127	139	153
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients for SOE Employees	100	100	100	100	100
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients for SOE Employees	100	100	100	100	100

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target (awardee)				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
4	Improving the level of education for human resources from affirmative regions and vulnerable group through masters and doctoral education	Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients from Affirmative Regions	210	210	231	254	280
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients from Affirmative Regions	25	25	28	30	33
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients from the Disability Group	15	15	17	18	20
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients from the Disability Group	5	5	6	6	7
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients for Underprivileged People	500	500	550	605	666
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients for Underprivileged People	-	-	-	-	-
		Number of Participants in Language Enrichment/ Strengthening Programs	1,055	1,055	1,161	1,740	1,404
5	Improving the level of education for human resources in the religious sector through masters and doctoral education	Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients for Santri	220	220	242	266	293
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients for Santri	80	80	88	97	106
		Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients for Ulama Cadres	85	85	85	85	85
		Number of Doctoral Scholarship Recipients for Ulama Cadres	15	15	15	15	15

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
6	Improving the level of education for educators in the field of entrepreneurship	Number of Masters Scholarship Recipients for Educators in the Field of Entrepreneurship	30	30	33	36	40
7	Improving access to masters and doctoral education financing for the community through scholarship cooperation with other scholarship providers	Number of Memorandums of Understanding and/or Cooperation Agreements between LPDP and Stuned	1	1	-	-	-
		Number of Memorandums of Understanding and/or Cooperation Agreements between LPDP and DAAD	1	1	1	-	-
		Number of Memorandums of Understanding and/or Cooperation Agreements between LPDP and JICA	1	1	1	-	-
8	Improving the preparedness of scholarship recipients in carrying out their studies	Number of scholarship recipients participating in the Pre-Departure Preparation Program	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Improving the effectiveness and efficiency of scholarship management and distribution	Number of Memorandums of Understanding and/or Cooperation Agreements related to scholarship management with Higher Education Institutions or other strategic partners	25	25	30	35	40
		Efficiency of tuition fee payments to higher education institutions through cooperation	IDR 7 B	IDR 7 B	IDR 8 B	IDR 9 B	IDR 10 B
		Number of coordination meetings with scholarship managers at domestic higher education institutions	2	2	2	2	2
		Number of coordination meetings with scholarship managers at overseas higher education institutions	1	1	1	1	1

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
10	Improving scholarship alumni' contribution capacity for Indonesia	Number of scholarship alumni employed in the workforce	22,143	22,143	23,314	23,722	23,855
		Number of scholarship alumni creating job opportunities for the community	2,260	2,260	2,379	2,421	2,434
		Number of preparation (bridging) activities for prospective alumni to prepare for challenges in the workforce	7	7	7	7	7

2. Research Funding Service Activities 2020-2024

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Increase in the volume of research in Indonesia	Number of research assignments from the Advisory Board for new programs distributed	2 (UKICIS program, IMPACT)	2	2	2	2
		Number of research collaborations with partners (industry, etc.) distributed	3	3	3	3	3
		Number of certified personnel from the Directorate of Research Facilitation at the intermediate Technology Level	6	6	3	3	3
		Number of certified personnel from the Directorate of Research Facilitation as Technology Auditors	6	6	3	3	3
		Number of System Information eRISPRO implementers	2 (SPENSEL & Piloting Mobile Apps Dashboard)	1 Mobile Apps eRISPRO (Modul Backoffice)	1 Expand Interoperability & 1 Modul Analytics	Open Platform eRISPRO (research grant management apps for free)	Open Platform eRISPRO (research grant management apps for free)
		Number of technology based MSME research competitions	1	1	1	1	1

3. Culture Endowment Fund Management Activities

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Improving the capacity of human resources in the field of culture	Number of Scholarship Recipients for Cultural Practitioners	0	0	50	60	70
		Number of Cultural Activity Productions	0	0	5	5	8
		Number of Cultural Activity Facilitation	0	0	3	3	3
		Number of Media Productions	0	0	2	2	2

4. Higher Education Endowment Fund Management Activities

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Improving the Average Ranking of Indonesian Higher Education Institutions	Number of Recipients of Higher Education Matching Funds	0	0	16	18	20
		Increase in the Ranking of Higher Education Institutions Receiving Matching Funds	0	0	5	5	5

5. Research Endowment Fund Management Activities

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Development of service programs in research, review development, and application to produce inventions and innovations	Number of Recipients of National Research Project Grants	0	0	200	250	270
		Innovation Products and National Research Priority Products Produced	0	0	40	50	60

6. Investment Unit 2020-2024

NO	Strategic Goals/ Objectives	Performance Indicators	Target				
			2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Increasing Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP)	Providing operational support for direct equity investments	Custodian & SOP for equity participation settlement	Custodian & SOP for quasi-equity participation (convertible bond) settlement	Custodian & SOP for revenue/profit sharing settlement	Custodian & SOP for settlement of other direct investment types	Custodian & SOP for settlement of other direct investment types
		Providing operational support for foreign currency investments	Custodian, foreign currency accounts, settlement SOP	Increase in foreign currency accounts	Increase in foreign currency accounts	Increase in foreign currency accounts	Increase in foreign currency accounts
		Number of Information Technology application developments in investment data processing	4	3	2	1	1



05 Governance

Echoing Visions into Reality



The beauty of fireworks comes from the precise arrangement of materials and adherence to safety protocols. Similarly, LPDP upholds governance in every program with integrity and responsibility. LPDP's governance policies incorporate risk management strategies and evaluation systems to ensure institutional quality and deliver tangible results.



5.1 Integrated GRC Guidelines and Policies

A. Integrated GRC Components

The Integrated GRC concept encompasses the following components in detail.

1. Governance

Governance refers to the systems and processes used to manage and direct the organization. It includes decision making structures, responsibilities, and controls that ensure the organization operates effectively and efficiently. The following points reflect good governance:

Leadership

The organization has effective leadership that is clear in making strategic decisions.

Accountability

There is transparency and accountability in all organizational activities.

Strategy and Objectives

The organization has a clear vision and strategy for achieving long-term goals.

Oversight

There are mechanisms to monitor and assess performance and compliance.

2. Risk

Risk management is the process of identifying, assessing, and managing risks that may affect the organization's ability to achieve its goals. The following points are involved in this component:

Risk Identification

The organization identifies potential risks that may impact the organization's operations, both internal and external.

Risk Assessment

The organization evaluates the impact and likelihood of those risks occurring.

Risk Mitigation

The organization develops and implements strategies to reduce the impact of risks or avoid them altogether.

Monitoring and Reporting

The organization monitors risks continuously and reports status and developments to relevant parties.

As responsibilities become more complex and the demands for achieving targets increase, public service organizations such as the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP) must implement policies that go beyond mere governance. The integrated concept of GRC—governance, risk, and compliance—is commonly used to ensure the achievement of strategic organizational goals, manage potential risks, and ensure compliance with all applicable regulations and standards.

3. Compliance

Compliance focuses on ensuring that the organization adheres to all applicable regulations, laws, standards, and policies. The following points are covered in this component:

Regulations and Laws

The organization ensures compliance with relevant legal regulations.

Industry Standards

The organization adheres to industry standards that may affect quality, safety, or ethics.

Internal Policies

The organization complies with internal policies and procedures established by the organization.

Audits and Assessments

The organization conducts audits to assess compliance and making improvements as necessary.

Overall, GRC helps organizations to be better prepared for challenges, manage risks more effectively, and ensure compliance with laws and regulations, while promoting efficiency and achieving strategic goals.

Throughout 2023, LPDP has initiated the implementation of Integrated GRC and established a dashboard guideline instrument to facilitate the monitoring and evaluation of its implementation. The development of the dashboard, which includes Integrated GRC assessment parameters at LPDP, is guided by several applicable regulations:

1. Minister of Finance Regulation No. 190/PMK.01/2019 on the Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct for Civil Servants within the Ministry of Finance
2. Minister of Finance Regulation No. 222/PMK.01/2021 on Risk Management for State Financial Management
3. Minister of Finance Regulation No. 202/PMK.05/2022 on Guidelines for Managing Public Service Agencies
4. Minister of Finance Regulation No. 47/PMK.01/2020 on the Organization and Work Procedures of the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency
5. Decree of Minister of Finance No. 322/KMK.09/2021 on the Framework for Implementing Internal Control Systems within the Ministry of Finance
6. Decree of Minister of Finance No. 477/KMK.09/2021 on Guidelines for Monitoring the Implementation of Internal Control Systems within the Ministry of Finance
7. Decree of Minister of Finance No. 323/KMK.09/2021 on the Integrity Framework within the Ministry of Finance

B. GRC Integration

Integrating GRC combines the aspects of governance, risk management, and compliance into a comprehensive framework to enhance organizational effectiveness and efficiency. The following are some advantages of implementing integrated GRC:

Coordination

It is to avoid duplication of efforts and ensures that governance, risk management, and compliance activities support each other.

Visibility and Transparency

It is to provide a holistic view of the organization's health and performance, as well as potential issues.

Better Decision-Making

It is to facilitate better and more informed decision making with integrated data and comprehensive analysis.

5.2 Development of Integrated GRC Assessment System

In establishing initial assessment parameters for the effectiveness of Integrated GRC implementation, LPDP has initiated data collection related to the Internal Audit Division/ Unit (SPI) since February 20, 2023. This data was subsequently analyzed and inputted into the assessment parameters prepared in the fourth quarter of 2023. The process continued with an evaluation to determine whether the parameters developed were relevant to the context of GRC implementation within LPDP and whether the measurement methods aligned with the leading GRC practices of the Ministry of Finance.

The development and trial of the Integrated GRC parameters at LPDP concluded with 22 assessed and evaluated parameters:

1. Public Service Index
2. Stakeholder Satisfaction Perception Index
3. Organizational Performance Planning formulated in the Business Strategy Plan (RSB) and Business Plan and Budget (RBA)
4. Guidance from the Board of Trustees and/or Supervisory Board as an implementation of good governance at LPDP
5. Effectiveness Index of Anti-Corruption Control/ Results of Anti-Bribery Management System Evaluation
6. Human Resource Management
7. Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct
8. Follow-up on audit/oversight results
9. Development of Current Year Risk Profile Quarterly risk management results
10. Compliance with monthly risk monitoring by Business Process Owners
11. Investment Risk Monitoring
12. Investment Risk Monitoring
13. Reputation Risk
14. Results of internal oversight regarding GRC aspects
15. Entity-Level Internal Control Evaluation (EPITE)
16. Utilization of Fraud Risk Scenario (FRS)
17. Monitoring of Internal Control at Activity Level (PPITA)
18. Monitoring of Integrity Enforcement and Ethical Values (PPINE)
19. Implementation of Know Your Employee (KYE) by direct supervisors
20. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Governance at LPDP
21. Complaint management through WISE Kemenkeu
22. Compliance with Gratification Reporting

The final assessment is conducted using the calculation:

$(\text{Number of parameters scoring 1} / \text{Total number of parameters}) \times 100\%$,
with the following classification:



To enhance LPDP's integrated governance framework alongside risk management and compliance, it is essential to adopt comprehensive assessment tools. Currently, governance assessment based on Good Corporate Governance (GCG) Scoring is commonly applied by State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) and Special Mission Vehicles (SMV) under the Ministry of Finance, while Public Service Agency SMVs (BLU) utilize the BLU Maturity Rating, which does not fully integrate the components of GRC scoring and remains partial. To strengthen LPDP's global positioning and boost confidence among the public and key stakeholders, including prospective investors or grant donors, an integrated GRC assessment tool aligned with leading practices is required.

As part of this initiative, providing a dashboard accessible at any time by leadership is crucial. This dashboard will display the status of GRC indicators, such as follow-up recommendations from the Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia/Internal Government Auditors (APIP), the status of Software Requirement Specifications (SKPL) follow-ups, and employee development based on Training Needs Analysis. With this dashboard, leadership can provide necessary directions promptly and directly in areas needing improvement.

The proposed application will collect various data and information related to GRC areas that are currently reported to leadership through separate reports or documents. With a web-based integrated dashboard, leadership will be able to access information on LPDP's GRC implementation comprehensively and in real-time, anytime and anywhere, through a single platform.



5.3 Governance Structure and Mechanism

The governance structure and mechanism of LPDP are guided by Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 111 of 2021 regarding the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector. In the governance framework described in this regulation, there is a position for the Advisory Council, which is responsible for providing strategic policy directions in managing the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, composed of the following members:

1. The Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture as Chair and member
2. The Minister of Finance as Vice Chair and member
3. The Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology as member
4. The Minister of Religious Affairs as member
5. The Head of the National Research and Innovation Agency as member

The Advisory Council holds meetings at least twice a year, and the strategic policy directions resulting from these meetings can establish at least:

- priority areas for service programs,
- affirmative policies for service programs, considering conditions, regions, and specific social groups and/or government policies in accordance with applicable laws and regulations,

- proportions for using the results of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, and
- assignment of tasks for service program implementation by technical ministries/agencies and/or LPDP.

In addition to the Advisory Council, there is also a Supervisory Board that oversees the business processes and services of LPDP. In 2023, the Supervisory Board consists of five members:

1. An official from the ministry responsible for state financial affairs as Chair and member
2. An official from the ministry responsible for education, culture, science, and technology affairs as member
3. An official from the ministry responsible for religious affairs as member
4. An official from the government agency responsible for research, development, assessment, application, and invention and innovation as member
5. An expert member

To carry out its oversight functions, the Supervisory Board holds meetings at least once a month.

5.4 Internal and External Audits

To support, investigate, and assess the internal controls and efficiency of various organizational units' functions, LPDP has an Internal Audit Unit (SPI) which is a working unit under and accountable to the President Director. The following are the tasks of SPI:

1. Preparing and implementing tasks in accordance with the oversight policy and the annual audit work program established by the President Director of LPDP
2. Conducting risk-based audits on LPDP's business process activities
3. Reviewing financial statements to ensure that the contents, presentation, and disclosures comply with government accounting standards and applicable financial accounting standards

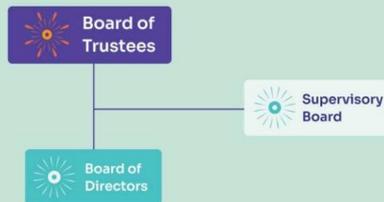
In 2023, SPI focused on auditing collaborative scholarship programs due to their high risk and diverse stakeholders. At the beginning of 2023, SPI initiated meetings among the Internal Government Supervisory Apparatus (APIP) from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to collaborate on oversight. This initiative was followed up with several oversight actions on the collaboration program by forming a joint team consisting of SPI, the LPDP Scholarship Services Division, the Inspectorate General (Itjen) of the Ministry of Finance, and Itjen of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology. The oversight resulted in several recommendations for governance improvements, including the revision of technical guidelines, improvements to the Cost Budget Plan (RAB) according to applicable regulations, and more optimal socialization and Monitoring and Evaluation (Monev) of the program conducted by the Program Managers at the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and LPDP.

Additionally, SPI, with assistance from the Information Technology Subdivision of the General Finance Directorate, developed a Continuous Audit (CA) system as an effort to enhance the quality of oversight over LPDP scholarship fund disbursement transactions. The CA system uses specific testing formulas on scholarship disbursement transactions for living allowances, book allowances, and family allowances. The tests aim to ensure that the amount of scholarship funds disbursed complies with relevant cost standards applicable in LPDP. The results of the tests will be reported to the Scholarship Directorate and the General Finance Directorate for follow-up in the form of corrections to the realization of disbursements and financial records.

Moreover, SPI also assists with external audits conducted by external parties, including Public Accounting Offices (KAP), the Audit Board (BPK), the Financial and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance, and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Assistance from KAP and BPK is conducted for the audit of the unaudited 2022 Financial Statements. Then, in the second half of 2023, assistance was provided for targeted audits by BPK, an identification study of potential corruption risks by KPK, and oversight of the Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB) by the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance and BPKP. This assistance is intended to ensure that external auditors gain a comprehensive understanding, allowing their recommendations for external oversight to align with actual conditions on the ground.

The performance of SPI LPDP above would not be complete without assessing the completion of follow-ups on recommendations from external and internal audits. SPI LPDP collaborates with the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance in following up on these recommendations. The achievement in completing followups on external and internal audit recommendations in 2023 is 100% of the target of 90%. Ultimately, all activities conducted and performance achieved by SPI during 2023 aim to enhance LPDP governance in the coming years.

Governance Structure of LPDP



5.5 Internal Control System

As a manifestation of implementing the mandate of the Minister of Finance Decree KMK-477/KMK.09/2021 regarding Guidelines for Monitoring the Implementation of Internal Control Systems in the Ministry of Finance, LPDP has carried out a series of monitoring activities in accordance with the 2023 Annual Monitoring Plan (RPT) of the Secretariat General. Among the monitoring activities mandated by this KMK are EPITE and PPITA.

LPDP has conducted EPITE in 2023, achieving a final score of 98% on a scale of 0-100%, concluding that LPDP's internal control is rated as "high". This conclusion means that internal controls at LPDP are functioning effectively and can provide reasonable assurance to the Internal Compliance Unit (UKI) regarding the enforcement of integrity and the execution of business processes at LPDP. Meanwhile, PPITA at LPDP in 2023 was implemented for four business processes with the following summary of results.

Business Processes	Number of DUPU*	Effectiveness			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Placement of LPDP Funds in the Form of Deposits	6 DUPU	6 Effective DUPU	6 Effective DUPU	6 Effective DUPU	6 Effective DUPU
Administrative Selection of Basicwa Pendidikan Indonesia	5 DUPU	4 Effective DUPU 1 Ineffective DUPU	4 Effective DUPU 1 Ineffective DUPU	5 Effective DUPU	5 Effective DUPU
Monitoring and Evaluation of RISPRO Research Funding Services Competition/ Invitation	4 DUPU	4 Effective DUPU	4 Effective DUPU	4 Effective DUPU	4 Effective DUPU
Disbursement of Scholarship Services (Tuition Fee and Living Allowance)	2 DUPU	2 Effective DUPU	2 Effective DUPU	2 Effective DUPU	2 Effective DUPU

*DUPU = Daftar Uji Pengendalian Utama or Key Control Evaluation Checklist

Based on the results of EPITE and PPITA implementation, as well as evaluations of internal control monitoring findings, it can be concluded that, in general, the implementation of these four business processes is "effective."

A. Code of Ethics Implementation

To ensure a good and clean governance, it is necessary to implement and enforce the applicable code of ethics and codes of conduct so that LPDP employees consistently maintain integrity, professionalism, and accountability. LPDP adheres to PMK 190/PMK.01/2018 concerning the Code of Ethics and Conduct of Civil Servants in the Ministry of Finance. Additionally, LPDP has the President Director Regulation PER-1/LPDP/2023 regarding the Code of Ethics and Conduct for Officials, Employees, and Professional Contract Workers within LPDP.

B. Corruption and Bribery Prevention

Throughout 2024, LPDR, through its Gratification Control Unit (UPG), has implemented various gratification control programs, including disseminating anti-gratification messages via the website, social media, banners, and other media under the theme "Reject & Report Gratification." Additionally, Anti-Corruption Socialization has been conducted for both employees and stakeholders, such as awardees, researchers, reviewers, banking partners, etc. To strengthen the integrity culture among LPDP employees, each division conducts quarterly Integrity Sharing sessions led by their respective division/unit heads.



LPDP berkomitmen untuk menjaga Integritas dan tata kelola yang baik.

Kami sampaikan kepada seluruh mitra (stakeholder) pengguna layanan bahwa seluruh pejabat dan pegawai LPDP tidak menerima segala bentuk gratifikasi. Kami juga memberikan informasi kepada rekan-rekan, keluarga, yang akan ada pun kepada pejabat dan pegawai LPDP dalam rangka memperingati Hari Anti Korupsi Sedunia.

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C. Whistleblowing System

As a work unit under the Ministry of Finance, LPDP's whistleblowing system follows the Ministry of Finance's Whistleblowing System (WISE Kemenkeu). All complaints submitted are followed up by the Inspectorate of Investigation (IBI) or UKI. The following are recommendations resulting from the follow-up actions:

- Recommendations to the authorized official to impose disciplinary sanctions on employees proven to have violated discipline, in accordance with Government Regulation No. 94 of 2021 on Civil Servant Discipline
- Restitution of funds
- Case referral by UKI to IBI (if during complaint handling, a suspected serious disciplinary violation is found)
- Case referral by the Inspectorate General to Law Enforcement Agencies (if a suspected criminal offense is found)

The availability of reporting channels through both the WISE Kemenkeu system and the Help Ticket on bantuan.lpdp@kemenkeu.go.id is an essential part of LPDP's efforts to create a transparent and accountable work environment.

