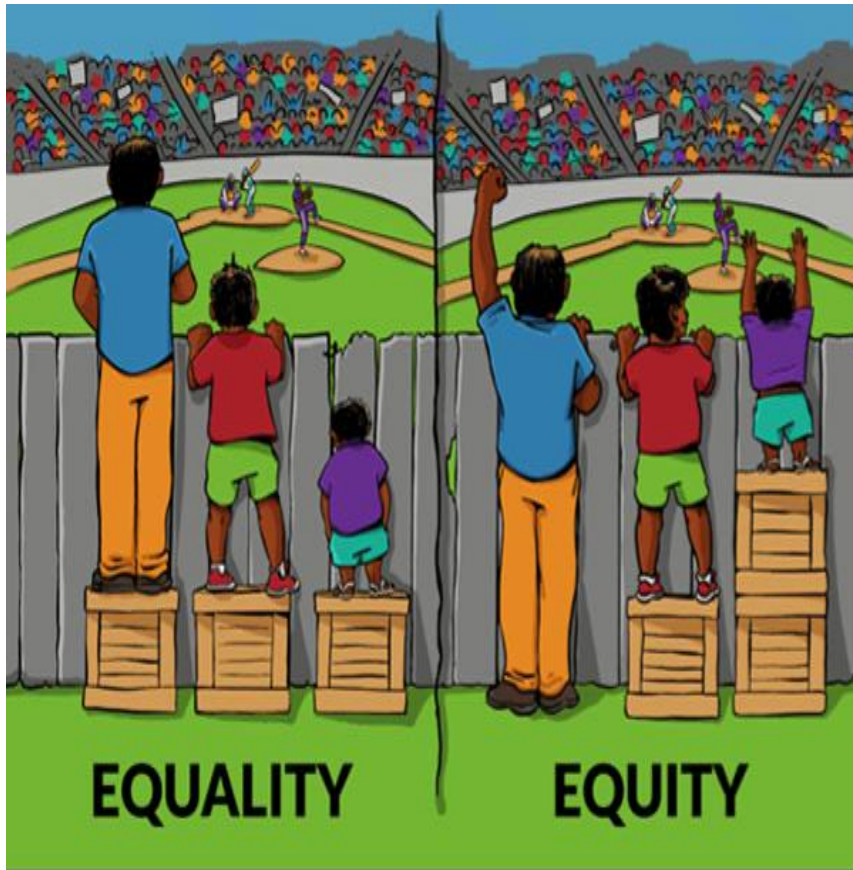




Pengantar mengenai Pendanaan Kesehatan  
di Indonesia:

**Apakah akan Berkelanjutan dan  
Berkeadilan?**

**Bagaimana Situasi  
Global?**

Catatan:

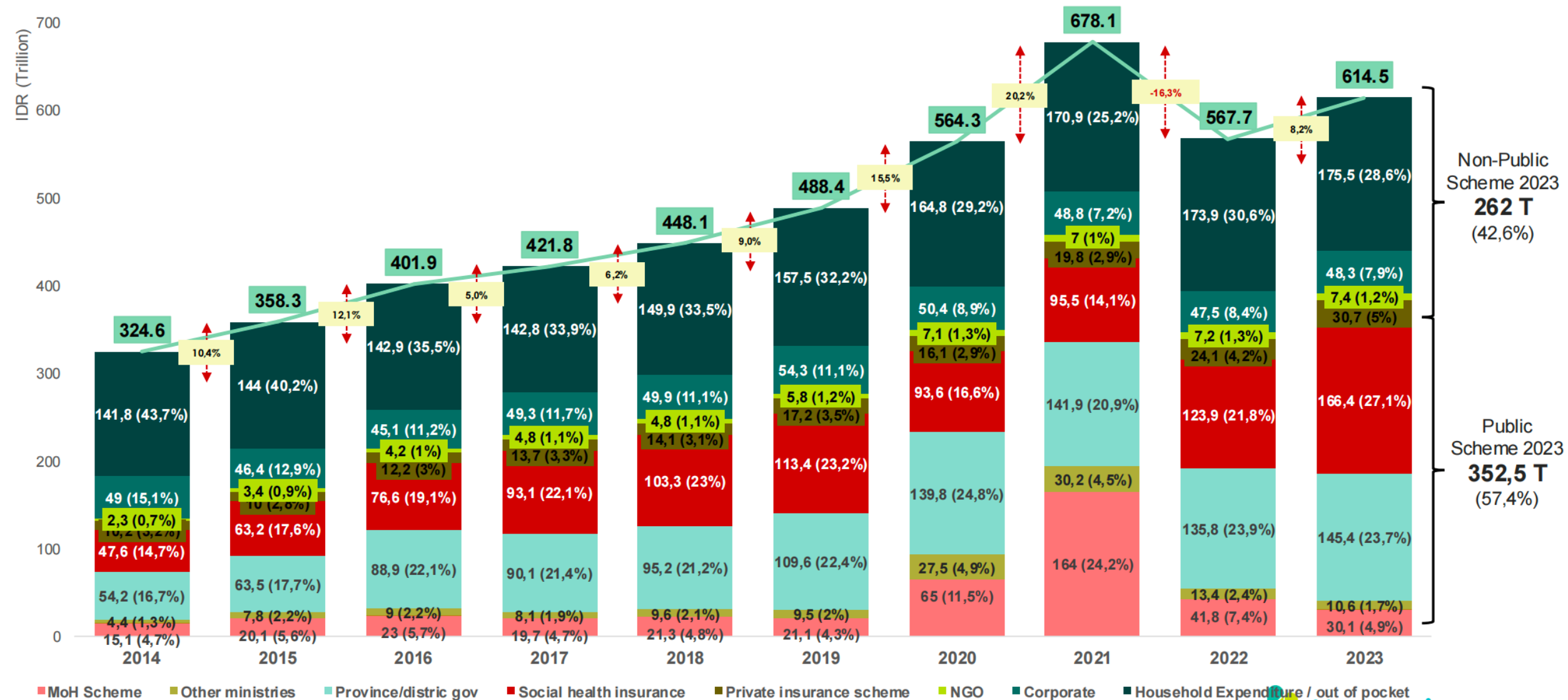
**Prof. Laksono Trisnantoro**

**Departemen Kebijakan dan Manajemen Kesehatan - FK-KMK UGM**

Pendapat pribadi

# National Health Account (NHA): Total health spending continues to increase

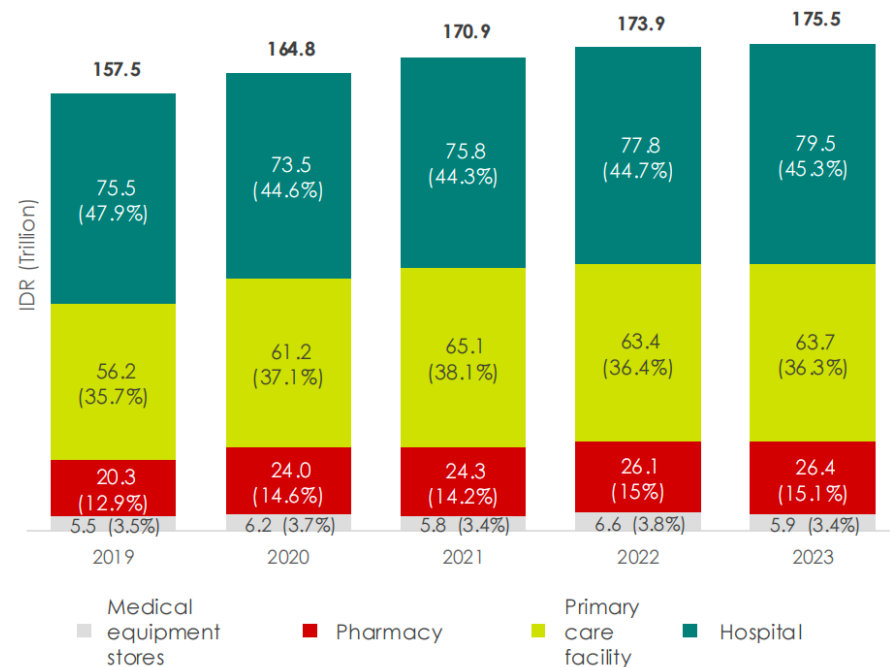
Compared to 2020, health spending has increased by 8,9% in 2023 (from IDR **564.3 T** to IDR **614.5 T**), the largest increase of proportion is in **social health insurance**