By providing a secure reporting channel and ensuring whistleblower protection, LPDP upholds integrity and prevents violations. A structured process for submission, verification, investigation, and follow-up helps ensure that reports are taken seriously and that violations can be appropriately addressed.

Number of Complaint Subjects

Throughout 2023, LPDP processed public complaints, all of which concerned LPDP awardees and alumni, with the following details:



D. Internal Compliance Testing

LPDP has conducted an assessment of the effectiveness of internal controls according to the Ministry of Finance's Internal Control System framework. The principles of applying the Internal Control System include supporting organizational objectives and being an integral part of decision-making processes, particularly related to strategic planning.

The Internal Control System framework is implemented through the Three Lines of Defense model, which includes the following roles:

1. LPDP Leadership

2. Management

- a. The First Line, which is executed by units within LPDP
- b. The Second Line, which is executed by Internal Compliance Unit

3. Internal Audit as the Third Line, conducted by the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Finance and the Internal Supervisory Unit (SPI)

Three Lines of Defense Model



5.6 Risk Management

In accordance with the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia Decree No. 105/KMK.01/2022, on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Risk Management in State Financial Management, LPDP has set risk standards for each service business process through a Risk Analysis Matrix, which assesses the Level of Impact and Level of Likelihood. The Impact Levels are categorized into five: Insignificant, Minor, Moderate, Significant, and Very Significant. Meanwhile, the Likelihood Levels are categorized into five: Almost Never, Rarely, Occasionally, Frequently, and Almost Certain.

Based on the annual risk monitoring results (up to Q4) in 2023, LPDP's Risk Analysis Matrix is as follows:

The color code below is essential to represent the level of identified risk in terms of its probability and impact combination. Thus, high risk is marked in red, medium risk in yellow-orange, and low risk in green. LPDP's risk mitigation is always directed to ensure that each risk remains at a Low (green) or Very Low (blue) Risk Level.

LPDP has identified 48 risk events associated with the Key Performance Indicators (KPI) of the President Director and the business processes that support the achievement of these KPIs. Among these, eight have been designated as Highlighted Risk Events concerning LPDP's core services and anti-corruption efforts.

Out of the 48 identified risks, 47 have seen a reduction in their Risk Level or have been maintained at the same Risk Level as at the beginning of the year. However, one risk event has escalated from an initial Risk Level 1 at the start of the year to Risk Level 2, related to the monitoring and evaluation of awardee studies. Mitigation efforts have been implemented to reduce this elevated risk level.

Risk Analysis Matrix

		Impact Level				
		Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Significant	Very Significant
Likelihood	Almost Certain	7	12	17	22	25
	Likely	4	9	14	19	24
	Possible	3	8	13	18	23
	Unlikely	2	6	11	16	21
	Rare	1	5	10	15	20

Risk Level	Risk Magnitude	Color
Very High (5)	20 - 25	Red
High (4)	16 - 19	Orange
Medium (3)	12 - 15	Yellow
Low (2)	6 - 11	Green
Very Low (1)	1 - 5	Blue

5.7 Development of Integrity Zones Toward a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy (ZI-WBBM)

As a Government Investment Operator (OIP) and manager of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, with assets continuously increasing year by year—currently reaching IDR 139.107 trillion—the challenges faced by LPDP in the future are becoming more significant. The increasing managed funds come with increased responsibilities. Thus, LPDP must continually uphold integrity, enhance excellent, professional, and synergistic service quality, and realize LPDP's vision as an internationally recognized fund manager, preparing globally competitive human resources and driving innovation for a prosperous, democratic, and just Indonesia through the provision of scholarships, productive innovative research funding, support for cultural development, and improving the quality of higher education toward World-Class University status.

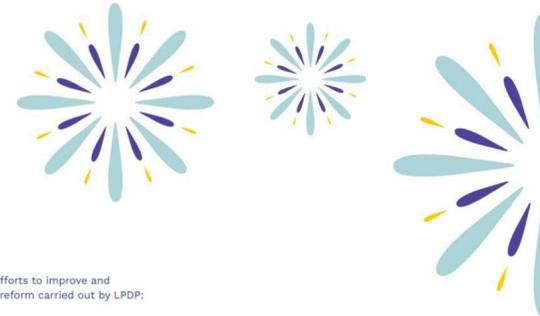
To realize LPDP's vision and mission and ensure more accountable, integrity-driven, and professional management of the endowment fund, LPDP has been committed to developing an Integrity Zone Towards a Clean and Serving Bureaucracy (ZI-WBBM) since 2021. This was marked by the signing of an integrity pact led by the Director General of LPDP and followed by all LPDP officials and employees.

During the development of ZI-WBBM, LPDP continues to improve and expand new services focusing on innovation in six areas of reform:

- **Change Management**
- **Governance Structuring**
- **HR Management Structuring for Civil Apparatus**
- **Performance Accountability**
- **Strengthening Supervision**
- **Improving the Quality of Public Services**

In general, here are the efforts to improve and enhance the six areas of reform carried out by LPDP:

1. Improvements in the Change Management area include the internalization of the Ministry of Finance's values: Integrity, Professionalism, Synergy, Service, and Excellence, as well as the core values of the Civil Service (ASN) through various activities, both structural and cultural, in the directorates/units within LPDP.
2. In the area of Governance Reforms, periodic improvements and reviews have been conducted on regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for services and business process management in LPDP's directorates/units. Additionally, an electronic government system has been developed through various applications for performance measurement, human resources, and enhanced LPDP services.
3. In Human Resource Management System improvements, LPDP has established an accessible employee information system aligned with the implementation of Know Your Employee (KYE) and the code of ethics. Moreover, regular Individual Performance Dialogues (DKI) have been intensified among LPDP employees.
4. For strengthening Performance Accountability, efforts include aligning strategic goals and performance indicators, providing performance management training, and applying risk management at the entity level to support LPDP's objectives.
5. To strengthen Oversight, LPDP has conducted socialization, dissemination, and public campaigns on anti-corruption and anti-gratuity programs, along with integrity reinforcement to all employees and service users via LPDP's communication channels. In addition, LPDP has reinforced the implementation of internal control and the Three Lines of Defense model by Management, the Internal Audit Unit (UKI), and the Internal Control Unit (SPI) effectively.
6. In Public Service area enhancements, LPDP has focused on evaluating and improving service standards, providing excellent service culture training, and refining integrated information systems. Other important efforts include expanding and optimizing the benefits of scholarship services through the e-Scholarship application and research funding services via the RISPRO application. The eRISPRO application has already been replicated and implemented by various institutions/universities across Indonesia.



Documentation of LPDP 2023 ZI-WBBM Development



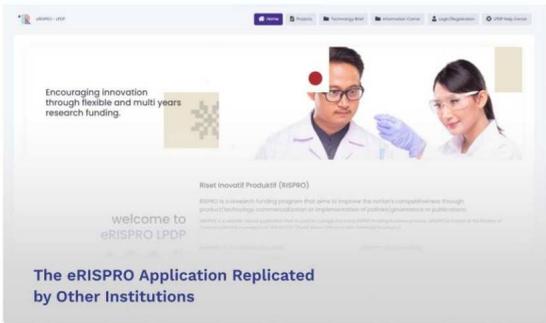
Field Review Stage by the National Assessment Team and Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform (KemenPAN RB)



ZI-WBBM Awarding in Nusa Dua, Bali



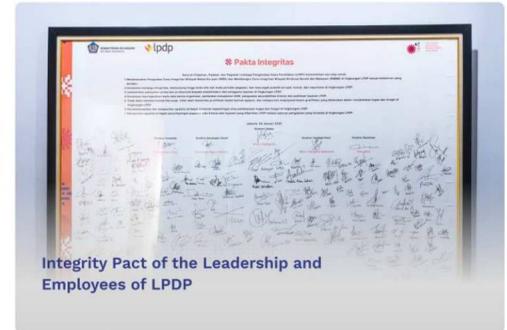
Internalization of the Ministry of Finance Culture and Core Values of Civil Servants



The eRISPRO Application Replicated by Other Institutions



Interview Stage of the ZI-WBBM Assessment

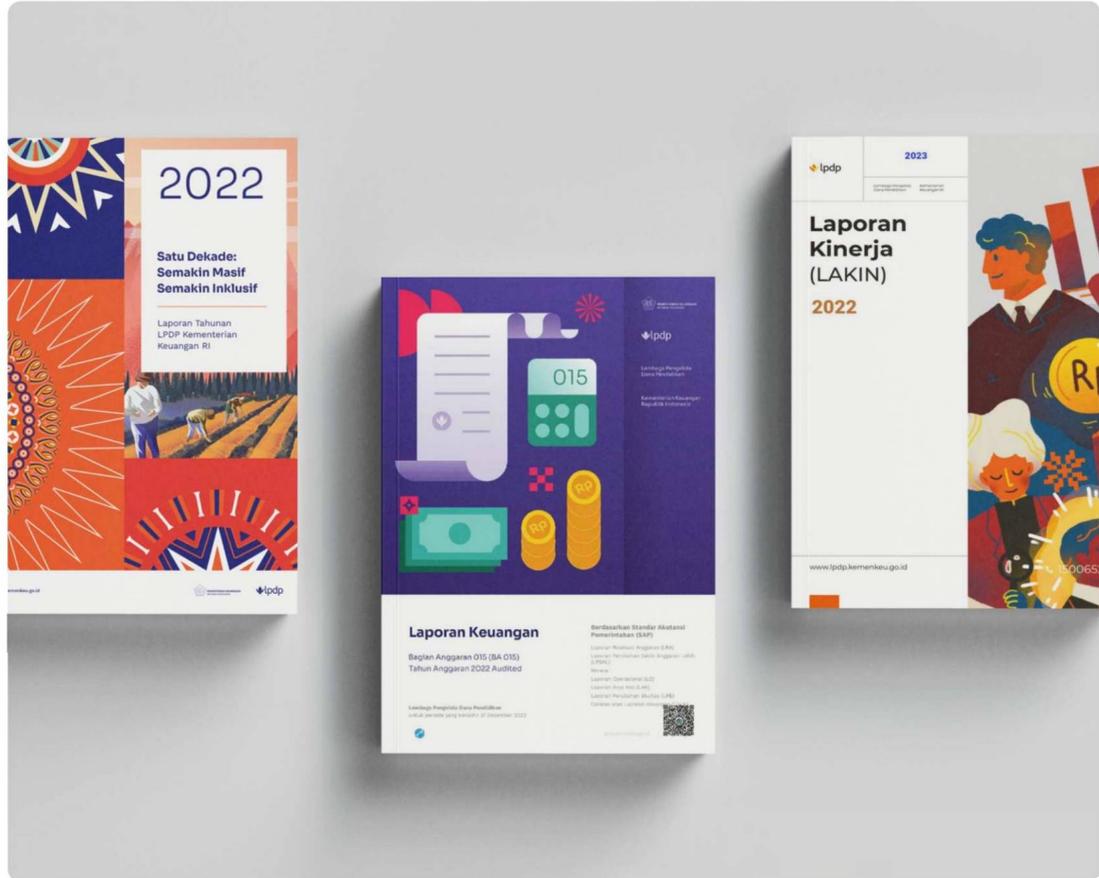


Integrity Pact of the Leadership and Employees of LPDP

5.8 Public Information Transparency

Transparency of information is a fundamental principle for public sector institutions directly involved in providing services to the broader public. LPDP is one of these institutions. LPDP delivers public information services in full compliance with Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure, as part of LPDP's commitment to providing clear and equitable information dissemination to all segments of society. The primary target of this information is prospective scholarship applicants and recipients of LPDP research funding.

LPDP has provided public information through detailed, accountable, and transparent annual reports. LPDP routinely publishes Annual Reports, Financial Statements, Performance Reports, and other supplementary reports. All these reports can be downloaded from LPDP's official website at lpdf.kemenkeu.go.id.



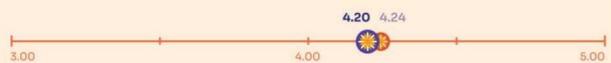
5.9 Public Satisfaction Survey

As part of its commitment to accountability and public responsibility, LPDP measures the Public Satisfaction Index for its services in line with the Ministry of Finance standards. In 2023, LPDP conducted a Public Satisfaction Survey on Services (SKPL) in collaboration with an independent consultant from Institut Pertanian Bogor (IPB).

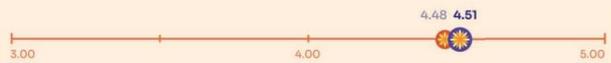
The survey targeted scholarship awardees, research funding beneficiaries, and assessed LPDP's office operational performance. The primary objective was to gauge the satisfaction levels of LPDP service recipients, which will ultimately provide valuable insights for service improvements. The survey was conducted online, including both questionnaire distribution and online Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).

In 2023, 7,264 scholarship awardees participated in the survey, with an overall satisfaction score of 4.20 on a 5-point scale (0 = very poor, 5 = very good). Meanwhile, RISPRO services included 41 respondents, with a satisfaction rating of 4.51 out of 5. Combined, the overall Public Satisfaction Index for LPDP services in 2022 reached 4.36.

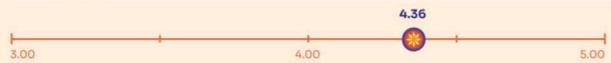
Scholarship



RISPRO



Overall LPDP



2023 2022



07 Financial Statements

Wise, Transparent, Embracing the Future

LPDP firmly upholds a transparent and accountable financial system. Every resource is allocated equitably to support the sustainability of educational programs and innovation for our awardees and grantees. The trust in managing the endowment, guided by our core values, ensures that this bright flame can continue to shine from generation to generation.



7.0 Appendixes & Statement of the Board of Directors



2023 Financial Statements (Audited)

Learn more in detail through the following link:

s.id/LPDPLKA23

7.1 Appendix 1:

Statement of Budget Realization as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	2023			2022
		Budget (IDR)	Realization (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization (IDR)
State Revenues and Grants					
Non-Tax State Revenues	B.1.1	8,014,759,998,000	9,333,252,912,056	116.45	6,385,259,417,491
Total State Revenues and Grants		8,014,759,998,000	9,333,252,912,056	116.45	6,385,259,417,491
Expenditure					
Goods Expenditure	B.2.1	9,971,160,476,000	9,837,383,554,259	98.66	4,930,209,479,541
Capital Expenditure	B.2.2	9,783,274,000	7,880,116,868	80.55	3,943,571,959
Total Expenditure		9,980,943,750,000	9,845,263,671,127	98.64	4,934,153,051,500
Surplus/(Deficit) Budget	B.3	(1,966,183,752,000)	(512,010,759,071)	26.04	1,451,106,365,991
Financing	B.4	-	-	0.00	-
Total Financing		-	-	0.00	-
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	B.5	(1,966,183,752,000)	(512,010,759,071)	26.04	1,451,106,365,991

7.2 Appendix 2:

Statement of Changes in the Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Beginning Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.1	6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
Use of the Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.2	-	-	-	0.00
Sub-Total		6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
Budget Surplus/(Deficit)	C.3	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
Adjustment of Transactions Between the Public Service Agency (BLU) and the State General Treasurer (BUN)	C.4	-	-	-	0.00
Budget Surplus/(Deficit) After Adjustment	C.5	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
Sub Total		5,949,429,413,877	6,461,440,172,948	(512,010,759,071)	-7.92
Correction	C.6	-	-	-	0.00
Ending Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus	C.7	5,949,429,413,877	6,461,440,172,948	(512,010,759,071)	-7.92

7.3 Appendix 3:

Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
ASSETS					
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash in the Public Service Agency (BLU)	D.1.1.1	3,022,889,508,177	1,834,885,595,496	1,188,003,912,681	64.75
Short-Term Investment - Public Service Agency	D.1.1.2	2,891,155,823,369	4,625,554,577,452	(1,734,398,754,083)	-37.50
Prepaid Expenses	D.1.1.3	1,357,410,725,985	819,479,415,595	537,931,310,390	65.54
Accrued Income	D.1.1.4	803,731,693,873	795,987,148,126	7,744,545,747	0.97
Receivables from the Public Service Agency's Non-Operational Activities	D.1.1.5	6,349,402,986	5,462,493,489	886,909,497	16.24
Allowance from Doubtful Accounts - Receivables from the Public Service Agency's Non-Operational Activities	D.1.1.6	(4,782,633,685)	(3,924,579,484)	(858,054,201)	21.86
Inventory	D.1.1.7	101,237,700	113,974,250	(12,736,550)	-11.17
Total Current Assets		8,076,855,758,405	8,077,558,624,924	(702,866,519)	-0.01
LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS					
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investment	D.1.2				
	D.1.2.1	140,037,133,951,947	119,844,502,324,242	20,192,631,627,705	16.85
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investment with Doubtful Realization	D.1.2.2	(896,074,228,316)	(726,513,235,359)	(169,560,992,957)	23.34
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investment (Netto)		139,141,059,723,631	119,117,989,088,883	20,023,070,634,748	16.81
Total Long-Term Investments		139,141,059,723,631	119,117,989,088,883	20,023,070,634,748	16.81
FIXED ASSETS					
Land	D.1.3				
	D.1.3.1	-	103,873,814,000	(103,873,814,000)	-100.00
Equipment and Machinery	D.1.3.2	18,193,453,869	13,487,183,361	4,706,270,508	34.89
Buildings	D.1.3.3	-	1,929,044,000	(1,929,044,000)	-100.00
Other Fixed Assets	D.1.3.4	25,696,500	25,696,500	-	0.00
Construction in Progress	D.1.3.5	-	120,990,000	(120,990,000)	-100.00
Accumulated Depreciation	D.1.3.6	(10,717,081,417)	(9,265,357,153)	(1,451,724,264)	15.67
Total Fixed Assets		7,502,068,952	110,171,370,708	(102,669,301,756)	-93.19

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
OTHER ASSETS					
Intangible Assets	D.1.4.1	5,758,094,401	5,758,094,401	-	0.00
Other Assets on Public Service Agency	D.1.4.2	35,355,980,391	1,000,000,000	34,355,980,391	3,435.60
Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets	D.1.4.3	(3,962,008,776)	(3,243,574,526)	(718,434,250)	22.15
Total Other Assets		37,152,066,016	2,514,519,875	33,637,546,141	0.00
TOTAL ASSETS		147,262,569,617,004	127,309,233,604,390	19,953,336,012,614	15.67
LIABILITIES					
SHORT-TERM LIABILITIES					
Debt to Third Parties	D.2.1.1	181,208,626,318	80,563,029,523	100,645,596,795	124.93
Total Short-Term Liabilities		181,208,626,318	80,563,029,523	100,645,596,795	124.93
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES					
The Public Service Agency's Long-Term Debts to the State General Treasurer	D.2.2.1	139,107,700,000,000	119,107,700,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	16.79
Total Long-Term Liabilities		139,107,700,000,000	119,107,700,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	16.79
TOTAL LIABILITIES		139,288,908,626,318	119,188,263,029,523	20,100,645,596,795	16.86
EQUITY					
EQUITY					
Equity	D.3.1.1	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1.81
Total Equity		7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1.81
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		147,262,569,617,004	127,309,233,604,390	19,953,336,012,614	15.67

7.4 Appendix 4:

Statement of Operation as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Desember 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Operating Income	E.1.1				
Service Income from the Public	E.1.1.1	9,257,840,738,768	6,582,281,065,119	2,675,559,673,649	40.65
Income from Other Sources	E.1.1.2	38,673,645,594	3,150,097,332	35,523,548,262	1,127.70
Total Operating Income		9,296,514,384,362	6,585,431,162,451	2,711,083,221,911	41.17
Operating Expenses	E.1.2				
Personal Expenses	E.1.2.1	73,711,308,072	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31
Inventory Expenses	E.1.2.2	61,853,306	144,812,036	(82,958,730)	-57.29
Goods and Services Expenses	E.1.2.3	9,081,920,010,812	4,455,308,560,872	4,626,611,449,940	103.84
Maintenance Expenses	E.1.2.4	619,408,398	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31
Business Trip Expenses	E.1.2.5	71,526,012,748	27,611,469,853	43,914,542,895	159.04
Depreciation and Amortization	E.1.2.6	2,904,997,544	1,906,253,943	998,743,601	52.39
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	E.1.2.7	858,054,201	(101,089,745)	959,143,946	-948.80
Other Expenses	E.1.2.8	-	-	-	0.00
Total Expenses		9,231,601,645,081	4,548,773,788,249	4,682,827,856,832	102.95
Surplus/(Deficit) from Operational Activities		64,912,739,281	2,036,657,374,202	(1,971,744,634,921)	-96.81

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Desember 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
NON-OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES					
Surplus/Deficit from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets					
Income from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	E.2.1	-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Expense from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	E.2.1	-	-	-	0.00
Total Surplus/(Deficit) from the Disposal of Non-Current Assets	E.2.1	-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Surplus/Deficit from Other Non-Operational Activities					
Income from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2	74,234,531,007	30,011,892,647	44,222,138,360	147.35
Expense from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2	5,819,116,261	-	5,819,116,261	100.00
Surplus/(Deficit) from Other Non-Operational Activities	E.2.2	68,415,414,746	30,011,892,647	38,404,022,099	127.96
Total Surplus/(Deficit) from Non-Operational Activities	E.2	68,415,414,746	30,079,758,347	38,335,656,399	127.45
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS		133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	E.3	-	-	-	0.00
SURPLUS/DEFICIT - SO	E.4	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55

7.5 Appendix 5:

Statement of Cash Flow as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	Desember 31, 2023 (IDR)	Desember 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Inflows					
Income from Public Service Delivery	F.1.1.1	9,250,096,193,021	6,360,547,911,586	2,889,548,281,435	45.43
Income from Other Sources	F.1.1.2	48,201,091,611	24,343,140,205	23,857,891,406	98.01
Income from Grants	F.1.1.3	34,955,687,424	300,000,000	34,655,687,424	11,551.90
Total Cash Inflows		9,333,252,912,056	6,385,191,051,791	2,948,061,860,265	46.17
Cash Outflows					
Payroll	F.1.2.1	73,711,308,072	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31
Payment of Goods	F.1.2.2	30,719,352,868	17,540,259,855	13,179,093,033	75.14
Payment of Services	F.1.2.3	89,438,396,897	51,826,620,618	37,611,776,279	72.57
Payment of Maintenance	F.1.2.4	619,408,398	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31
Payment of Business Trip	F.1.2.5	71,931,710,647	27,664,905,853	44,266,804,794	160.01
Specific Goods and Services	F.1.2.6	9,570,914,260,621	4,769,171,413,857	4,801,742,846,764	100.68
Payment of Goods That Produce Inventory	F.1.2.7	49,116,756	102,498,088	(53,381,332)	-52.08
Total Cash Outflows		9,837,383,554,259	4,930,209,479,541	4,907,174,074,718	99.53
Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities		(504,130,642,203)	1,454,981,572,250	(1,959,112,214,463)	-134.65
CASH FLOW FOR INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Inflows					
Disposal of Equipment and Machinery	F.2.1	-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Total Cash Inflows		-	68,365,700	(68,365,700)	-100.00
Cash Outflows					
Acquisition of Equipment and Machinery	F.2.2				
Acquisition of Buildings	F.2.2.1	4,332,081,128	3,688,982,359	643,098,769	17.43
Investment Expenditure Originating from the State Budget (The Investment Budget Section of the State General Treasurer)	F.2.2.2	3,548,035,740	254,589,600	3,293,446,140	1,293.63
Investment Expenditure Originating from the State Budget (The Investment Budget Section of the State General Treasurer)	F.2.2.3	20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
Total Cash Outflows		20,007,880,116,868	20,003,943,571,959	3,936,544,909	0.02
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities		(20,007,880,116,868)	(20,003,875,206,259)	(4,004,910,609)	0.02

Description	Note	Desember 31, 2023 (IDR)	Desember 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (IDR)
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Inflows					
Originating from the State Budget (The Investment Budget Section of the State General Treasurer)	F.3.1	20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
Total Cash Inflows		20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
Cash Outflows					
Total Cash Outflows	F.3.2	-	-	-	0.00
Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities		20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	-	0.00
INCREASE / (DECREASE)	F.4	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
GAINS (LOSSES) ON EXCHANGE DIFFERENCES		(28,101,940)	-	(28,101,940)	-100.00
BEGINNING BALANCE OF CASH		6,461,440,172,948	5,010,333,806,957	1,451,106,365,991	28.96
ENDING BALANCE OF CASH	F.6	5,949,401,311,937	6,461,440,172,948	(512,038,861,011)	-7.92
Breakdown of the Ending Balance of Cash:					
Ending Balance of Cash in Public Service Agency		3,022,889,508,177	1,834,885,595,496	1,188,003,912,681	64.75
Short-Term Investment in Public Service Agency		2,891,155,823,369	4,625,554,577,452	(1,734,398,754,083)	-37.50
Ending Balance of Restricted Cash in Public Service Agency		35,355,980,391	1,000,000,000	34,355,980,391	3,435.60
Total of Ending Balance of Cash		5,949,401,311,937	6,461,440,172,948	(512,038,861,011)	-7.92

7.6 Appendix 6:

Statement of Changes in Equity as of December 31, 2023

Description	Note	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
				Amount (IDR)	Percentage (%)
BEGINNING BALANCE OF EQUITY	G.1	8,120,970,574,867	6,061,540,057,465	2,059,430,517,402	33.98
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) - SO	G.2	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55
ADJUSTMENT THAT INCREASE/ DECREASE					
Non-Revaluation Asset Adjustment	G.3	-	(117,726,700)	117,726,700	100.00
Other Adjustment	G.3	(172,323,483,393)	(7,188,888,447)	(165,134,594,946)	2,297.08
Adjustment	G.3	(172,323,483,393)	(7,306,615,147)	(165,016,868,246)	2,258.46
INTER-ENTITY TRANSACTIONS	G.4	(108,314,254,815)	-	(108,314,254,815)	100.00
INCREASE/(DECREASE) EQUITY BALANCE	G.5	(147,309,584,181)	2,059,430,517,402	(2,206,740,101,583)	-107.15
ENDING BALANCE OF EQUITY	G.6	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,309,584,181)	-1.81

7.7 Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK)

The Notes to the Financial Statements (CaLK) include explanations, detailed lists, or analyses of the value of items presented in the Statement of Budget Realization (LRA), Statement of Changes in Budget Surplus, Balance Sheet, Operational Report, Cash Flow Statement, and Statement of Changes in Equity in the 2023 Annual Report of the Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency (LPDP).

Also included in the CaLK are the disclosures required and recommended by Government Accounting Standards, as well as additional disclosures necessary for the fair presentation of financial statements.

I. B - Explanation of Items on Statement of Budget Realization (LRA)

B.1 State Revenues and Grants

LPDP's income is derived from Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) from the management of the Endowment Fund in the Education sector. LPDP's PNBP realization as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, was IDR 9,333,252,912,056 and IDR 6,385,259,417,491, respectively, reflecting an increase of IDR 2,947,993,494,565 (46.17%).

B.1.1 Non-Tax State Revenue

The actual income received in LPDP's account as of December 31, 2023, was IDR 9,333,252,912,056, or 116.45% of the 2023 Budget Execution (Allotment Document (DIPA) target of IDR 8,014,759,998,000. All income was verified by the State Treasury Service Office (KPPN) Jakarta II, LPDP's partner. The PNBP breakdown as of December 31, 2023, is presented in the following table.

Details of Non-Tax State Revenue as of December 31, 2023

Description	Realized Income December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Percentage from Total (%)	Approved as December 31, 2022 - LRA (IDR)	Not Approved
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	7,542,112,514,043	80.81	7,542,112,514,043	-
Time Deposits	2,424,855,895,284	25.98	2,424,855,895,284	-
Government Bonds	4,935,576,138,631	52.88	4,935,576,138,631	-
Corporate Bonds	143,986,532,000	1.54	143,986,532,000	-
Demand Deposits	3,532,300,834	0.04	3,532,300,834	-
Other Sources	34,161,647,293	0.37	34,161,647,293	-

Description	Realized Income December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Percentage from Total (%)	Approved as of December 31, 2022 – LRA (IDR)	Not Approved
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	811,581,323,142	8.70	811,581,323,142	-
Time Deposits	226,557,769,797	2.43	226,557,769,797	-
Government Bonds	576,647,670,698	6.18	576,647,670,698	-
Corporate Bonds	8,300,162,667	0.09	8,300,162,667	-
Other Sources	75,719,980	0.00	75,719,980	-
Higher Education Endowment Funds (DAPT)	641,497,878,280	6.87	641,497,878,280	-
Time Deposits	130,021,611,777	1.39	130,021,611,777	-
Government Bonds	493,601,285,951	5.29	493,601,285,951	-
Corporate Bonds	8,083,106,667	0.09	8,083,106,667	-
Other Sources	9,791,873,886	0.10	9,791,873,886	-
Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	303,104,678,200	3.25	303,104,678,200	-
Time Deposits	81,311,168,267	0.87	81,311,168,267	-
Government Bonds	213,184,352,615	2.28	213,184,352,615	-
Corporate Bonds	7,970,498,667	0.09	7,970,498,667	-
Other Sources	638,658,651	0.01	638,658,651	-
Non-Endowment Fund	34,956,518,392	0.37	34,956,518,392	-
Grants	34,955,687,424	0.37	34,955,687,424	-
Total	9,333,252,912,056			
Budget Execution (Allotment) Document Target	8,014,759,998,000			
Percentage Of DIPA Target (%)	116.45			

Revenue-LRA of IDR 9,333,252,912,056 represents the income to which LPDP was entitled up to the reporting period's cut-off date.

There is a difference between the actual receipts in the operational/bank account and the certified Revenue-LRA, which stems from the recognition of financial instrument income from government bonds. The breakdown of the difference is explained on the next page.

Difference Between Total Bank Realization and Total Revenue-LRA as of December 31, 2023

Description	Bank Realization (IDR)	Revenue-LRA (IDR)	Difference (IDR)
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	7,661,405,094,332	7,542,112,514,043	119,292,580,290
Time Deposits	2,424,855,895,284	2,424,855,895,284	-
Government Bonds	5,054,868,718,921	4,935,576,138,631	119,292,580,290
Corporate Bonds	143,986,532,000	143,986,532,000	-
Demand Deposits	3,532,300,834	3,532,300,834	-
Other Sources	34,161,647,293	34,161,647,293	-
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	839,729,769,151	811,581,323,142	28,148,446,009
Time Deposits	226,557,769,797	226,557,769,797	-
Government Bonds	604,796,116,707	576,647,670,698	28,148,446,009
Corporate Bonds	8,300,162,667	8,300,162,667	-
Return on Expenditures for the Previous Fiscal Year	75,719,980	75,719,980	-
Higher Education Endowment Funds (DAPT)	656,459,634,061	641,497,878,280	14,961,755,781
Time Deposits	130,021,611,777	130,021,611,777	-
Government Bonds	508,563,041,732	493,601,285,951	14,961,755,781
Corporate Bonds	8,083,106,667	8,083,106,667	-
Return on Expenditures for the Previous Fiscal Year	9,791,873,886	9,791,873,886	-
Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	314,590,220,108	303,104,678,200	11,485,541,908
Time Deposits	81,311,168,267	81,311,168,267	-
Government Bonds	224,669,894,523	213,184,352,615	11,485,541,908
Corporate Bonds	7,970,498,667	7,970,498,667	-
Return on Expenditures for the Previous Fiscal Year	638,658,651	638,658,651	-

Description	Bank Realization (IDR)	Revenue-LRA (IDR)	Difference (IDR)
Non-Endowment Fund	34,956,518,392	34,956,518,392	-
Grants	34,955,687,424	34,955,687,424	-
Demand Deposits	830,968	830,968	-
TOTAL	9,507,141,236,044	9,333,252,912,056	173,888,323,988

Based on the provisions of the Minister of Finance Regulation No. 169/PMK.05/2018 on the Accounting and Financial Reporting System for Government Investments, reaffirmed by a memorandum from the Director of Accounting and Financial Reporting No. ND-551/PB.6/2022 dated June 14, 2022, regarding the Progress of BPK Recommendations on Interest Revenue from National Government Securities (SBN) Premium from the National Education Development Fund (DPPN), which is an endowment fund, it is regulated that LPDP's Revenue-LRA from bonds is recognized as LPDP's right that adds to the balance of the Public Service Agency (BLU) and does not need to be repaid by LPDP.

The portion not belonging to LPDP is the cash amortization of bonds obtained at a premium and current interest which is part of the investment income with the principal source of the endowment fund. The calculation of the difference in the realization of government bond income in the operational/bank account with the authorized government bond income is explained in the calculation below.

Calculation of approval for Government Bond Coupon Income up to December 31, 2023

Description	Total Income of Government Bond Coupons (IDR)	Income Unendorsed as Revenue- LRA			Income Endorsed as Revenue-LRA (IDR)
		Cash Amortization of Premium (IDR)	Accrued Interest		
			Premium Bonds (IDR)	Discount Bonds (IDR)	
DAP	5,054,868,718,921	(174,587,937,663)	274,678,523,605	19,201,994,348	4,935,576,138,631
DAPL	604,796,116,707	(8,099,421,767)	34,191,071,726	2,056,796,050	576,647,670,698
DAPT	508,563,041,732	(6,952,217,800)	20,670,519,081	1,243,454,500	493,601,285,951
DAKB	224,669,894,523	(2,992,050,474)	13,656,097,032	821,495,350	213,184,352,615
TOTAL	6,392,897,771,883	(192,631,627,704)	343,196,211,444	23,323,740,248	6,219,009,447,895

The portion of the government bond coupon not certified, amounting to IDR 559,515,579,395.97, consists of cash amortization of premiums from premium bonds of (IDR 192,631,627,704) and accrued interest of IDR 366,519,951,692, consisting of premium bond interest of IDR 343,196,211,444 and discount bond interest of IDR 23,323,740,248.

The actual PNPB realization as of December 31, 2023, was IDR 9,333,252,912,056, an increase of IDR 2,947,993,494,565 (46.17%) from the December 31, 2022 figure of IDR 6,385,259,417,491. A comparison of Revenue-LRA is described below.

Revenues-LRA as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage of Total Realization (%)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Percentage of Total Realization (%)	Increase (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage from Increase (Decrease) (%)
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	7,542,112,514,043	80.81	5,269,332,234,099	82.52	2,272,780,279,943	43.13
Time Deposits	2,424,855,895,284	25.98	1,463,820,386,136	22.92	961,035,509,149	65.65
Government Bonds	4,935,576,138,631	52.88	3,630,430,842,059	56.86	1,305,145,296,572	35.95
Corporate Bonds	143,986,532,000	1.54	150,669,500,000	2.36	(6,682,968,000)	-4.44
Demand Deposits	3,532,300,834	0.04	2,849,561,556	0.04	682,739,278	23.96
Other Sources	34,161,647,293	0.37	21,561,944,349	0.34	12,599,702,944	58.43
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	811,581,323,142	8.70	498,466,017,074	7.81	313,115,306,068	62.82
Time Deposits	226,557,769,797	2.43	48,586,677,013	0.76	177,971,092,784	366.30
Government Bonds	576,647,670,698	6.18	447,318,648,394	7.01	129,329,022,304	100.00
Corporate Bonds	8,300,162,667	0.09	2,560,691,667	0.04	5,739,471,000	100.00
Other Sources	75,719,980	0.00	-	0.00	75,719,980	200.00
Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)	641,497,878,280	6.87	432,766,535,925	6.78	208,731,342,355	48.23
Time Deposits	130,021,611,777	1.39	38,952,470,406	0.61	91,069,141,371	233.80
Government Bonds	493,601,285,951	5.29	391,253,373,853	6.13	102,347,912,098	100.00
Corporate Bonds	8,083,106,667	0.09	2,560,691,667	0.04	5,522,415,000	100.00
Other Sources	9,791,873,886	0.10	-	0.00	9,791,873,886	200.00

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage of Total Realization (%)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Percentage of Total Realization (%)	Increase (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage from Increase (Decrease) (%)
Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	303,104,678,200	3.25	184,394,630,393	2.89	118,710,047,807	64.38
Time Deposits	81,311,168,267	0.87	17,449,350,224	0.27	63,861,818,044	365.98
Government Bonds	213,184,352,615	2.28	164,384,588,502	2.57	48,799,764,113	100.00
Corporate Bonds	7,970,498,667	0.09	2,560,691,667	0.04	5,409,807,000	100.00
Other Sources	638,658,651	0.01	-	0.00	638,658,651	200.00
Non-Endowment Fund	34,956,518,392	0.37	300,000,000	0.00	34,656,518,392	100.00
Grants	34,955,687,424	0.37	300,000,000	0.00	34,655,687,424	100.00
Demand Deposits	830,968	0.00	-	0.00	830,968	200.00
TOTAL	9,333,252,912,056	100.00	6,385,259,417,491	100	2,947,993,494,565	46.17
BUDGET EXECUTION (ALLOTMENT DOCUMENT) DOCUMENT TARGET	8,014,759,998,000		5,450,923,500,000			
PERCENTAGE OF DIPA TARGET	116.45%			117.14%		

Detailed explanations of this income are as follows:

Deposit income of
IDR 2,862,746,445,725 consists of:

- * Education Endowment Fund (DAP) income of IDR 2,424,855,895,284
- * Research Endowment Fund (DAPL) income of IDR 226,557,769,797
- * Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT) income of IDR 130,021,611,777
- * Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB) income of IDR 81,311,168,267

Government bond (SBN) income of
IDR 6,219,009,447,895 consists of:

- * DAP SBN income of IDR 4,935,576,138,631
- * DAPL SBN income of IDR 576,647,670,698
- * DAPT SBN income of IDR 493,601,285,951
- * DAKB SBN income of IDR 213,184,352,615

Corporate bond income of
IDR 168,340,300,000 consists of:

- * DAP corporate bond income of IDR 143,986,532,000
- * DAPL corporate bond income of IDR 8,300,162,667
- * DAPT corporate bond income of IDR 8,083,106,667
- * DAKB corporate bond income of IDR 7,970,498,667
- * LPDP received a grant from the Bill Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) amounting to USD 2,257,536 or IDR 34,955,687,424. These funds will be used to implement the Banana Research Funding Program

In optimizing 2023 income, a shift from deposit investments to bonds was conducted, with initial acquisition values including discounts, premiums, and accrued interest as follows.

Shifting from Time Deposits to Bonds, Jan 1, 2023 to Dec 31, 2023

Description	Shifting to Government Bonds (IDR)	Shifting to Corporate Bonds (IDR)	Total Shifting (IDR)	Percentage from Total Shifting (%)
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	16,420,582,402,028	(7,601,787,491)	16,412,980,614,537	76.29
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	2,502,535,567,055	43,633,776,651	2,546,169,343,706	11.83
Higher Education Endowment Funds (DAPT)	1,511,440,633,709	26,390,104,831	1,537,830,738,540	7.15
Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	999,786,740,356	17,427,906,009	1,017,214,646,365	4.73
TOTAL	21,434,345,343,148	79,850,000,000	21,514,195,343,148	100

B.2 Expenditures

The realization of expenditures based on the LRA (Budget Realization Report) through Payment Orders (SP2D) issued by KPPN Jakarta II as of December 31, 2023, amounted to IDR 9,845,263,671,127, or 98.64% of the budget ceiling of IDR 9,980,943,750,000. The actual expenditure as of December 31, 2023, was IDR 9,845,263,671,127, or 98.64%. The breakdown of expenditures by Output Details (RO) up to December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Expenditure by Detailed Output as of December 31, 2023

Detailed Output	Actual Expenditures (IDR)	Approved Expenditures (IDR)	Unapproved Expenditures
Non-Tax State Revenue/ Return On Fund Management	6,451,653,997	6,451,653,997	-
Funding for Scholarship Distribution	8,365,075,550,649	8,365,075,550,649	-
Research Funding	349,698,702,720	349,698,702,720	-
Funding for DAKB Distribution	44,755,743,746	44,755,743,746	-
Funding for DAPT Distribution	458,311,000,000	458,311,000,000	-
Households	11,174,348,510	11,174,348,510	-
Office Services	25,326,598,718	25,326,598,718	-
Office Services - Salaries	73,711,308,072	73,711,308,072	-
Human Resource Development	3,597,889,357	3,597,889,357	-
Internal Compliance Recommendations	714,788,994	714,788,994	-
Scholarship Services for Departing Awardees	498,565,969,493	498,565,969,493	-
Buildings	3,548,035,740	3,548,035,740	-
Office Equipment and Facilities	3,981,048,529	3,981,048,529	-
Data Processing and Communication Devices	351,032,600	351,032,600	-
Total	9,845,263,671,127	9,845,263,671,127	-
Budget Execution (Allotment) Document (DIPA)	9,980,943,750,000	9,980,943,750,000	-
Percentage Realization of DIPA Target	98.64%	98.64%	-

The LRA expenditure realization consists of Goods Expenditure and Capital Expenditure, with a comparison to the previous year as described below.

Realized Expenditures as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Personnel Expenditure	-	-	-	-
Goods Expenditure	9,837,383,554,259	4,930,209,479,541	4,907,174,074,719	99.53
Capital Expenditure	7,880,116,868	3,943,571,959	3,936,544,906	99.82
Total	9,845,263,671,127	4,934,153,051,500	4,911,110,619,625	99.53

The significant increase in expenditures compared to the previous year can be explained by the various service categories managed by LPDP, as detailed in the table below.