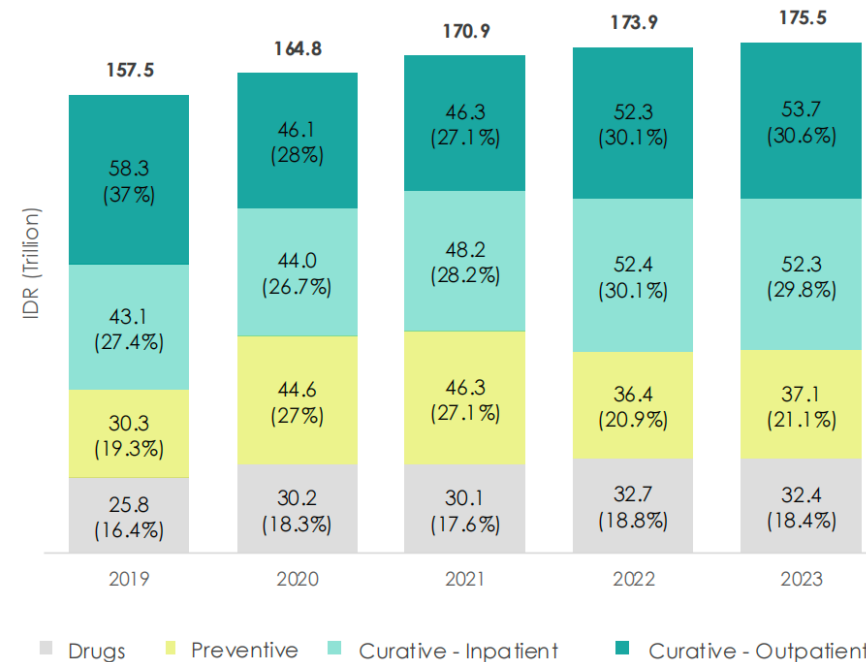
# Out of Pocket meningkat

**Out of Pocket (OOP): the largest portion is spent in hospitals, primarily for outpatient curative treatments**

OOP spending by healthcare providers



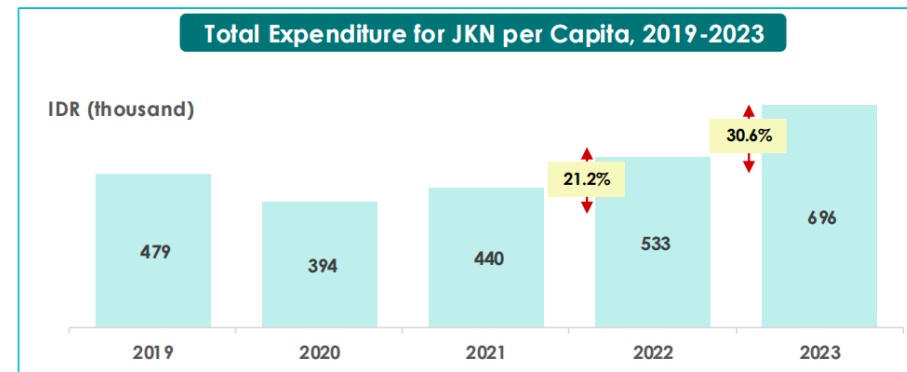
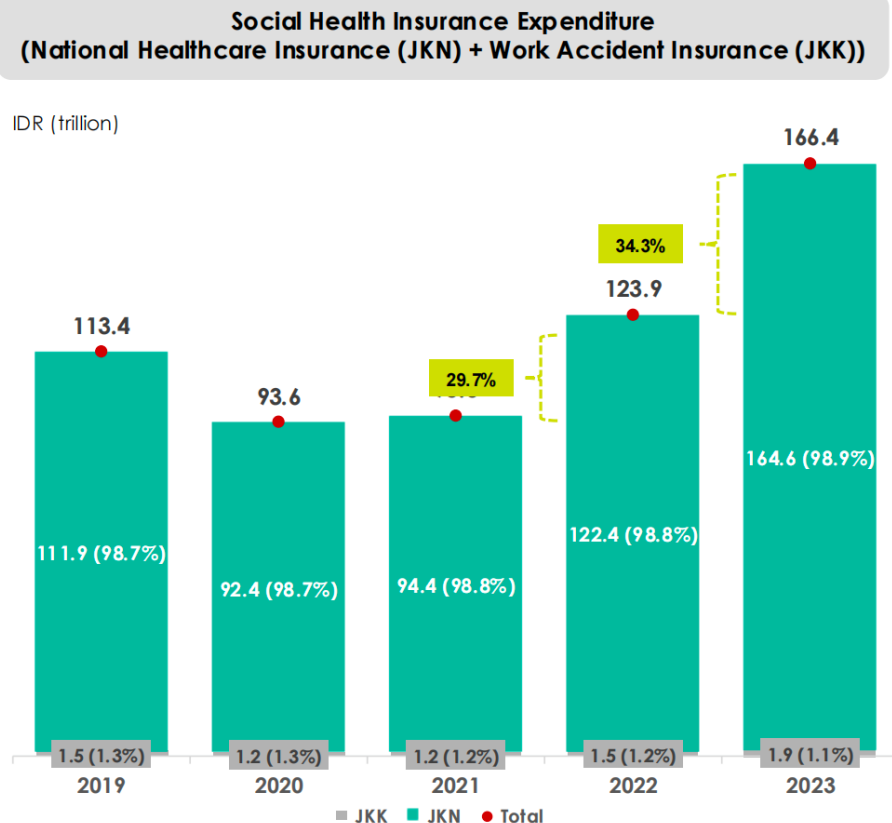
OOP spending by function