Details of Realized Expenditure based on LPDP's Type of Services as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, for comparison

Description	Budget 2023 (IDR)	Realization as of December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization as of December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase/ (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage (%)
A. SERVICES	9,821,090,873,000	9,716,406,966,608	98.93	4,827,075,745,508	4,889,331,221,100	101.29
Scholarship	8,898,855,094,000	8,863,641,520,142	99.60	4,190,005,000,899	4,673,636,519,243	111.54
LPDP	4,386,138,272,000	4,361,244,061,178	99.43	2,601,523,284,054	1,759,720,777,124	67.64
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, And Technology	4,132,045,447,000	4,122,607,356,980	99.77	1,476,787,243,170	2,645,820,113,810	179.16
Ministry of Religious Affairs	380,671,375,000	379,790,101,984	99.77	111,694,473,675	268,095,628,309	240.03
Research Funding	416,235,779,000	349,698,702,720	84.01	247,241,383,909	102,457,318,811	41.44
LPDP	115,235,779,000	91,829,375,031	79.69	148,352,210,105	(56,522,835,074)	-38.10
Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, And Technology	151,000,000,000	139,461,053,794	92.36	42,787,277,241	96,673,776,553	225.94
BRIN	150,000,000,000	118,408,273,895	78.94	56,101,896,563	62,306,377,332	111.06

Description	Budget 2023 (IDR)	Realization as of December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization as of December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase/ (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage (%)
DAPT Services	459,000,000,000	458,311,000,000	99.85	292,648,800,000	165,662,200,000	56.61
DAKB Services	47,000,000,000	44,755,743,746	95.22	97,180,560,700	(52,424,816,954)	-53.95
B. OPERATIONS	159,852,877,000	128,856,704,517	80.61	107,077,305,992	21,779,398,795	20.34
Fund Management	7,648,528,000	6,451,653,997	84.35	9,255,668,177	(2,804,014,180)	-30.30
Office Services	115,397,961,000	99,037,906,790	85.82	78,899,089,295	20,138,817,495	25.52
Managerial Support	27,023,114,000	15,467,026,861	57.31	14,978,976,557	508,050,304	3.39
Capital Expenditure	9,783,274,000	7,880,116,869	80.55	3,943,571,693	3,936,545,176	99.82
TOTAL	9,980,943,750,000	9,845,263,671,127	98.64	4,934,153,051,500	4,911,110,619,627	99.53

Notes on these expenditures are as follows:

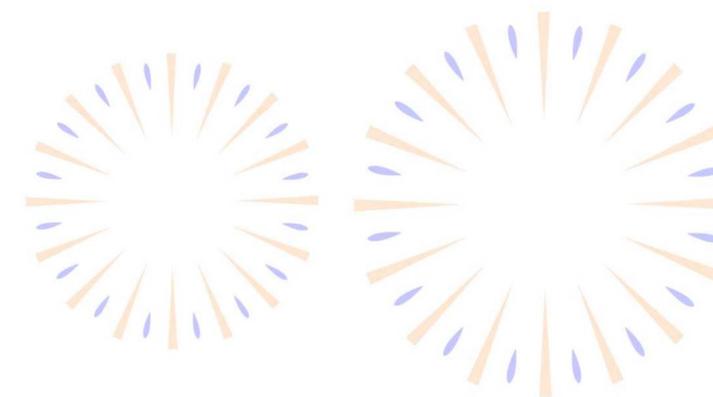
1. Scholarship expenditures reached 99.60% of the total budget, with the realization of each allocation based on the DIPA budget is the followings:



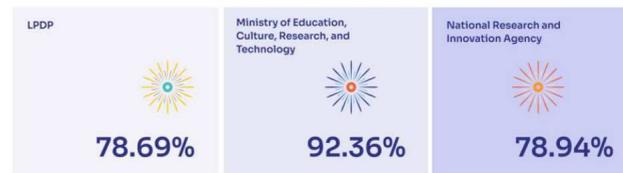
* LPDP Native Scholarship expenditures include a scholarship fund of IDR 4,361,244,061,178, which includes operational costs of IDR 140,445,888,670. Native Scholarship expenditures increased by IDR 1,759,720,777,324 (67.64%) from the previous year due to a higher number of scholarship recipients departing during this period compared to the same period last year and the increase in scholarship departures abroad.

* The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Program increased by IDR 2,645,820,113,810 (179.16%) from the previous year due to efforts to optimize budget absorption through the signing of Cooperation Agreements (PKS) between LPDP and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, enabling the program to commence at the beginning of the year, along with the addition of new programs in 2023.

* The Ministry of Religious Affairs program began disbursing funds in 2023 for MORA (5,000 Doctorates), Undergraduate (S1) Scholarship for RJJ-PAI IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon, and the Advanced Study Preparation Program (PPSL).



2. Research expenditures reached 84.01%, with the realization breakdown as follows:



* LPDP research expenditures consist of Research Funding Services totaling IDR 91,829,375,031 and research service operational costs of IDR 5,046,817,320. LPDP research expenditures decreased compared to the previous year as there were no new selections for the RISPRO (Productive Innovative Research) Competitive scheme. In 2023, LPDP continued payments for ongoing research under contract.

* The Ministry of Education continued RISPRO Mandatori PRIME (Partnership in Research Indonesia and Melbourne), UKICIS (UK-Indonesia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Sciences), Academic Expertise (DIKITI), and Applied Expertise (DIKSI), which had contracts from the previous year.

* The National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) began disbursing funds for the new Research and Innovation for Advanced Indonesia (RIIM) program.

3. DAPT (Public Service Funding) services were disbursed to 21 Legal Entity State Universities (PTN-BH) totaling IDR 458,311,000,000, or 99.85% of the DIPA ceiling. This funding was for the first term disbursement (80% of contract value) and was used to support the World Class University (WCU) program.

4. DAKB (Cultural Advancement Fund) services were realized at IDR 44,755,743,746 or 95.22% of the DIPA ceiling. The funds disbursed were for the first term (80% of contract value) and were used to fund cultural advancement programs.

5. Increases in operational service expenditures can be explained as follows:

* **Fund Management** decreased by minus 30.30% from the same period last year due to a significant reduction in custody service fees.

* **Office Services** increased by 25.52%, partly due to the increase in staff, which impacted remuneration payments.

* **Management Support** increased by 3.39%, as most activities in 2023 were conducted offline.

* **Capital Expenditure** increased by 99.82% due to the purchase of equipment and machinery, as well as data and information processing devices to support operational activities, especially for new staff.

B.2.1 Goods Expenditures

The realization of Goods Expenditure as of December 31, 2023, amounted to IDR 9,837,383,554,259, an increase of IDR 4,907,174,074,715 (99.53%) compared to IDR 4,930,209,479,541 as of December 31, 2022. A comparison of Goods Expenditure for this period with the same period last year can be seen in the details below.

Details of Realized Expenditures based on the Type of Goods Expenditures as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, for comparison

Account	Description	Budget in 2023 (IDR)	Realization as of December 31, 2024 (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realization as of December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase/(Decrease)	
						IDR	%
525111	Expenditure on Salaries and Incentives	87,808,599,000	73,711,308,072	83.95	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31
525112	Goods Expenditure	37,607,468,000	30,718,302,968	81.68	17,482,989,404	13,235,313,564	75.70
525113	Services Expenditure	102,434,214,000	89,438,396,897	87.31	51,698,002,568	37,740,394,329	73.00
525114	Expenditure on Maintenance	752,807,000	619,408,398	82.28	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31
525115	Expenditure on Business Trips	87,048,462,000	71,931,710,647	82.63	27,664,905,853	44,266,804,794	160.01
525116	Expenditure on Endowment Fund Management	9,655,382,027,000	9,570,914,260,618	99.13	4,769,171,413,857	4,801,742,846,760	100.68
525121	Expenditure on Consumption Goods Inventories	75,000,000	49,116,756	65.49	102,498,088	(53,381,332)	-52.08
525152	Goods Expenditure – COVID-19 Pandemic Handling	29,609,000	400,000	1.35	57,270,431	(56,870,431)	-99.30
525153	Inventories Expenditure – COVID-19 Pandemic Handling	-	-	0.00	-	-	0.00
525154	Services Expenditure – COVID-19 Pandemic Handling	-	-	0.00	128,618,050	(128,618,050)	-100.00
525162	Expenditure on Maintenance – COVID-19 Pandemic Handling	22,270,000	649,900	0.00	-	649,900	0.00
TOTAL		9,971,160,476,000	9,837,383,554,259	98.66	4,930,209,479,541	4,907,174,074,715	99.53

The significant increase in Goods Expenditure for this period compared to the same period last year, based on account categories, can be explained as follows:

- * Service Expenses (525113) increased by 73% due to the allocation of budget for honoraria for reviewers of research and scholarship services being allocated to this account. In the previous year, this was allocated to Goods Expenses (525112).
- * Travel Expenses (525115) increased by 160.01% as most operational and management support activities were conducted offline.
- * In nominal terms, the increase in expenditure was dominated by an increase in Endowment Fund Management Expenses (525116), which is the expenditure account for scholarship, research, DAPT, and DAKB funding services. Expenditures for these four services are detailed below:

Details of Increase in Expenditures for Endowment Management (Budget Item 525116) by the type of services as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase/(Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Scholarship	8,723,195,631,472	4,135,817,279,631	4,587,378,351,841	110.92
Research	344,651,885,400	243,524,773,522	101,127,111,878	41.53
Higher Education Endowment Services	458,311,000,000	292,648,800,000	165,662,200,000	56.61
Cultural Endowment Services	44,755,743,746	97,180,560,700	(52,424,816,954)	-53.95
TOTAL	9,570,914,260,618	4,769,171,413,853	4,801,742,846,765	100.68

B.2.2 Capital Expenditure

The realization of Capital Expenditure in 2023 amounted to IDR 7,880,116,868, an increase of IDR 3,936,544,910 (99.82%) from the previous year's IDR 3,943,571,959.

The breakdown of capital expenditure realization by account is as follows:

Details of Capital Expenditure Realization for 2023

Account	Description	Budget 2023 (IDR)	Realized Expenditure December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Percentage (%)	Realized Expenditure December 31, 2022 (IDR)		Increase / (Decrease)	
					IDR	%	IDR	%
537112	Capital Expenditure - Equipment and Machinery	4,963,274,000	4,332,081,128	87.28	3,688,982,359	643,098,770	100.00	
537113	Capital Expenditure - Building	4,820,000,000	3,548,035,740	73.61	254,589,600	3,293,446,140	0.00	
TOTAL		9,783,274,000	7,880,116,868	80.55	3,943,571,959	3,936,544,910	99.82	

B.3 Budget Surplus (Deficit)

Revenue-LRA as of December 31, 2023, amounted to IDR 9,333,252,912,056, which is less than the Expenditure-LRA of IDR 9,845,263,671,127, resulting in a deficit of minus IDR 512,010,759,071.

Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023

Type of Endowment Fund	Revenue-LRA (IDR)	Expenditure-LRA (IDR)	Surplus/(Deficit) (IDR)
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	7,542,112,514,043	9,223,788,653,484	(1,681,676,139,442)
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	811,581,323,142	118,408,273,895	693,173,049,247
Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)	641,497,878,280	458,311,000,000	183,186,878,280
Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	303,104,678,200	44,755,743,746	258,348,934,454
Non-Endowment Fund	34,956,518,392	-	34,956,518,392
TOTAL	9,333,252,912,056	9,845,263,671,127	(512,010,759,071)

B.4 Financing

As of December 31, 2023, BLU Financing transactions are reported as nil.

B.5 Budget Financing Surplus/Deficit

The Budget Financing Surplus/Deficit (SiLPA/SiKPA) as of December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, was minus IDR 512,010,759,071 and minus IDR 1,451,106,365,991, respectively. The detailed comparison of SiLPA/SiKPA is as follows:

Details of Budget Surplus/Deficit as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Revenue-LRA	9,333,252,912,056	6,385,259,417,491	2,947,993,494,565	46.17
Expenditure-LRA	9,845,263,671,127	4,934,153,051,500	4,911,110,619,626	99.53
Budget Surplus/Deficit	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,061)	-135.28

Although spending increased significantly from the previous year, this was offset by a rise in revenue contributed by government bond coupon receipts, as a result of the shifts implemented throughout 2023.

C.1 Beginning Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL)

Beginning Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus (SAL) as of December 31, 2023, was IDR 6,461,440,172,948. The Opening SAL represents the ending BLU balance from 2022, with details as follows:

Breakdown of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2022, which Becomes the Beginning Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus in 2023

Description	Education Endowment Funds - DAP (IDR)	Research Endowment Funds - DAPL (IDR)	Higher Education Endowment Fund - DAPT (IDR)	Cultural Endowment Funds - DAKB (IDR)	Non-Endowment Funds (IDR)	All Endowment Funds (IDR)
Beginning Balance	5,474,800,923,604	618,129,322,007	245,781,750,201	122,428,177,136	300,000,000	6,461,440,172,948
Reinvestment	5,438,667,237,508	617,140,315,092	245,585,124,801	122,036,406,969	-	6,423,429,084,370
Reinvestment (%)	99.34	99.84	99.92	99.68	0.00	99.37
Cash	35,896,203,768	1,228,900,208	196,468,100	390,516,502	300,000,000	38,011,088,578
Cash (%)	0.66	0.16	0.08	0.32	100	0.63

C.2 Utilization of Accumulated Budget Surplus

Utilization of Accumulated Budget Surplus refers to the use of SAL funds by the BLU in receiving financing through the issuance of BLU Income and Expenditure Approval Requests (SP3B) or BLU Income and Expenditure Approval Letters (SP2B). As of December 31, 2023, the SAL utilization by BLU was reported as nil.

C.3 Remaining Surplus/Deficit of Budget Financing (SILPA/SIKPA)

The total SILPA/SIKPA as of December 31, 2023, is minus IDR 512,010,759,071, representing the excess difference between approved revenue and approved expenditure up to December 31, 2023.

C.4 Adjustment of Public Service Agency (BLU) Transactions with the State Treasurer (BUN)

As of December 31, 2022, there were no adjustments of BLU transactions with BUN, including revenue from the allocation of the State Budget (APBN), which reflects the adjustments between BLU and BUN based on expenditure

realizations according to the Spending SP2D sourced from the pure DIPA ceiling, the deposit of Non-Tax State Revenue (PNBP) into the State Treasury, or the deposit of BLU surpluses into the State Treasury.

C.5 Remaining Surplus/Deficit of Budget Financing (SILPA/SIKPA) after Adjustments

The amount of Remaining Budget Financing (SILPA/SIKPA) as of December 31, 2022, after adjustments, did not change from the current year's deficit, which remained at minus IDR 512,010,759,071.

C.6 Correction

This section presents corrections of prior years' bookkeeping errors, including transactions related to the reclassification of unapproved Cash and Bank accounts of BLU into approved Cash and Bank accounts of BLU. As of December 31, 2023, there were no corrections of prior years' bookkeeping errors.

C.7 Ending Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus

Ending Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023, amounts to IDR 5,949,429,413,877, consisting of a surplus balance from the management of all Endowment Funds in the Education Sector. The details of the final SAL position by type of endowment fund are as follows:

Breakdown of the Ending Balance of Accumulated Budget Surplus as of December 31, 2023

Description	Education Endowment Funds - DAP (IDR)	Research Endowment Funds - DAPL (IDR)	Higher Education Endowment Fund - DAPT (IDR)	Cultural Endowment Funds - DAKB (IDR)	Non-Endowment Funds (IDR)	All Endowment Funds (IDR)
Initial Accumulated Budget Surplus	5,474,800,923,604	618,129,322,007	245,781,750,201	122,428,177,136	300,000,000	6,461,440,172,948
Revenue-SBR	7,542,112,514,042.60	811,581,323,141.53	641,497,878,280.21	303,104,678,199.93	34,956,618,391.58	9,333,252,912,055.85
Expenditure-SBR	9,223,488,946,451.38	118,408,273,895.00	458,311,000,000.00	44,755,743,746.00	299,707,033.00	9,845,263,671,125.38
Surplus/Deficit	(1,681,376,432,409)	693,173,049,247	183,186,878,280	258,348,934,454	34,656,811,359	(512,010,759,070)
Final Accumulated Budget Surplus	3,793,424,491,195	1,311,302,371,254	428,968,628,482	380,777,111,589	34,956,811,359	5,949,429,413,877
Surplus Position	3,793,424,491,195	1,311,302,371,254	428,968,628,482	380,777,111,589	34,956,811,359	5,949,429,413,877
Reinvested	3,791,628,942,386.08	1,311,009,057,054.00	421,670,863,468.00	380,679,989,759.00	4,955,687,424.00	5,939,844,520,091
Reinvested Percentage (%)	99.95	99.98	98.30	99.97	100.00	99.84
Cash	1,896,548,809.04	293,334,199.69	7,297,765,013.52	97,121,830.44	1,123,934.58	9,584,893,787
Cash Percentage (%)	0.05	0.02	1.70	0.03	0.00	0.16

The Non-Endowment SAL represents the balance derived from grant income from PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur and from BMGF for research funding collaboration that has not been utilized for expenditure in 2023.



III. D - Explanation of Balance Sheet Items

D.1 Assets

D.1.1 Current Assets

D.1.1.1 Cash in the Public Service Agency

Cash at BLU refers to the total cash held in cash and demand deposits in commercial banks, used to finance daily operational expenditures and service delivery.

The cash balance at BLU increased by IDR 1,188,003,912,681 (64.75%) from the period ending on December 31, 2022.

Breakdown of Cash in the Public Service Agency as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Cash and Bank Giro of Public Service Agency (BLU)	9,584,893,788	24,188,313,379	(14,603,419,591)	-60.37
Cash in the Conventional Revenue Account	823,621,675	967,209,369	(143,587,694)	-14.85
Cash in the Sharia Revenue Account	106,165,858	1,018,738,274	(912,572,416)	-89.58
Cash in the Conventional Expenditure Account	5,422,540,129	11,242,171,892	(5,819,631,763)	-51.77
Cash in the Sharia Expenditure Account	3,016,787,638	10,939,753,493	(7,922,965,855)	-72.42
Cash in the Endowment Fund Account	-	59,881	(59,881)	-100.00
Cash in the main account of the National Education Development Fund	-	-	-	0.00
Cash in the escrow account of the National Education Development Fund	-	-	-	0.00
Cash in the Conventional Revenue Escrow Account	207,747,488	-	207,747,488	0.00
Cash in the Sharia Revenue Escrow Account	-	-	-	9.00
Cash	8,031,001	20,380,470	(12,349,469)	-60.59
Other cash equivalents – Public Service Agency				
Proceeds of the Management of Endowment Funds In the Education Sector	3,013,348,804,651	1,811,697,282,117	1,201,651,522,534	66.33
Reclassification to Restricted Cash in Public Service Agency	(292,967)	(1,000,000,000)	999,707,033	-99.97
Unrealized Exchange Rate Loss on Cash and Bank for Public Service Agency	(43,897,291)	-	(43,897,291)	100.00
TOTAL	3,022,889,508,177	1,834,885,595,496	1,188,003,912,681	64.75

As of December 31, 2023, the cash value in the BLU (Public Service Agency) was predominantly composed of Other Cash Equivalents, representing investment from the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector in the form of time deposits with maturities of up to three months.

Meanwhile, cash and current accounts are used to meet operational and service needs.

The Cash Balance in the BLU, amounting to IDR 3,022,889,508,177, represents the combined cash and cash equivalents from all development returns of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector managed by LPDP, with the breakdown per fund as follows.

Breakdown of the Public Service Agency's Cash by Endowment Fund Type as of December 31, 2023

Fund Type	The Public Service Agency's Cash		Amount (IDR)	Percentage of the Public Service Agency's Total Cash (%)
	Cash and Demand Deposits (IDR)	Other Cash Equivalents (IDR)		
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	1,895,548,809	2,210,509,207,390	2,212,404,756,199	73.19
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	293,334,200	379,514,059,128	379,807,393,328	12.56
Higher Education Endowment Funds (DAPT)	7,297,765,014	279,750,000,000	287,047,765,014	9.50
Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	97,121,830	143,675,538,133	143,672,659,963	4.75
Non-Endowment Fund	1,123,935	-	1,123,935	0.00
TOTAL	9,584,893,787	3,013,348,804,651	3,022,933,698,438	100.00

D.1.1.2 Short-Term Investments – Public Service Agency

The Short-term Investments - Public Service Agency presented in this financial report originate from the ending balance of the Short-term Investments - Public Service Agency in the accrual general ledger, which represents transactions for acquiring short-term investments using cash and BLU bank funds that have been approved, derived from both current year revenues and surpluses from previous years.

The investments made by LPDP from these operational funds are categorized as short-term investments with the following characteristics:

- can be immediately sold/cashed
- for cash management purposes
- low risk

The Short-term Investments - BLU by type of endowment fund development are as follows.

Short-Term Investments – Public Service Agency by endowment fund type as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount (IDR)	Percentage from Total (%)	Amount (IDR)	Percentage from Total (%)	IDR	%
Education Endowment Time Deposits	1,580,619,734,996	54.67	4,236,660,562,540	91.59	(2,656,040,827,543.92)	-62.69
Research Endowment Time Deposits	931,494,977,926	32.22	347,235,913,725	7.51	584,259,064,201.00	168.26
Higher Education Endowment Time Deposits	141,920,863,468	4.91	10,652,156,414	0.23	131,268,707,054.00	1232.32
Cultural Endowment Time Deposits	237,104,451,626	8.20	31,005,944,773	0.67	206,098,506,853.00	664.71
TOTAL	2,891,156,823,369	100.00	4,625,554,577,452	100.00	(1,734,398,754,083)	-37.50

There was an increase in the value of short-term investments from unrealized foreign exchange gains amounting to IDR 15,795,353.

D.11.3 Prepaid Expenditures

Prepaid expenditures are used to record expenditures that can be identified for use, but the entity has not yet received the benefits of those expenditures.

Prepaid expenses as of December 31, 2023, amount to IDR 1,357,410,725,985, an increase of IDR 537,931,310,390 (65.64%) from the period ending on December 31, 2022. The comparison with the previous year is as follows.

Prepaid Expenditures as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, for comparison

Description	Balance		Increase (Decrease)	
	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	IDR	%
Service Expenditures	1,355,323,021,067	817,390,224,537	537,932,796,530	65.81
Operational Expenditures	2,087,704,918	2,089,191,058	(1,486,140)	-0.07
TOTAL	1,357,410,725,985	819,479,415,595	537,931,310,390	65.64

The explanation for the Prepaid Expenses balance is as follows:

- Service expenses represent adjustments to the payment scheme for components where payments for several periods are made in advance, including
 - monthly living expenses,
 - tuition fees (SPP or Education Development Contributions), and
 - health insurance.

This expenditure has increased in line with the growing number of scholarship recipients who have begun their studies and the increase in collaborative programs with technical ministries/agencies (K/L) that need to be adjusted as Prepaid Expenses.

- Operational expenses consist of prepaid office rental fees for LPDP to the BLU Asset Management Agency.

D.11.4 Accrued Income from Operations

Accrued income to income that is rightfully recognized but has not been received at the time of the reporting period due to it not being due. This income Receivable represents the income from investments in bonds and deposits, with details as follows.

Breakdown of Accrued Income from Operations as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022		Increase (Decrease)	
	Amount (IDR)	Percentage from Total (%)	Amount (IDR)	Percentage from Total (%)	IDR	%
INCOME						
Income from Time Deposits	122,344,705,125	15.24	133,278,276,089	16.74	(10,722,071,336)	-8.04
Income from Government Bonds	663,461,319,191	82.53	642,207,430,098	80.68	21,253,889,093	3.31
Income from Corporate Bonds	17,925,669,556	2.23	20,501,441,938	2.58	(2,575,772,382)	-12.56
TOTAL	803,731,693,873	100.00	795,987,148,126	100.00	7,744,545,747	0.97

The total accrued income is relatively the same as in 2022.

D.11.5 Receivables from Non-operational Activities of BLU

Receivables from Non-operational Activities of BLU are the claims against third parties arising from the delivery of goods or services in the context of nonoperational activities of BLU. The receivable balance increased by IDR 886,909,497 due to an insignificant new allowance for doubtful accounts from debtors RPH, MN, JR, AK, GDP, RK, MA, RN, and TII in 2023.

There were payments of receivables on behalf of RC, AH, SS, MAA, RPH, MR, MN, AAB, and NF in 2023. These payments represent receivables from awardees who have been dismissed due to sanctions for violations of scholarship regulations and sanctions for alumni who did not return to Indonesia. The comparison is as follows.

Receivables as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease) (IDR)	Percentage (%)
Details of changes in the Receivables Balance as of December 31, 2023	6,349,402,986	5,462,493,489	886,909,497	16.24
Total	6,349,402,986	5,462,493,489	886,909,497	16.24
Allowance for Accounts Receivable	(4,782,633,685)	(3,924,579,484)	(858,054,201)	21.86
Net Receivable	1,566,769,301	1,537,914,005	28,855,296	1.88

Details of the changes in receivable balances from several debtors throughout 2023 are as follows.

Details of changes in the Receivables Balance as of December 31, 2023

Debtor	Receivables Balance December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Receivables Balance December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Balance Change (IDR)	Category
YRW	339,921,000	339,921,000	-	Non-Performing
AAB	353,625,000	347,694,804	(5,930,196)	Non-Performing
i	292,314,041	292,314,041	-	Non-Performing
NF	116,900,000	114,900,000	(2,000,000)	Non-Performing
A	217,400,000	217,400,000	-	Doubtful
AH	1,229,195,000	1,224,472,025	(4,722,975)	Non-Performing
RFN	1,564,139,448	1,471,632,693	(92,506,755)	Non-Performing
RC	1,268,999,000	1,268,999,000	-	Under-Performing
RPH	80,000,000	-	(80,000,000)	Paid-Off

Debtor	Receivables Balance December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Receivables Balance December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Balance Change (IDR)	Category
MN	-	88,557,800	88,557,800	Non-Performing
JR	-	83,400,000	83,400,000	Performing
AK	-	25,800,000	25,800,000	Doubtful
GDP	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	Performing
RK	-	14,100,000	14,100,000	Performing
MA	-	4,300,000	4,300,000	Performing
RN	-	12,900,000	12,900,000	Performing
TII	-	55,062,000	55,062,000	Performing
TOTAL	5,462,493,489	6,349,402,986	886,909,497	

The explanation for the receivables in 2023 is as follows:

- * There are new receivables added from debtors RPH, MN, JR, AK, GDP, RK, MA, RN, and TII in 2023.
- * There were installment payments of receivables on behalf of
 - AAB amounting to IDR 5,930,196.00,
 - NF amounting to IDR 2,000,000.00,
 - AH amounting to IDR 4,722,975.00,
 - SS amounting to IDR 92,506,755.00,
 - RC amounting to IDR 40,000,000.00,
 - RPH amounting to IDR 2,000,000.00, and
 - MN amounting to IDR 23,305,000.00.

Breakdown of Receivables by Quality as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Accounts Receivable Quality	Amounts of Receivables		Uncollectible (%)	Amount of Estimated Uncollectible	
	IDR	%		IDR	%
Non-Performing	4,577,684,186	72.10	100	4,537,684,186	94.88
Doubtful	300,800,000	4.74	50	117,040,000	2.45
Under-Performing	1,268,999,000	19.99	10	126,899,900	2.65
Performing	201,919,800	3.18	0.50	1,009,599	0.02
TOTAL	6,349,402,986	100.00		4,782,633,685	100.00

D.11.6 Allowance for Doubtful Accounts – Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of BLU

Receivables from Non-Operational Activities of BLU are the claims against third parties arising from the delivery of goods or services in the context of nonoperational activities of BLU. The increase in the Allowance for Doubtful Accounts from Operational Activities of BLU compared to the previous year was IDR 858,054,201 or 21.86%, due to an increase in the allowance for doubtful accounts that is insignificant and occurred in 2023.

D.11.7 Inventory

Inventory is a type of asset in the form of goods or supplies as of the balance sheet date that is obtained with the intent to support operational activities.

The decrease in the inventory balance is due to the optimization of inventory use, prioritizing the use of available stock. The total value of inventory presented as of December 31, 2023, is in good condition.

Detailed Inventory as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Inventory	101,237,700	113,974,250	(12,736,550)	-11.17
TOTAL	101,237,700	113,974,250	(12,736,550)	-11.17

D.1.2 Long-Term Investments

Based on the provisions in PMK 220/PMK.05/2016 regarding the Accounting and Financial Reporting System of BLU, LDPD presents investments funded by the state budget (BA BUN investment) as Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments in the Financial Statements.

D.1.2.1 Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments (Gross)

The balance of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments (Gross) as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 140,037,133,951,947, an increase of IDR 20,192,631,627,705 or 16.85% from the previous period. This balance represents the portfolio of investments sourced from the principal of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector, which includes deposits from the principal endowment amounting to IDR 34,292,400,229,705, State Bonds-Held To Maturity (HTM) from the principal endowment amounting to IDR 103,583,483,722,242, and Corporate Bonds-HTM from the principal endowment amounting to IDR 2,161,250,000,000.

Breakdown of Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments (Gross) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Time Deposits from Principal Asset Under Management	34,292,400,229,705	35,806,595,572,854	(1,514,195,343,149)	-4.23
Time Deposits	34,292,400,229,705	35,806,595,572,854	(1,514,195,343,149)	-31.37

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Bonds from principal asset under management	105,744,733,722,242	84,037,906,751,388	21,706,826,970,854	25.83
a. Government Bonds Proceeds-HTM	103,583,483,722,242	81,956,506,751,388	21,626,976,970,854	79.85
b. Corporate Bonds Proceeds-HTM	2,161,250,000,000	2,081,400,000,000	79,850,000,000	8.29
c. Corporate Bonds AFS (Available For Sale)	-	-	-	0.00
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments, Gross	140,037,133,951,947	119,844,502,324,242	20,192,631,627,705	16.85

The balance of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments has increased by 16.85%, partly due to the addition of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector amounting to IDR 20 trillion in 2023, the investment placement sourced from the amortization of cash on the premium part of the HTM bonds, as well as the amortization of discounts on HTM bonds.

In substance, the classification of Other Nonpermanent Long-Term Investments based on Government Accounting Standards Statement (PSAP) 06 on Investment Accounting is presented in the details below.

Classification of LPDP's Investments According Statement 06 of Government Accounting Standards as of December 31, 2022

Classification	Instrument	Amount (IDR)	Fund Type
Short-Term Investments			
Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments	Time Deposits	29,167,538,682,181	Education Endowment Fund (DAP)
		2,554,920,675,450	Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)
		1,549,492,616,781	Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)
		1,020,448,255,293	Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)
Total Short-Term Investments		34,292,400,229,705	
Long-Term Investments			
Held to maturity	Government Securities	83,170,797,057,257	Education Endowment Fund (DAP)
		10,291,445,547,899	Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)
		8,324,117,278,388	Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)
		3,862,123,838,698	Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)
	State-Owned Enterprise Bonds	81,913,732,509	Education Endowment Fund (DAP)
		7,148,336,651	Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)
		4,332,504,831	Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)
		2,855,426,009	Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)
Total Long-Term Investments		105,744,733,722,242	
LPDP's Total Investment Portfolio		140,037,133,951,947	

D1.2.2 Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments with Doubtful Realization

As of December 31, 2023, the balance of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments with Doubtful Realization amounted to minus IDR 896,074,228,316, reflecting an increase of minus IDR 169,560,992,957 (23.34%). A comparison of the value of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments with Doubtful Realization is presented as follows.

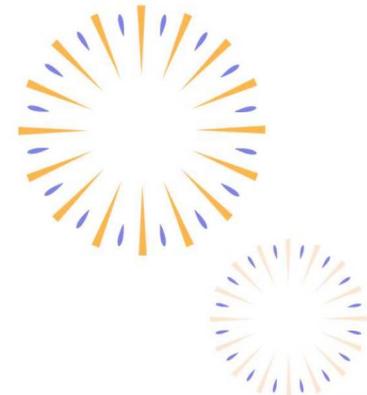
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments with Doubtful Realization as of December 31, 2023, and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase/Decrease (IDR)	Percentage (%)
1. Accumulated Amortization of Investments-HTM	(896,074,228,316)	(726,513,235,359)	(169,560,992,957)	23.34
Accumulated Amortization Premium	(925,867,442,840)	(736,802,324,242)	(189,065,118,598)	25.66
Accumulated Amortization Discount	29,793,214,524	10,289,088,883	19,504,125,641	189.56
2. Unrealized Holding Gain/(Loss) Investments-AFS	-	-	-	0.00
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments With Doubtful Realization	(896,074,228,316)	(726,513,235,359)	(169,560,992,957)	23.34

The balance of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments with Doubtful Realization in 2023 consists of:

- Accumulated amortization of cash from the premium portion of investments categorized as Held to Maturity (HTM) using the straight-line method, totaling minus IDR 925,867,442,840, and
- Accumulated amortization of the discount on investments categorized as HTM using the straight-line method, totaling IDR 29,793,214,524.

Thus, the total Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments (Net) increased by IDR 20,023,070,634,748 (18.81%) compared to the period ending on December 31, 2022. The calculation is presented on the next page.



Thus, the total of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments (Net) increased by IDR 20,023,070,634,748 (16.81%) from the period ending on December 31, 2022. The calculation is presented as follows.

Calculation of Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments (Net) as of December 31, 2023, and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments (Gross)	140,037,133,951,947	119,844,502,324,242	20,192,631,627,705	16.85
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments with Doubtful Realization	(896,074,228,316)	(726,513,235,359)	(169,560,992,957)	23.34
Other Non-Permanent, Long-Term Investments (Net)	139,141,059,723,631	119,117,989,088,883	20,023,070,634,748	16.81

The increase in the balance of Other Non-Permanent Long-Term Investments (Net) in more detail is due to the disbursement of the Endowment Fund from the 2023 State Budget amounting to IDR 20,000,000,000,000.

D.1.3 Fixed Assets

Fixed Assets are tangible assets with a useful life of more than 12 months used in the entity's operational activities. The gross balance of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 7,502,068,952, which reflects a decrease due to the transfer of land and buildings. The details of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023, are as follows.

Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Land	-	103,873,814,000	(103,873,814,000)	-100.00
Equipment And Machinery	18,193,453,869	13,487,183,361	4,706,270,508	34.89
Buildings	-	1,929,044,000	(1,929,044,000)	-100.00
Other Fixed Assets	25,696,500	25,696,500	-	0.00
Construction in Progress	-	120,990,000	(120,990,000)	100.00
Total Fixed Assets	18,219,150,369	119,436,727,861	(101,217,577,492)	-84.75
Accumulated Depreciation	(10,717,081,417)	(9,265,357,153)	(1,451,724,264)	15.67
Total Fixed Assets (Nett)	7,502,068,952	110,171,370,708	(102,669,301,756)	-93.19

Details of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	Increase (IDR)	Reclassification (IDR)	Decrease (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)
Land	103,873,814,000	-	-	(103,873,814,000)	-
Equipment and Machine	13,487,183,361	8,595,958,813	196,357,890	(4,086,046,195)	18,193,453,869
Buildings	1,929,044,000	-	-	(1,929,044,000)	-
Other Fixed Assets	25,696,500	-	-	-	25,696,500
Work in Progress	120,990,000	3,548,035,740	(196,357,890)	(3,472,667,850)	-
Total Fixed Assets	119,436,727,861	12,143,994,553	-	(113,361,872,046)	18,219,150,369
Accumulated Depreciation	(9,265,357,153)	(1,300,348,229)	-	151,376,035	(10,717,081,417)
Total Fixed Assets (Net)	110,171,370,708	10,843,646,324	-	(113,210,196,010)	7,502,068,952

Explanation:

- Land originally valued at IDR 103,873,814,000 was transferred to the Government Investment Manager (PIP) for IDR 103,873,814,000, resulting in a final balance of 0.
- Equipment and Machinery originally valued at IDR 13,487,183,361 saw an increase in 2023 of IDR 8,595,958,813, a decrease of minus IDR 3,889,688,305, and a reclassification of IDR 196,357,890 from construction in progress.
- Buildings originally valued at IDR 1,929,044,000 were transferred to PIP for IDR 1,929,044,000, resulting in a final balance of 0.
- Other fixed assets with an initial balance of IDR 25,696,500 saw no additions or reductions, maintaining the balance at IDR 25,696,500.
- Construction in progress had an initial balance of IDR 120,990,000, with an additional balance in 2023 of IDR 3,548,035,740, and a reclassification to equipment and machinery of IDR 196,357,890.



D1.3.1 Land

The balance of fixed assets in the form of land as of December 31, 2023, is 0. The land was transferred to the Working Unit (Satker) BLU-PIP under Number BAI/SJ.8/2023.

Fixed Assets – Land as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Land	-	103,873,814,000	(103,873,814,000)	-100.00
Ending Balance	-	103,873,814,000	(103,873,814,000)	-100.00

D1.3.2 Equipment and Machinery

The balance of fixed assets in the form of equipment and machinery as of December 31, 2022, increased by IDR 4,706,270,508 (34.89%) compared to the previous year due to capital expenditures.

Fixed Assets – Equipment and Machinery as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Equipment and Machinery	18,193,453,869	13,487,183,361	4,706,270,508	34.89
Ending Balance	18,193,453,869	13,487,183,361	4,706,270,508	34.89

D1.3.3 Fixed Assets - Buildings

The balance of Fixed Assets - Buildings as of December 31, 2023, is nil.

Fixed Assets – Buildings as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Buildings	-	1,929,044,000	(1,929,044,000)	-100.00
Ending Balance	-	1,929,044,000	(1,929,044,000)	-100.00

D1.3.4 Other Fixed Assets

The balance of Other Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 25,696,500, unchanged from the previous period.

Fixed Assets – Other as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Musical Instruments/Band	25,696,500	25,696,500	-	0.00
Ending Balance	25,696,500	25,696,500	-	0.00

D1.3.5 Construction in Progress

The balance for Construction in Progress as of December 31, 2023, is nil. In 2022, there was a construction in progress balance of IDR 120,990,000.

Construction in Progress as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Construction in Progress	-	120,990,000	(120,990,000)	-100.00
Ending Balance	-	120,990,000	(120,990,000)	-100.00

Construction in Progress involves the procurement of consultancy services for the interior design of the LPDP office at the Data Center Building of Pusintek, which will serve as the LPDP office in 2023. The procurement was based on Work Order Number SPK-65/RJPL/PPK/LPDP/2022 dated November 30, 2023, with the service provider PT Astha Daya Arkiyasa. The work has been completed.

D1.3.6 Accumulated Depreciation Balance of Fixed Assets

The value of the Accumulated Depreciation of BLU Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023, are minus IDR 10,717,081,417, an increase of IDR 1,451,724,264 (15.67%) due to the purchase of Fixed Assets in the second semester of 2023.

Changes in the Accumulated Depreciation Balance of Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Accumulated Depreciation				
Equipment and Machinery	(10,696,545,517)	(8,992,538,343)	(1,704,007,174)	18.95
Buildings	-	(252,612,910)	252,612,910	-100.00
Other Fixed Assets	(20,535,900)	(20,205,900)	(330,000)	1.63
Total	(10,717,081,417)	(9,265,357,153)	(1,451,724,264)	15.67

The Accumulated Depreciation of BLU Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023, consists of Accumulated Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery, Buildings, and Other Fixed Assets with the following book value details.

Public Service Agency's Fixed Assets as of December 31, 2023

Description	Acquisition Value (IDR)	Accumulated Depreciation (IDR)	Book Value (IDR)
Equipment and Machinery	18,193,453,869	(10,696,545,517)	7,496,908,352
Buildings	-	-	-
Other Fixed Assets	25,696,500	(20,535,900)	5,160,600
Total	18,219,150,369	(10,717,081,417)	7,502,068,952

D.1.4 Other Assets

D.1.4.1 Intangible Assets

The value of Intangible Assets as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 5,758,094,401. Intangible Assets are identifiable assets that can be owned but do not have physical form.

The Intangible Assets of LPDP consist of software used to support office operations.

Intangible Assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Software	5,758,094,401	5,758,094,401	-	0
Total	5,758,094,401	5,758,094,401	-	0

The following are the notes on the details of these intangible assets:

- * The integrated financial application system amounted to IDR 2,500,000,000.
- * The LPDP collaborative scholarship feeder system amounted to IDR 188,700,000.
- * The talent hub application system for alumni management amounts to IDR 185,037,000.

D.1.4.2 Other Assets in Public Service Agency

Other Assets in BLU are assets whose use is restricted for LPDP, amounting to IDR 35,355,980,391, as follows:

- LPDP received a grant income from BMGF of USD 2,257,536 or equivalent to IDR 34,955,887,424. These funds will be used for the implementation of the Banana Research Funding Program.
- LPDP received a grant income from PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur (SMI) amounting to IDR 400,292,967. These funds will be used for collaborative research with PT Sarana Multi Infrastruktur.

D.1.4.3 Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets

The Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets as of December 31, 2023, is minus IDR 3,962,008,776, an increase of IDR 718,434,250 (22.15%) from the previous year.

Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Accumulated Amortization of Other Assets (Software)	(3,962,008,776)	(3,243,574,526)	(718,434,250)	22.15
Total	(3,962,008,776)	(3,243,574,526)	(718,434,250)	22.15



D.2 Liabilities

D.2.1 Short-Term Liabilities

D.2.1.1 Debts to Third Parties

Debt to Third Parties represents accrued liabilities for LPDP's service and operational expenditures. As of December 31, 2023, the Debt to Third Parties amounted to IDR 181,208,626,318, reflecting an increase of IDR 100,645,596,795 or 124.93% from 2022.

Breakdown of Debts to Third Parties as of December 31, 2023

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Accrued Operational Expenditure	-	550,558,781	(550,558,781)	-100.00
Salaries and Benefits	-	-	-	100.00
Goods Expenses	-	555,000	(555,000)	100.00
Services Expenses	-	440,521,781	(440,521,781)	100.00
Maintenance Expenses	-	-	-	100.00
Business Trip Expenses	-	109,482,000	(109,482,000)	100.00
Accrued Services Expenses	181,208,626,318	80,012,470,742	101,196,155,576	217.89
Endowment Fund Management Expenses – Scholarship Services	181,208,626,318	80,012,470,742	101,196,155,576	217.89
Total	181,208,626,318	80,563,029,523	100,645,596,795	124.93

D.2.2 Long-Term Liabilities

D.2.2.1 Long-Term Debt of BLU to BUN

Long-term debt of BLU to the State Treasurer (BUN) originates from the ending balance of BLU's long-term debt to BUN in the accrual ledger, which represents funds received by BLU from the BUN Budget Section 999.03. This long-term debt is allocated from the Endowment Fund in the field of education within LPDP.

As of December 31, 2023, the balance of BLU's long-term debt to BUN was IDR 139,107,700,000,000, an increase of ID R20 trillion from the balance as of December 31, 2022, due to LPDP receiving additional allocations from BUN in the form of Endowment Funds in the Education Sector in March and December 2023. The allocation of investment funds from the State Treasurer's Budget Section (BA BUN) to LPDP is detailed below.

Breakdown of Long-Term Debt of BLU to BUN as of December 31, 2023

Description	Accumulation as of Dec 31, 2022 (IDR)	Disbursed in 2023 (IDR)	Disbursement Date	Accumulation as of Dec 31, 2023 (IDR)
Assets Under Management				
A. Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	101,117,700,000,000	10,000,000,000,000	March and December 2023	111,117,700,000,000

Description	Accumulation as of Dec 31, 2022 (IDR)	Disbursed in 2023 (IDR)	Disbursement Date	Accumulation as of Dec 31, 2023 (IDR)
B. Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	7,990,000,000,000	4,000,000,000,000	March 2023	11,990,000,000,000
C. Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)	7,000,000,000,000	4,000,000,000,000	March 2023	11,000,000,000,000
D. Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	3,000,000,000,000	2,000,000,000,000	March 2023	5,000,000,000,000
Accumulated Endowment Funds	119,107,700,000,000			139,107,700,000,000

D.3 Equity Fund

D.3.1 Equity

D.3.1.1. Equity

The equity balance as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 7,973,660,990,686, reflecting a decrease of IDR 147,309,584,181 from the position on December 31, 2022. This decline is partly attributed to the current year's budget deficit.

IV. E - Explanation of Operational Report Items (LO)

E.1 Operational Activities

E.1.1 Service Income from the Public

Revenue from Service Income from the Public is derived from LPDP's main activity, which is the management of investment funds sourced from LPDP's definitive managed funds, specifically the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector. The revenue from Community Service as of December 31, 2023, amounts to IDR 9,257,840,738,768, detailed as follows:

Breakdown of Service Income from the Public as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Accrual 2023 (+)	Accrual 2022 (-)	
Service Income from the Public	9,250,096,193,020	803,731,693,872	795,987,148,125	9,257,840,738,768
Time Deposits	2,862,746,445,125	122,344,705,125	133,278,276,089	2,851,812,874,161
Government Bonds	6,219,009,447,895	663,461,319,191	20,501,441,938	6,861,969,325,148
Corporate Bonds	168,340,300,000	17,925,669,556	642,207,430,098	(455,941,460,542)

E.1.1.2 Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources

Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources revenues as of December 31, 2023, amount to IDR 38,673,645,594. Other BLU revenues comprise grant revenues, service fees, fines from procurement, and other income.

Breakdown of the Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources as of December 31, 2022

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Accrual 2023	Accrual 2022	
Income From Other Sources	38,673,645,594	-	-	38,673,645,594
Unrestricted Grant Income From Domestic-Institution/Business Entity - Cash (424222)	34,955,687,424	-	-	34,955,687,424
Income from the Banking Services - Public Service Agency (424911)	3,533,131,802	-	-	3,533,131,802
Commissions, Discounts, and/or Other Forms as a Result of Procurement of Goods/Services by Public Service Agency (424913)	119,363,705	-	-	119,363,705
Other Income-Public Service Agency (424919)	65,462,663	-	-	65,462,663

E.1.2 Operational Expenses

The total operational expenses for the period ending on December 31, 2023, is IDR 9,231,601,645,081. The operational expenses as of December 31, 2023, consist of the following details:

Breakdown of Operating Expenses as of December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Personnel Expenses (525111)	73,711,308,072	-	-	73,711,308,072
Goods Expenses (525112)	30,718,302,968	-	761,308,449	29,956,994,519
Services Expenses (525113)	89,438,396,897	-	436,544,306	89,001,852,591
Maintenance Expenses (525114)	619,408,398	-	-	619,408,398
Business Trips Expenses (525115)	71,931,710,647	-	405,697,899	71,526,012,748
Endowment Fund Management Expenses (525116)	9,570,914,260,621	-	608,010,760,834	8,962,903,499,787

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
The Public Service Agency's Consumer Goods Inventory (525121)	49,116,756	-	49,116,756	-
The Public Service Agency's Goods Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525152)	400,000	5,114,500	-	5,514,500
The Public Service Agency's Inventory Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525153)	-	-	-	-
The Public Service Agency's Services Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525154)	-	-	-	-
The Public Service Agency's Maintenance Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525155)	-	-	-	-
Equipment and Machinery Expenses (537112)	4,332,081,128	-	4,332,081,128	-
Building Expenses (537113)	3,548,035,740	-	3,548,035,740	-
Equipment and Machinery Depreciation (591111)	-	2,186,233,294	-	2,186,233,294
Building Depreciation (591211)	-	-	-	-
Depreciation of Other Fixed Assets (591411)	-	330,000	-	330,000
Software Amortization (592115)	-	718,434,250	-	718,434,250
Inventory Expense (593111)	-	61,853,306	-	61,853,306
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts - The Public Fund Managing Service Agency's Other Receivables (594791)	-	858,054,201	-	858,054,201
Extracomptabel Equipment and Machinery Expenses (595122)	-	52,149,415	-	52,149,415
TOTAL	9,845,263,671,127	3,882,168,966	617,543,545,112	9,231,601,645,081

The adjustments noted are partly due to accrual recording adjustments from the previous periods.

E.1.2.1 Personnel Expenses

Personnel expenses are costs related to compensation, whether in monetary or non-monetary form, determined by legal regulations provided to state officials, civil servants (PNS), and non-PNS professional BLU employees as remuneration for work performed, except for work related to capital formation and related honoraria. Employee expenses as of December 31, 2023, amount to IDR 73,711,308,072, calculated as follows:

Breakdown of Personnel Expenses for the period ending on December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Personnel Expenses (525111)	73,711,308,072	-	-	73,711,308,072

The increase in salary and benefits expenses is attributed to the increased cash payments for salaries due to the growing number of employees.

E.1.2.2 Inventory Expenses

Inventory expenses represent costs incurred for recording the consumption of consumable items, including both marketable and non-marketable production goods. Inventory expenses as of December 31, 2023, amount to IDR 61,853,306. There are no recorded LRA for inventory expenses as they all stem from accrual adjustments representing inventory usage.

E.1.2.3 Goods and Services Expenses

Goods and services expenses consist of costs for goods and services related to the entity's activities and other expenses incurred from utilizing capital expenditure allocations that do not generate fixed assets. LPDP's goods and services expenses include operational support management costs, service costs, and fund development expenses, excluding travel expenses. Goods and services expenses as of December 31, 2023, total IDR 9,081,920,010,812. The breakdown is as follows:

Breakdown of Goods and Services Expenses as of December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Goods Expenses (525112)	30,718,302,968	-	761,308,449	29,956,994,519
Services Expenses (525113)	89,438,396,897	-	436,544,306	89,001,852,591
Endowment Fund Management Expenses (525116)	9,570,914,260,621	-	608,010,760,834	8,962,903,499,787
The Public Service Agency's Consumer Goods Inventories (525121)	49,116,756	-	49,116,756	-
The Public Service Agency's Goods Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525152)	400,000	5,114,500	-	5,514,500

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
The Public Service Agency's Inventory Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525153)	-	-	-	-
The Public Service Agency's Services Expenses - COVID-19 Handling (525154)	-	-	-	-
Extracomptabel Equipment and Machinery Expenses (595122)	649,900	51,499,515	-	52,149,415
Total	9,691,121,127,142	56,614,015	350,600,519,607	9,081,920,010,812

Goods and services expenses include expenses related to the management of the Endowment Fund. There has been an increase in expenditures on scholarship management due to a rise in LPDP Native Scholarship, considering that the number of students dispatched has increased from the previous year, the growing variety of collaboration programs with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology and the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and the introduction of new programs, namely DAKB and DAPT, contributing to BLU's goods and services expenses.

E.1.2.4 Maintenance Expenses

Maintenance expenses pertain to costs incurred for the maintenance of office equipment, buildings, and official vehicles. Maintenance expenses as of December 31, 2023, amount to IDR 619,408,398, detailed as follows:

Breakdown of Maintenance Expenses for the period ending on December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Maintenance Expenses	619,408,398.00	-	-	619,408,398.00
Maintenance Expenses (525114)	619,408,398.00	-	-	619,408,398.00
Expenditure on Maintenance - COVID-19 Pandemic Handling (525155)	-	-	-	-

The increase in maintenance expenses compared to the same period last year is due to LPDP conducting extensive maintenance activities for buildings, structures, and equipment in 2022. In 2023, there were no maintenance expenses realized for handling the COVID-19 pandemic.

E.1.2.5 Business Trip Expenses

Business Trip Expenses are incurred for official travel related to the execution of duties, functions, and positions. Business travel expenses as of December 31, 2023, amount to IDR 71,526,012,748.

With the subsiding of the COVID-19 pandemic, LPDP has conducted numerous in-person activities in 2023 for its core business processes (selection, monitoring, evaluation, reviewer coaching) for scholarship services and research as well as management support such as monitoring and audits.

Breakdown of Business Trip Expenses for the Period Ending on December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (Rp)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Business Travel Expenses (525115)	71,931,710,647	-	405,697,899	71,526,012,748
Total	71,931,710,647	-	405,697,899	71,526,012,748

E1.2.6 Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation expenses are recorded to allocate the systematic reduction of a depreciable asset's value over its useful life. Meanwhile, amortization expenses are recorded to allocate the reduction in economic benefits for intangible assets.

Breakdown of Depreciation and Amortization Expenses as of December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Depreciation of Equipment and Machinery (59111)	2,186,233,294	-	-	2,186,233,294
Depreciation of Other Fixed Assets (59141)	330,000	-	-	330,000
Software Amortization (592115)	718,434,250	-	-	718,434,250
Total	2,904,997,544	-	-	2,904,997,544

Depreciation and amortization expenses as of December 31, 2023, total IDR 2,904,997,544.

E1.2.7 Bad Debt Expenses

Bad Debt Expenses are recorded to estimate the uncollectibility of receivables within a period. Allowance for doubtful accounts expenses as of December 31, 2023, amounts to IDR 858,054,201. This is due to the addition of a minor allowance for uncollectible receivables from debtors RPH, MN, JR, AK, GDP, RK, MA, RN, and TII in 2023.

There were collections of receivables on behalf of RC, AH, SS, MAA, RPH, MR, MN, AAB, and NF in 2023. Thus, the value of the Bad Debt Expenses becomes positive. The details of the Bad Debt Expenses for the period ending on December 31, 2023, are available on the next page.

Breakdown of Bad Debt Expenses as of December 31, 2023

Debtor Initials	Receivables Balance Dec 31, 2022 (IDR)	Receivables Balance Dec 31, 2023 (IDR)	Allowance Balance Dec 31, 2022 (IDR)	Allowance Balance Dec 31, 2023 (IDR)	Category	Allowance LO (IDR)
YRW	339,921,000	339,921,000	339,921,000	339,921,000	Non-performing	-
AAB	353,625,000	347,694,804	353,625,000	347,694,804	Non-performing	(5,930,196)
I	292,314,041	292,314,041	292,314,041	292,314,041	Non-performing	-
NF	116,900,000	114,900,000	116,900,000	74,900,000	Non-performing	(42,000,000)
A	217,400,000	217,400,000	21,740,000	108,700,000	Doubtful	86,960,000
AH	1,229,195,000	1,224,472,025	1,229,195,000	1,224,472,025	Non-performing	(4,722,975)
SS	1,564,139,448	1,471,632,693	1,564,139,448	1,471,632,693	Non-performing	(92,506,755)
RFN	1,268,999,000	1,268,999,000	6,344,995	126,899,900	Underperforming	120,554,905
RC	80,000,000	-	400,000	-	Paid-Off	(400,000)
RPH	-	786,749,623	-	786,749,623	Non-performing	786,749,623
MN	-	88,557,800	-	442,789	Performing	442,789
JR	-	83,400,000	-	8,340,000	Doubtful	8,340,000
AK	-	25,800,000	-	129,000	Performing	129,000
GDP	-	1,200,000	-	6,000	Performing	6,000
RK	-	14,100,000	-	70,500	Performing	70,500
MA	-	4,300,000	-	21,500	Performing	21,500
RN	-	12,900,000	-	64,500	Performing	64,500
TII	-	55,062,000	-	275,310	Performing	275,310
TOTAL						858,054,201

E.2 Non-Operational Activities

E.2.1 Surplus/(Deficit) from the Sale of Non-Current

Assets Surplus/(Deficit) from the Sale of Non-Current Assets arises from the revenue and expenses associated with the disposal of non-current assets. Revenue from the disposal of non-current assets as of December 31, 2023, amounts to zero.

E.2.2 Surplus/Deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities

The Surplus/Deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities consists of income and expenses that are not routine and do not constitute the main tasks and functions of the entity. Revenue from other non-operating activities as of December 31, 2023, is IDR 74,234,531,007, while expenses from other non-operational activities for the same period amount to IDR 5,819,116,261.

The comparison of Surplus/Deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities is available on the next page.

Comparison of Surplus/Deficit from Other Non-Operating Activities for the period ending on December 31, 2023

Description	LRA (IDR)	Adjustment (IDR)		LO (IDR)
		Increase	Decrease	
Revenue from Other Non-Operating Activities	45,409,982,938	-	-	74,234,531,007
Revenue from the Return of Expenditures from the Previous Fiscal Year	45,409,982,938	-	40,000,000	45,369,982,938
Investment Value Adjustment Income - Amortization of Bond Discount (Held-to-Maturity)	-	28,845,853,718	-	28,845,853,718
Income from Acquisition of Other Assets	-	2,899,000	-	2,899,000
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Gains Income for BLU	-	15,795,351	-	15,795,351
Expenses from Other Non-Operating Activities	5,819,116,261	-	-	5,819,116,261
Expenditure for Unrealized Foreign Exchange Losses	-	5,775,218,970	-	5,775,218,970
Unrealized Foreign Exchange Losses - BLU	-	43,897,291	-	43,897,291
Total	39,590,866,677	-	-	68,415,414,746

The increase in revenue from other non-operating activities is due to the return of expenditures from the previous fiscal year, both for scholarship services and research. Revenue from other assets amounts to IDR 2,899,000, which is derived from the grant of State-Owned Goods (BMN) in the LPDP employee gratification report.

E.3 Extraordinary Items

Extraordinary items consist of income and expenses that occur infrequently, are unpredictable, and are beyond the entity's control. As of December 31, 2023, there are no extraordinary items.

E.4 Surplus/(Defisit) - LO

The surplus/(deficit) for the Operational Report (LO) as of December 31, 2023, is a surplus of IDR 133,328,154,027, lower by IDR 1,933,408,978,522 or 93.55% from the same period last year. In general, this year's LO shows a surplus because, on an accrual basis, current year revenue exceeds current year expenses.

V. F - Explanation of Cash Flow Statement Items (LAK)

F.1 Cash Flow from Operating Activities

The total net cash flow from operating activities amounted to minus IDR 504,330,642,203, representing cash flow from operational income and operational expenditures.

F.1.1 Cash Inflows

F.1.1.1 Incomes from Public Service Delivery

Incomes from Public Service Delivery refers to the revenue generated from LPDP investment services. For the period ending on December 31, 2023, income from services to the community reached IDR 9,250,096,193,021, an increase of IDR 2,889,548,281,435 (45.43%) from IDR 6,360,547,911,586 for the period ending on December 31, 2022. The comparison is presented as follows.

Incomes from Public Service Delivery as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	7,504,418,565,916	5,244,920,728,195	2,259,497,837,721	43.08
Time Deposits	2,424,855,895,284	1,463,820,386,136	961,035,509,149	65.65
Government Bonds	4,935,576,138,631	3,630,430,842,059	1,305,145,296,572	35.95
Corporate Bonds	143,986,532,000	150,669,500,000	(6,682,968,000)	-4.44
Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	811,505,603,162	498,466,017,074	313,039,586,088	62.80
Time Deposits	226,557,769,797	48,586,677,013	177,971,092,784	366.30
Government Bonds	576,647,670,698	447,318,648,394	129,329,022,304	28.91
Corporate Bonds	8,300,162,667	2,560,691,667	5,739,471,000	224.14
Higher Education Endowment Funds (DAPT)	631,706,004,394	432,766,635,925	198,939,468,469	45.97
Time Deposits	130,021,611,777	38,952,470,406	91,069,141,371	233.80
Government Bonds	493,601,285,951	391,253,373,853	102,347,912,098	26.16
Corporate Bonds	8,083,106,667	2,560,691,667	5,522,415,000	215.66



Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Dana Abadi Kebudayaan (DAKB)	302,466,019,549	184,394,630,393	118,071,389,156	64.03
Deposito	81,311,168,267	17,449,350,224	63,861,818,044	365.98
Obligasi Negara	213,184,352,615	164,384,588,502	48,799,764,113	29.69
Obligasi Korporasi	7,970,498,667	2,560,691,667	5,409,807,000	211.26
TOTAL	9,250,096,193,021	6,360,347,911,586	2,889,648,281,435	45.43

The increase in Incomes from Public Service Delivery is attributed to the disbursement of DAP allocations in 2023 amounting to IDR 20 trillion and a shift from deposits to bonds for income optimization.

F1.1.2 The Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources

The Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources refers to revenue generated not from LPDP's core activities, which are investments, but from other operational activities. For the periods ending on December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, The Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources was IDR 83,156,719,035 and IDR 24,643,140,205, respectively, showing an increase of IDR 58,513,578,831 (237.44%) due to a rise in grant transactions compared to the previous year. The comparison is as follows.

The Public Service Agency's Income from Other Sources as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Income from Demand Deposits	3,533,131,801	2,849,561,556	683,570,246	23.99
Income from Other Sources	44,667,899,810	21,493,578,649	23,174,321,161	107.82
Income from Grants	34,955,687,424	300,000,000	34,655,687,424	100.00
TOTAL	83,156,719,035	24,643,140,205	58,513,578,831	237.44

F1.2 Cash Outflows

F1.2.1 Payments of Payroll

Payments of Payroll represent cash outflows to cover Payments of Payroll, including salaries/remunerations, incentives, contributions to the Social Security Agency (BPJS), and meal allowances for LPDP management and staff.

For the periods ending on December 31, 2023, and December 31, 2022, Payments of Payroll increased by IDR 10,335,519,282 (16.31%), as compared below.

Payments of Payroll as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payroll	73,711,308,072	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31
TOTAL	73,711,308,072	63,375,788,790	10,335,519,282	16.31

The increase in Payments of Payroll is partly due to the addition of new employee positions throughout 2023 and 2022, both in managerial and operational roles, leading to increased remuneration and employee incentives.

F1.2.2 Payments of Goods

Payments of Goods refer to cash outflows for purchasing goods and operational expenditures of LPDP, excluding travel expenses and service expenditures. For the period ending on December 31, 2023, goods payments increased by IDR 13,179,093,033 or 75.14% compared to the same period last year.

Payments of Goods as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payment of Goods	30,719,352,868	17,540,259,835	13,179,093,033	75.14
TOTAL	30,719,352,868	17,540,259,835	13,179,093,033	75.14

F1.2.3 Payments of Services

Payments of Services refer to cash outflows for expenses related to services such as custodial services, consultancy services, equipment rentals, call center services, honorariums for speakers, and others. The comparison of service payments for this period with the same period last year is as follows.

Payments of Services as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payments of Services	89,438,396,897	51,826,620,618	37,611,776,279	72.57
TOTAL	89,438,396,897	51,826,620,618	37,611,776,279	72.57

The significant increase in service expenses originates from honorarium payments for key business service speakers, such as monitoring and evaluation (monev) for research and scholarship selection, which were previously budgeted under Goods Expenditure.

F1.2.4 Payments of Maintenance

Maintenance payments refer to cash outflows for maintenance expenses, including office equipment, buildings, and vehicles.

Payments of Maintenance as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payments of Maintenance	619,408,398	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31
TOTAL	619,408,398	527,992,500	91,415,898	17.31

The increase in maintenance payments is due to the realization of building maintenance costs in 2023, which included repairs for elevators, fences, and buildings.

F1.2.5 Payments of Business Trip

Payments of Business Trip refer to cash outflows for business travel expenses for LPDP officials/employees and other parties in connection with LPDP activities and functions. The comparison for this period with the previous period is as follows.

Payments of Business Trip as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payments of Business Trip	71,931,710,647	27,664,905,853	44,266,804,794	160.01
TOTAL	71,931,710,647	27,664,905,853	44,266,804,794	160.01

The significant increase in travel expense payments is attributed to LPDP conducting activities in person in 2023, while in 2022, activities were mostly held online. This year, activities included key business processes such as scholarship selection and monitoring and evaluation, as well as management support activities such as business process monitoring, audits, and training.

F1.2.6 Payments of Public Service Agency's Specific Goods and Services

Payments of Public Service Agency's Specific Goods and Services refer to cash outflows for purchasing LPDP services that are direct in nature. These services include scholarship disbursements and research funding. The comparison for payments for special BLU goods and services is as follows.

Payments of Public Service Agency's Specific Goods and Services as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payments of Public Service Agency's Specific Goods and Services				
Scholarship Services	8,723,195,631,472	4,135,817,279,635	4,587,378,351,836	110.92

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Research funding Services	344,651,885,400	243,524,773,522	101,127,111,878	41.53
Higher Education Endowment Fund Services	458,311,000,000	97,180,560,700	361,130,439,300	100.00
Culture Endowment Fund Services	44,755,743,746	292,648,800,000	(247,893,056,254)	100.00
TOTAL	9,570,914,260,621	4,769,171,413,857	4,801,742,846,760	100.68

The explanation for the payments for special BLU goods and services is as follows:

- Scholarship service expenditures increased by 110.92%, due to a rise in the number of students going abroad and studying overseas under the LPDP Native Scholarship program, an increase in the variety of Collaborative Scholarship programs from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, and the commencement of the realization of the Ministry of Religious Affairs' scholarship service program.
- Research funding service expenditures increased by 41.53%. In the previous year, LPDP funded the Mandatory RISPRO National Research Priority (PRN) program and the COVID-19 Consortium from BRIN. This year, that program has concluded and has been replaced by the Research and Innovation for Advanced Indonesia (RIIM) program, which is expected to commence disbursement in the fourth quarter of 2023. Additionally, for the LPDP Native Scholarship and collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology programs, LPDP is continuing funding for ongoing research that has been contracted in the previous year.
- There are services for DAPT and DAKB in 2023, both managed by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology.

F1.2.7 Payments of Goods That Produce Inventory

Payments of Goods That Produce Inventory refer to cash outflows for purchasing supplies with a specific budget (52512 - Goods Expenditure for BLU Consumption Supplies). The comparison for this expenditure with the same period last year is as follows.

Payments of Goods That Produce Inventory as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Payment of Goods That Produce Inventory	49,116,756	102,498,088	(53,381,332)	-52.08
TOTAL	49,116,756	102,498,088	(53,381,332)	-52.08

The decrease is due to fewer purchases of Office Supplies (ATK) than last year as many have been automated through the system.

F.2 Cash Flow from Investment Activities

The total net cash flow from investment activities amounted to minus IDR 20,007,880,116,868, which consists of the acquisition of equipment and machinery, and investment expenditures sourced from the State Budget (BA BUN investment).

F.2.1 Cash Inflows

In 2023, cash inflows from sales were negligible.

F.2.2 Cash Outflows

F.2.2.1 Acquisition of Equipment and Machinery

The acquisition of equipment and machinery for the period ending on December 31, 2023, amounted to IDR 4,332,081,128.

F.2.2.2 Acquisition of Buildings and Structures

The acquisition of buildings and structures for the period ending on December 31, 2023, amounted to IDR 3,548,035,740.

F.2.2.3 Investment Expenditures from the State Budget (BA BUN Investment)

Investment expenditures sourced from the State Budget (BA BUN Investment) for the period on ending on December 31, 2023, were recorded at IDR 20,000,000,000,000. LPDP received disbursement of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector allocation in that amount.

F.3 Cash Flow from Financing Activities

F.3.1 Cash Inflows

F.3.1.1 Receipt of Investment Financing from the State Budget (BA BUN Investment)

As of December 31, 2023, LPDP received disbursement of the DAP allocation related to the allocation set out in the State Budget governed by Law No. 6 of 2022 on the State

Budget for the year 2023. The details of the disbursement of the Endowment Fund in the Education Sector are as follows.

Breakdown of the Endowment Funds in the Education Sector disbursed in 2023

Endowment Fund Type	Allocated in the 2023 State Budget (IDR)	Disbursed in 2023 (IDR)	Disbursement Realization (%)	Disbursement Date
A. Education Endowment Fund (DAP)	10,000,000,000,000	10,000,000,000,000	100	March and December, 2023
B. Research Endowment Fund (DAPL)	4,000,000,000,000	4,000,000,000,000	100	March, 2023
C. Higher Education Endowment Fund (DAPT)	4,000,000,000,000	4,000,000,000,000	100	March, 2023
D. Culture Endowment Fund (DAKB)	2,000,000,000,000	2,000,000,000,000	100	March, 2023
TOTAL	20,000,000,000,000	20,000,000,000,000	100	

F.3.2 Arus Keluar Kas

As of December 31, 2023, there were no payments related to financing activities.

F.4 Cash Increases/(Decreases)

As of December 31, 2023, the cash decrease amounted to IDR 512,010,759,071, representing a deficit from revenues minus expenditures for the current year.

Cash Increases/(Decreases) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Cash Increase (Decrease)	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28
TOTAL	(512,010,759,071)	1,451,106,365,991	(1,963,117,125,062)	-135.28

F.5 Ending Balance of Cash

The Final Balance of Cash as of December 31, 2023 amounted to IDR 5,949,401,311,937. Details of the Final Balance of Cash as of December 31, 2023 are as follows.

Breakdown of the Ending Balance of Cash as of December 31, 2023

Description	Balance (IDR)
1. Initial Accumulated Budget Surplus Balance, 2023	6,461,440,172,948
A. Revenue	9,333,252,912,056
B. Expenditure	9,845,263,671,127
2. Budget Surplus/Deficit (A-B)	(512,010,759,071)
3. Gain/Loss in Foreign Exchange	(28,101,940)
4. Final Accumulated Budget Surplus Balance (1+2+3)	5,949,401,311,937
i. Ending Balance of Cash in Public Service Agency (Demand Deposits and Cash Equivalents)	3,022,889,508,177
ii. Short-Term Investment in Public Service Agency	2,926,511,803,760
iii. Unendorsed Cash in Public Service Agency (i+ii-3)	-

The final SAL is the sum of cash balances at BLU consisting of cash in current accounts plus cash equivalents and short term investments. All BLU cash as of December 31, 2023 has been authorized.

VI. G - Explanation of Items in the Statement of Changes in Equity

G.1 Starting Equity Balances

The comparison of Starting Equity Balances for each reporting period is as follows.

Starting Equity Balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Beginning Equity Balance	8,120,970,574,867	6,061,540,057,465	2,059,430,517,402	34
TOTAL	8,120,970,574,867	6,061,540,057,465	2,059,430,517,402	34

G.2 Surplus (Deficit)-LO

The total Surplus/(Deficit) LO for the period ending on December 31, 2023, is IDR 133,328,154,027. The Surplus/Deficit LO represents the net difference between operational surplus/deficit, non-operational surplus/deficit, and extraordinary items. The surplus is primarily due to cash flow, with current year revenue significantly exceeding expenditures.

Surplus/Deficit-LO as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Surplus/Deficit-LO	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55
TOTAL	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55

G.3. Corrections Adding/Reducing Equity

Corrections Adding/Reducing Equity reflect corrections on transactions resulting from policy changes that impact equity positively or negatively.

The total Corrections Adding/Reducing Equity for the period ending on December 31, 2023, amounts to minus IDR 172,323,483,393 due to expense corrections incurred in 2021 and 2022, paid in 2023.

G.4 Inter-Entity Transactions

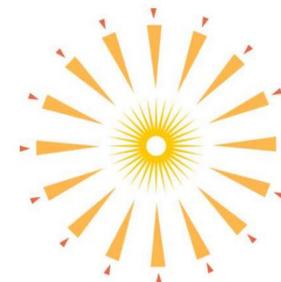
Corrections Adding/Reducing Equity include inter-entity transactions among work units in the Ministry of Finance.

Inter-Entity Transactions for the period ending on December 31, 2023

Inter-Entity Transactions	December 31, 2023 (IDR)
Laptop Incoming Transfer From Pusintek	708,658,125
Laptop	809,895,000
Accumulated Depreciation	(101,236,875)
Outgoing Transfers to the General Bureau (BA-1/SJ.8/2023)	109,022,912,940
Land of Government Office Building	103,873,814,000
Permanent Office Building	1,929,044,000
Permanent Guard Post Building	-
Permanent Office Building	(250,104,382)
Permanent Guard Post Building	(2,508,528)
Fixed Assets of Renovations	3,472,667,850
Increase/(Decrease) Of Equity	(108,314,254,815)

Inter-entity transactions can be explained as follows:

- * Pusintek to LPDP involved the transfer of laptops resulting from the 2022 consolidated procurement, amounting to IDR 809,895,000.
- * LPDP to PIP involved the transfer of land and buildings located on Jalan Sam Ratulangi, Menteng, in 2023, amounting to IDR 103,873,814,000 and IDR 1,929,044,000.
- * LPDP to Pusintek involved the transfer of Renovation Fixed Assets (ATR) resulting from the LPDP construction procurement in 2023, amounting to IDR 3,472,667,850.



G.5 Increase/Decrease in Equity

The Increase/Decrease in Equity reflects the balance of additions/reductions in equity due to operational revenue and expenditures. The Increase/Decrease in Equity for the period ending on December 31, 2023, is minus IDR 147,309,584,181, which is a decrease of 109.78% compared to the same period in the previous year.

Increases (Decreases) in Equity as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for Comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Surplus/Deficit-LO	133,328,154,027	2,066,737,132,549	(1,933,408,978,522)	-93.55
Corrections	(172,323,483,393)	(7,306,615,147)	(165,016,868,246)	2,258.46
Inter-Entity Transactions	(108,314,254,815)	-	(108,314,254,815)	-100.00
TOTAL	(147,309,584,181)	2,059,430,517,402	(2,206,740,101,583)	2,064.91

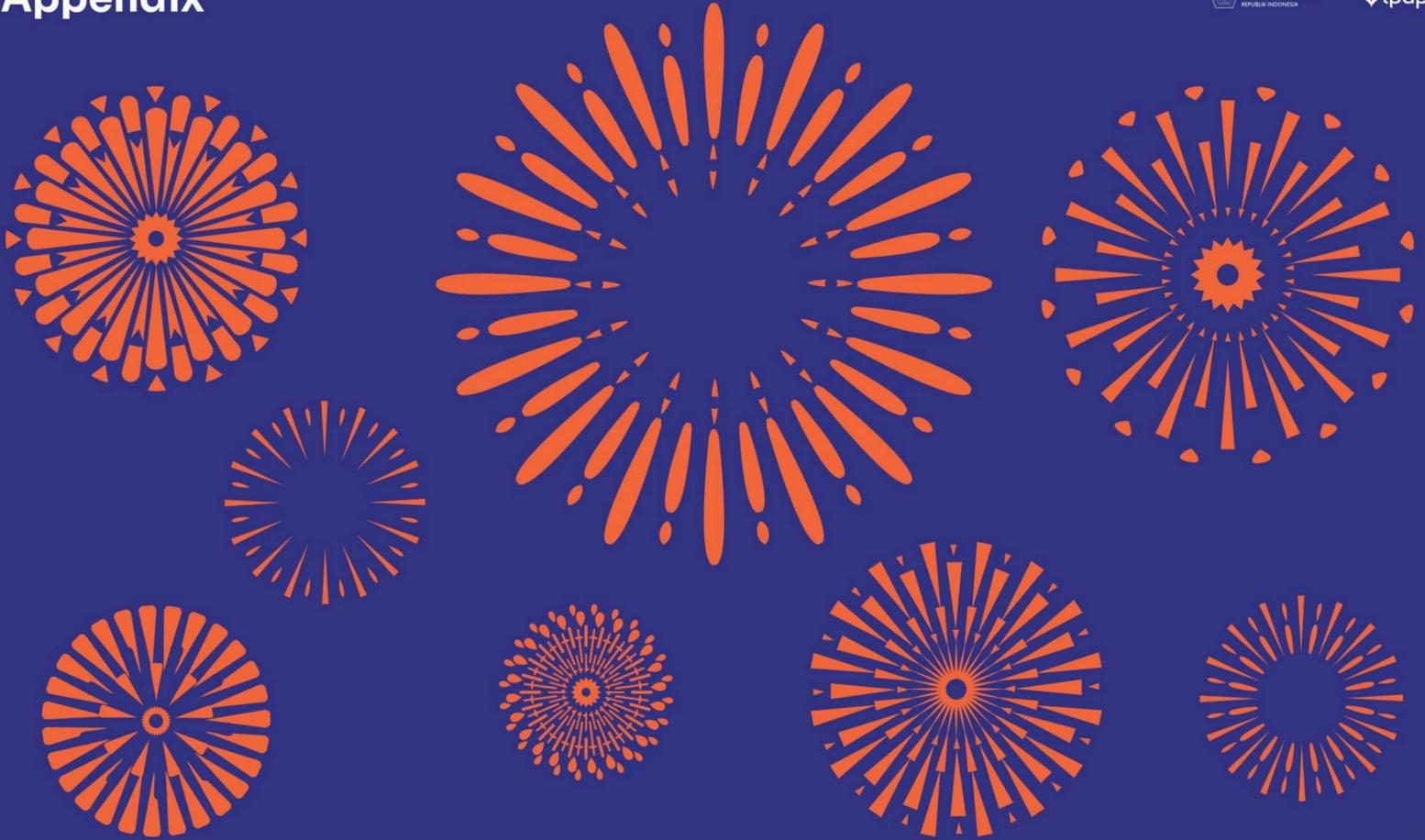
G.6 Ending Equity Balances

Equity is the net wealth of the entity, representing the difference between assets and liabilities. The balance of Ending Equity Balances for the period ending on December 31, 2023, is IDR 7,973,660,990,686, which is lower than 2022's IDR 8,120,970,574,867, or a decrease of 1.81%, partly due to the utilization of initial balances in the budget occurring in 2023.

Ending Equity Balances as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, for comparison

Description	December 31, 2023 (IDR)	December 31, 2022 (IDR)	Increase (Decrease)	
			IDR	%
Ending Balance of Equity	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,191,857,481)	-1.81
TOTAL	7,973,660,990,686	8,120,970,574,867	(147,191,857,481)	-1.81





Talent Profiles in the 2023 LPDP Annual Report



Talent Profiles in the 2023 LPDP Annual Report



1

Afrianto Akbar

PK 231
University of Birmingham
PNS/TNI/POLRI

Afrianto Akbar is a Civil Engineering graduate from the Bandung Institute of Technology, where he completed his studies in 2017 with honors. Currently, Afrianto works at the Directorate General of Highways, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, where he has been employed since 2019. In 2021, he was assigned as a project supervisor for road construction in the Food Estate Area in Central Kalimantan. Through this experience, Afrianto became increasingly aware of the importance of environmental sustainability in infrastructure development to avoid exacerbating global climate conditions.

Realizing this, Afrianto is more determined to pursue further education. He plans to continue his studies with a master's degree in Road Management and Engineering at the University of Birmingham in September 2024. Afrianto hopes to contribute to the development of environmentally friendly materials for road and bridge construction, supporting Indonesia in achieving net-zero carbon emissions in the future.

2

Dewinta Anindya

PK 224
Columbia University
PTUD

Dewinta Anindya is a public servant who began her career at the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in 2015 through the OJK Staff Candidate Education Program (PCS), Batch 2. Currently, Dewinta is pursuing her master's degree in Public Administration at Columbia University, alongside her husband, who is also an LPDP scholarship awardee.

Dewinta is strongly determined to combine her work experience and the education she gains with public policy practices in the financial sector. After completing her studies, she hopes to make a meaningful contribution to the advancement of Indonesia's financial sector through the Financial Services Authority.

3

Elisabeth Wania Galla

PK 191
Columbia University
Daerah Afirmasi

Since 2019, Elisabeth has been actively involved in education, particularly in improving education for children in remote areas through an NGO called The Sumba Foundation. Her commitment to education in 3T (frontier, outermost, and disadvantaged) regions led her to move to New York City, United States, in 2022 to pursue a master's degree in Curriculum and Teaching at Columbia University. There, she also began writing children's books.

Elisabeth has authored a children's book series titled *Cerita Meri*. Through her work, she aims to inspire children across Indonesia, especially in East Nusa Tenggara (NTT), to believe in themselves and view their heritage as a source of pride and strength, rather than an obstacle.

Her works motivate children to embrace their limitless potential and not let circumstances constrain their dreams and aspirations.

4

Irma Nareswari

PK 208
Universitas Indonesia
PNS/TNI/POLRI

Irma Nareswari is a civil servant who works as a Medical Acupuncture Specialist and Anesthesia-Analgesia Subspecialist at RSPUN dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo (RSCM) and serves as a lecturer in the Medical Acupuncture Residency Program (Sp1) at the Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (FKUI).

During her tenure at RSCM and FKUI, she has held various positions, including Quality Control Coordinator in the Department of Medical Acupuncture, Head of the Medical Acupuncture Residency Program (KPS), Secretary of the Sp1 Medical Acupuncture Program at FKUI, and Head of the Wellness Cluster at RSCM Kencana. As a lecturer and physician, Irma is motivated to continuously advance the field of acupuncture. She actively participates in training abroad, broadening her understanding of global developments in acupuncture, as well as new modalities and methods. The knowledge she gains is applied in Indonesia through research, publications, and community service.

Irma hopes her research will contribute significantly to improving public health in Indonesia by implementing various therapeutic techniques, thus reducing the burden on the national health budget and enhancing the welfare of the Indonesian people.

5

Jessica Wenda Friska

PK 214
Babson College
Entrepreneurship

Jessica Wenda Friska is an entrepreneur who founded a fashion business called *Maitua Attire* in 2019. A graduate of the Institut Teknologi Bandung with a degree in Ocean Engineering in 2016, Jessica received an LPDP scholarship in the entrepreneurship track. In 2024, she completed the One-Year MBA program at Babson College.

Through *Maitua Attire*, Jessica is committed to empowering homemakers by providing them with opportunities to earn additional income and improve their quality of life. Her business has been successful not only domestically but has also expanded internationally, exporting products to various countries, including Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei Darussalam, Russia, the United States, and several European countries. Jessica feels fortunate to contribute to society and hopes to continue learning and growing in the fashion industry.

6

Khalif Remaldy Briantino

PK 165
University College London
PNS/TNI/POLRI

Khalif Remaldy Briantino is a police officer who has been serving since 2019. As an awardee of the 2020 LPDP scholarship, Khalif pursued his MSc in Policing at University College London in 2021 and graduated in 2022 with Distinction, equivalent to *Cum Laude* in Indonesia. After completing his studies, Khalif returned to Indonesia to serve in the Corruption Crime Directorate of the Criminal Investigation Agency (Bareskrim) of the Indonesian National Police.

There, he was involved in uncovering cases such as the gratification case of a former labor attaché at the Indonesian Embassy in Singapore and a corruption case involving the procurement of trade carts at the Ministry of Trade.

Khalif hopes that more Indonesians, especially members of the National Police, will be inspired to pursue the LPDP scholarship program and dedicate themselves to advancing the nation, contributing to the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. He believes that "Education is our passport to the future, for tomorrow belongs only to the people who prepare for it today."

7

Mark Maryadat Ufie

PK 230
University of Glasgow
Affirmative Region

Mark is an LPDP scholarship awardee who will pursue a Master's in Creative Industries and Cultural Policy at the University of Glasgow (2024-2025). As a creative industry practitioner, Mark is part of the Ambon Music Office and played a key role in helping Ambon become one of UNESCO's Creative Cities in the field of music in 2019.

Currently, he serves as the Deputy for Strategic Partnership at the Ambon Music Office and has fostered collaborations with the UNESCO Creative Cities Network (UCCN), including cities like Daegu, Jinju, Chiang Mai, and Paducah.

Glasgow, a UNESCO City of Music since 2008, is seen as an ideal place for Mark to gain knowledge, establish collaborations, and expand connections with creative cities across Europe.

For Mark, contributing to his region is a true expression of love for the nation. From Ambon - Maluku, let's work together to bring pride to Indonesia.

8

Mohamad Djodi Hardi Prajuri

PK 173
University of Pennsylvania
PTUD

Mohamad Djodi Hardi Prajuri is the President of Indonesia Mengglobal, a nonprofit organization dedicated to inspiring and empowering Indonesians to pursue global education and professional careers. Djodi holds a Master of Science in Education (M.S.Ed.) from the University of Pennsylvania, where he was awarded the 2023 Outstanding Student Service Award.

Currently, he actively contributes his insights and expertise to national education programs through Indonesia's Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment. His passion for education and capacity-building is reflected in his experience as a learning consultant for government projects, a corporate trainer, and a school teacher.

In the future, Djodi dreams of establishing his own school and learning center to make a significant impact on the advancement of education in Indonesia.

9

Muhamad Husen Ali

PK 229
London School of Hygiene and
Tropical Medicine
Reguler

Muhamad Husen Ali is a physician and public health practitioner. Husen's interest in infectious disease control began early in his career as a general practitioner in East Nusa Tenggara and at the Wisma Atlet Kemayoran Covid-19 Emergency Hospital.

Currently, Husen works at an international non-governmental organization that supports the Indonesian government in accelerating HIV prevention programs. Husen plays a role in updating the Technical Guidelines for Partner and Child Notification and expanding the Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) Program to reduce new HIV infections.

Aligned with these efforts, Husen will pursue an MSc in Control of Infectious Diseases at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in September 2024 with full support from LPDP. He hopes to contribute to strengthening Indonesia's health system to better face potential pandemics and other infectious disease threats in the future.

10

Muhammad Rifki Darmawan
PK 230
Cornell University
Reguler

"The coffee you drink, the food you post on social media, and the joy of people in amusement parks will all diminish as the Earth's temperature rises."

Muhammad Rifki Darmawan completed his Bachelor's degree in Political Science at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Indonesia, and has been working in the field of sustainable development to help build a greener Indonesia. Recognizing the complexity of this issue, Rifki will pursue a Master of Public Administration at Cornell University.

His aspiration is to find a balance between the economy and the environment, a topic often debated in academia and daily life.

Rifki is committed to supporting sustainable policy-making and planning, fostering impact-driven investment, and promoting a collaborative ecosystem for a more sustainable Indonesia.

Rifki believes that without sustainable thinking and action, it will be challenging to enjoy music, maintain good health, and find peace in the future.

11

Nadhifa Ramadhani
PK 231
Columbia University
Person with Disabilities

Nadhifa Ramadhani is a nutritionist with a special interest in sports nutrition. With a background as a wheelchair basketball athlete, Nadhifa recognizes that nutritional challenges for athletes with disabilities are just as complex as those faced by non-disabled athletes.

However, Nadhifa feels the need to deepen her knowledge of sports nutrition and has decided to pursue a Master's degree in Nutrition and Exercise Physiology at Columbia University. She hopes to contribute to enhancing the performance of disabled athletes and help them achieve even greater accomplishments.

Nadhifa believes that sports are one of the nation's rapidly regenerating assets, and with her expertise, she aims to support the development of disabled athletes in Indonesia.

12

Putri Afifah Hasna

PK 235
Antwerp Management School
PNS/TNI/POLRI

Putri Afifah Hasna is an Air Force Pilot in the Indonesian Air Force (TNI-AU) and a 2022 graduate of the Air Force Academy (AAU). She completed her Bachelor of Applied Defense Science with honors (Cum Laude). Currently, Putri is pursuing a Master's degree in Air Transport Management at Antwerp Management School, Belgium, with support from the LPDP through the Targeted Civil Servant/TNI/Police Scholarship.

Putri hopes to inspire others to remain motivated in pursuing their dreams, as she believes that anything is possible as long as we strive wholeheartedly.

13

Ria Verensia

PK 229
Massachusetts Institute of
Technology (MIT)
Reguler

Ria Verensia is a water resources engineer specializing in water resource management and flood disaster mitigation. Since 2020, she has been involved in various projects in this field, and in 2022, she became a water resources engineering consultant with a multinational consulting firm as part of the Climate Resilience Team. With experience in flood risk assessment, nature-based solutions, and drainage planning, Ria has participated in water and environmental projects across Indonesia.

As an LPDP scholarship recipient, Ria has the opportunity to fulfill her aspiration of making Indonesia more resilient to global climate challenges. She is currently pursuing a Master of Engineering in Climate, Environment, and Sustainability at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Ria is determined to address water and climate issues in Indonesia.

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Robi Awaluddin
PK 233
The University of Manchester
Person with Disabilities

Robi Awaluddin is a dedicated and experienced civil servant (PNS) lecturer in the field of business and management. As an author, researcher, and business consultant, Robi has achieved many milestones in his career. Now, with an LPDP scholarship, he is pursuing a PhD in Strategic Marketing at the University of Manchester, one of the world's leading programs and universities.

Robi is deeply committed to delivering high-quality education and lectures. His research interests in strategy and marketing focus on the rapid developments in artificial intelligence and social media, and how these innovations can advance industries and SMEs in Indonesia. Additionally, Robi actively provides training, technical guidance, and seminars for SMEs, helping them to compete and grow amid increasing competition.

Despite facing the challenge of low vision, Robi remains committed to delivering top-tier business education globally, producing internationally recognized research, and making a tangible contribution to business actors in Indonesia. With this vision, Robi is ready to bring positive and significant change to the fields of business and education in Indonesia.

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Yudas Alep Itlay
Currently enrolled in Language
Enrichment Program
Universitas Indonesia
Indonesia Timur/Putra-Putri Papua

Yudas Alep Itlay, a young man born in Wamena, Highland Papua Province, currently works as a civil servant (PNS) at the Manokwari District Court Office, a position he has held since March 2022. Before embarking on his career as a civil servant, Yudas—affectionately known as Yudas—was active in the entertainment industry and starred as the lead character in Zerre: Pendekar Ufuk Timur, which premiered in Indonesian cinemas in October 2021.

In addition, Yudas appeared in several other feature films, including horror titles such as The Horrible and Stroke. He hopes to serve as a role model for the younger generation in Papua, inspiring them to dream big and contribute to the honor of both Papua and Indonesia. Yudas also aspires to bring benefits and blessings to many people.

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Yunasila Silviane Yobe
PK 230
Boston University
Affirmative Region

Yunasila Silviane Yobe, affectionately known as Yuna, currently serves as a civil servant (PNS) at the Ministry of Home Affairs (Kemendagri). Yuna's career at Kemendagri began after she completed her undergraduate studies at the Institute of Public Administration (IPDN) in 2020.

Her four years of semi-military education at IPDN honed Yuna's physical and mental skills and developed her critical thinking and integrity in carrying out her duties as a civil servant at Kemendagri. Originally from Dogiyai, Central Papua Province, Yuna frequently engages with issues of development and welfare in Papua, which are handled by her ministry.

Facing the complexities of assignments from her superiors and various governance issues in Indonesia, particularly in Papua, has only strengthened Yuna's resolve to pursue further studies in City Planning at Boston University. With this field of study, she dreams of making a significant impact on accelerating development in Indonesia. Despite various challenges, Yuna believes that what she does is not only for her personal benefit but also for her family, loved ones, and the community that witnesses her growth and progress, all for the greater glory of God.

Glossary

A	ABK	Workload Analysis
	ADEM	Basic Assumptions of Macroeconomic
	ADIK	Indonesian Education Affirmation Campus
	AFS	Available For Sale
	AL/DPK	Liquid Assets/Third Party Funds
	AL/NCD	Liquid Assets/Non-Core Deposit
	APBD	Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget
	APBN	State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
	APIP	Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus
	APS	School Participation Rate
	ASN	State Civil Apparatus
	ATK	Office Supplies
	ATR	Fixed Asset Renovation
	AUM	Assets Under Management
	Awardee	Scholarship Recipient
B	BA BUN	State General Treasurer Budget Section
	Bappenas	National Development Planning Agency
	BCA	Central Bank Asia
	BITDDR	BI 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate
	BIB	Indonesia Rising Scholarship
	BKI	Bureau of Science and Technology Cooperation
	BKPI	Bureau of Science and Technology Cooperation and Dissemination
	BLU	Public Service Agency
	BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
	BMN	State Property

BNI	National Bank of Indonesia
BPJS	Social Security Administration Agency
BPK	Supreme Audit Agency
BPKP	Financial and Development Supervisory Agency
BPMI	Istiqal Mosque Development Agency
BRI	Indonesian People's Bank
BRIN	National Research and Innovation Agency
BUMN	State-Owned Enterprises
BUN	Trading Enterprises

C	CA	Continuous Audit
	CAR	Capital Adequacy Ratio
	CRM	Customer Relationship Management

D	DAKB	Culture Endowment Fund
	DAP	Education Endowment Fund
	DAPL	Research Endowment Fund
	DAPT	Higher Education Endowment Fund
	DIPA	Budget Implementation List
	DKI	Individual Performance Dialogue
	DPK	Third Party Funds
	DPPN	National Education Development Fund
	DPR	People's Consultative Assembly
	DUDI	Business World, Industrial World
	DUPU	Main Control Test List

E	EBA-SP	Asset-Backed Securities - Participation Letters
	EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
	EPITE	Entity-Level Internal Control Evaluation
	EQUITY	Enhancing Quality Education for International University Recognition

F	FGD	Focus Group Discussion
	FRS	Fraud Risk Scenario
	FTA	Free Trade Agreement

G	GCG	Good Corporate Governance
	GII	Global Innovation Index

H	HTM	Held To Maturity
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I	IAIN	State Islamic Institute
	IBI	Inspectorate of Investigation
	ICF	International Cooperation Fee
	IISMA	International Student Mobility Award
	IJP	Guarantee Service Compensation
	IKPA	Budget Implementation Performance Indicators
	IKU	Key Performance Indicators
	INSPIRASI	Indonesia-NTU Singapore Institute of Research for Sustainability and Innovation
	IPM	Human Development Index
	IPTeK	Science and Technology
	ITB	Institut Teknologi Bandung
	Itjen	Inspectorate General

J	Juknis	Technical Guidelines
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K	K/L	Ministries/Agencies
	KAP	Public Accounting Firm
	KEK	Special Economic Zone
	KEM-PPKF	Macroeconomic Framework and Main Fiscal Policy Principles
	Kemenag	Ministry of Religious Affairs
	Kemendikbudristek	Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology
	Kemenko marves	Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment
	Kemen PANRB	Ministry of Administrative and Bureaucratic Reform
	KI	Intellectual Property
	KIKK	Ministry of Finance Innovation Competition
	KPA	Budget User Authority
	KPBU	Government and Business Partnership
	KPK	Corruption Eradication Commission
	KPPN	State Treasury Service Office
	KYE	Know Your Employee

L	LAK	Cash Flow Statement
	LIPI	Indonesian Institute of Sciences
	litbang	Research and Development
	LKE	Evaluation Worksheet
	LMAN	State Asset Management Agency
	LO	Operational Report
	LDPD	Indonesia Endowment Fund for Education Agency
	LPEI	Indonesian Export Financing Institution
	LRA	Statement of Budget Realization

M	MAK	Budget Expenditure Item
	MBKM	Independent Learning - Independent Campus
	MFP	Multifactor Productivity
	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
	MONEV	Monitoring and Evaluation
	MTN	Medium Term Notes
	MURI	Museum of Indonesian Records

N	NIM	Net Interest Margin
	NTN	Fishermen's Exchange Rate
	NTP	Farmers' Exchange Rate

O	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
	OIP	Government Investment Operator
	OJK	Financial Services Authority
	Onsite	On Site
	OWLI	Online With LPDP Indonesia

P	PDF	Project Development Facility
	PDN	Net Foreign Exchange Position
	PDRB	Regional Gross Domestic Product
	PDRI	Tax Exemption for Imports
	Perpers	Presidential Regulation
	PIP	Government Investment Manager
	PIRLS	Progress in International Reading Literacy Study
	PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
	PK	Departure Preparation
	PKIP	Government Investment Performance Program
	PKS	Cooperation Agreement

PKU	Ulama Cadre Education
PKU/P	Ulama/women Cadre Education
PMK	Minister of Finance Regulation
PNB	Gross National Income
PNBP	Non-Tax State Revenue
PNS	Civil Servants
POLRI	Indonesian National Police
PPINE	Integrity and Ethical Value Enforcement Monitoring

PPITA	Internal Control Monitoring at the Activity Level
PPnBM	Luxury Goods Tax
PPPA	Women's Empowerment and Child Protection
PPSL	Advanced Study Preparation Program
PR	Public Relations

PRIME	Partnership in Research Indonesia and Melbourne
PRN	National Research Priorities
PSAP	Government Accounting Standards Statement

PSDM-TI	Human Resource Management and Information Technology
PTA	Academic Higher Education
PTIQ	Quranic Studies Higher Education
PTKI	Islamic Religious Higher Education
PTN-BH	Legal Entity State Universities
PUNAS	National Main Priorities

R	RAB	Cost Budget Plan
	RBA	Business and Budget Plan
	RDG	Board of Governors Meeting
	Renstra	Business Strategy Plan
	RIIM	Research and Innovation for Advanced Indonesia
	RISPRO	Productive Innovative Research

RKP	Government Work Plan
RLS	Average Length of Schooling
RO	Output Details
ROA	Return on Assets
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJN	National Long-Term Development Plan
RPT	Annual Monitoring Plan

S	SAL	Excess Budget Balance
	Satker	Work Unit
	SBN	State Securities
	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
	SDM	Human Resources
	SIKPA	Remaining Less Budget Financing
	SILPA	Remaining More Budget Financing
	SIR	Scimago Institutions Rankings
	SKPL	Software Needs Specification

SMA	Senior High School
SMP	Junior High School
SMV	Special Mission Vehicle
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure

SP2B	Income and Expenditure Approval Letter
SP2D	Fund Disbursement Order
SP3B	Request for Income and Expenditure Approval Letter

SPI	Internal Audit Unit
SPM	Payment Order
SPP	Education Development Contribution
STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics

T	TAYL	Last Fiscal Year
	TIK	Information and Communication Technology
	TIMSS	Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study
	TNI	Indonesian National Armed Forces
	TPB	Sustainable Development Goals

U	UGM	Universitas Gadjah Mada
	UI	Universitas Indonesia
	UIII	Universitas Islam International Indonesia
	UKI	Internal Compliance Unit
	UKICIS	UK-Indonesia Consortium for Interdisciplinary Sciences
	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
	Unpad	Universitas Padjadjaran
	UPG	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

V	VGF	Viability Gap Fund
	VUCA	Volatility, Uncertainty, Complexity, and Ambiguity

W	WBBM	Clean and Serving Bureaucracy Area
	WISE Kemenkeu	Ministry of Finance's Whistleblowing System

Z	ZI-WBBM	Integrity Zone - Clean Serving Bureaucracy Area
	ZI-WBK	Integrity Zone and Corruption-Free Area

11 Years of LPDP: Enlivening Indonesia, Advancing The Nation: Acknowledgement

Starting with the groundbreaking in 2013, a decade has now passed since the Indonesian Endowment Fund for Education (LPDP) began fulfilling the dreams of our nation's youth to advance our country. Every figure, story, and achievement written in this report represents not just the final results but a meaningful sequence of collective efforts, built through the dedication and commitment of many.

With humility, we present the LPDP 2023 Annual Report as tangible evidence of our shared hard work and dedication. This report documents LPDP's journey over the past decade—a journey marked by challenges, dedication, and collaboration toward achieving the noble goals of Indonesia.

This report is prepared annually as a form of accountability to all LPDP stakeholders. Within its pages, we share the stories and data reflecting the positive impact of every program and initiative implemented for all beneficiaries of the Education Endowment Fund.

We extend our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to the entire LPDP family, from staff members to our leaders, as well as to all our stakeholders. Every moment and every effort contributed lays the foundation for the successes we share.

The LPDP 2023 Annual Report would not have been possible without the support of the government and the people of Indonesia, who rightfully belong to the LPDP community. We invite your continued support as we stay committed to nurturing a generation of exceptional, globally competitive leaders.

Finally, as the saying goes, *tak ada gading yang tak retak*, this applies both to the preparation of this annual report and to LPDP's overall performance. We deeply value constructive criticism and suggestions from all stakeholders and the broader community. We believe that true success is not only measured by achievements but also by how effectively we accept and respond to feedback for the benefit of all.



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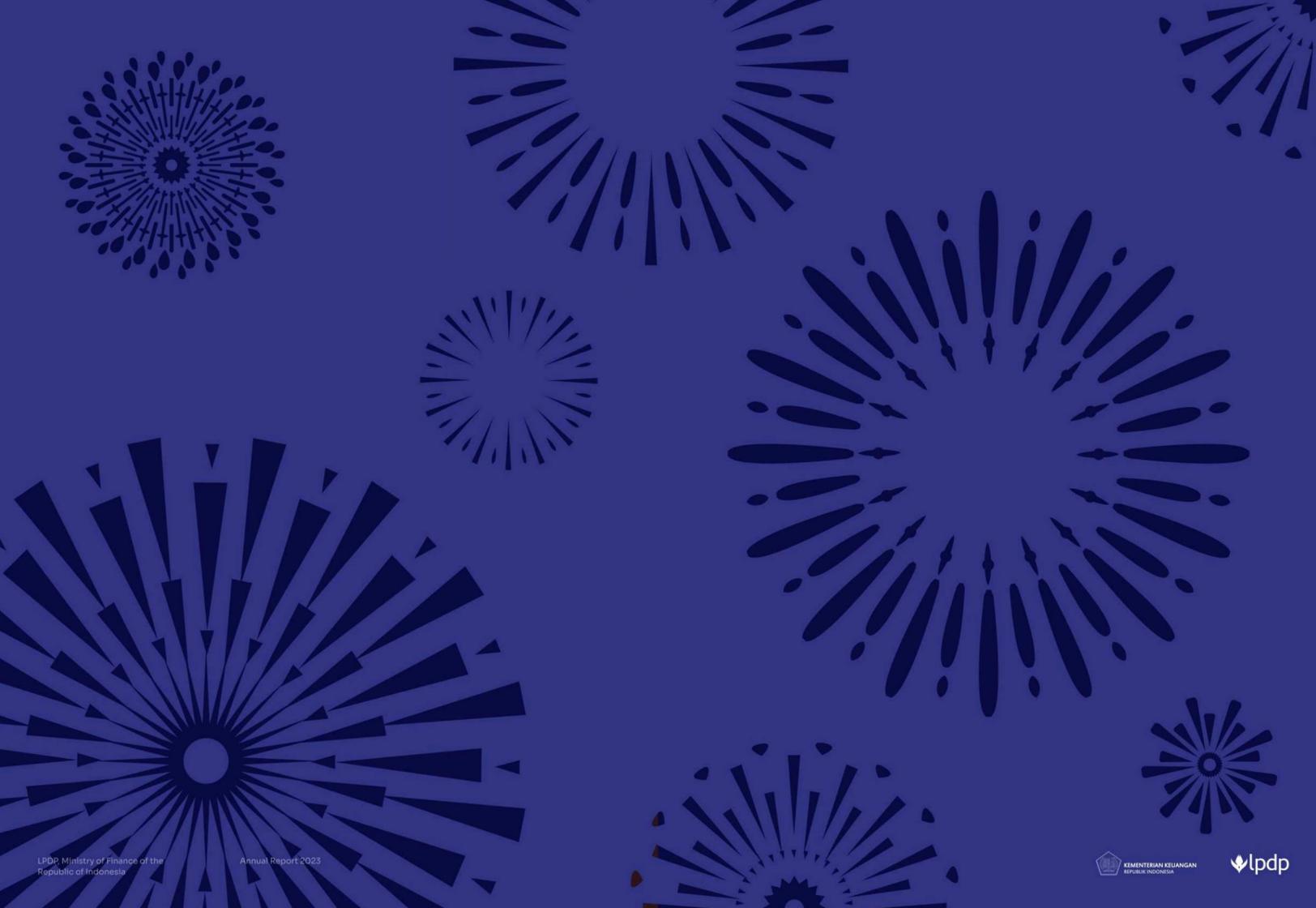
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Annual Report of LPDP,
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