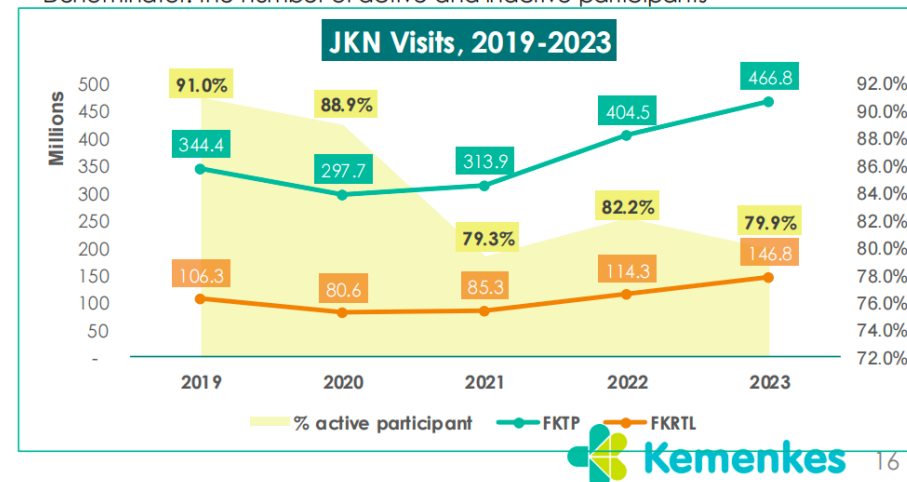
# Ada peningkatan pengeluaran BPJS

## Social Health Insurance Scheme: increased by 34.3% in 2023

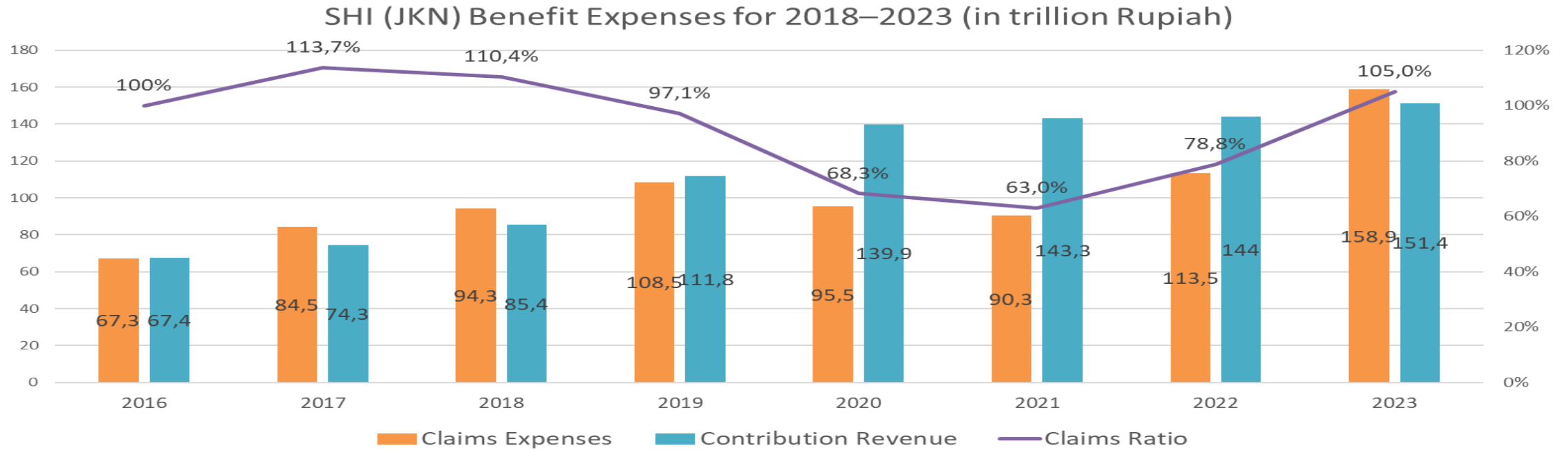
The increase occurred due to an **increase in the number of visits**



\*Denominator: the number of active and inactive participants



# COVID-19 and Temporary Financial Relief



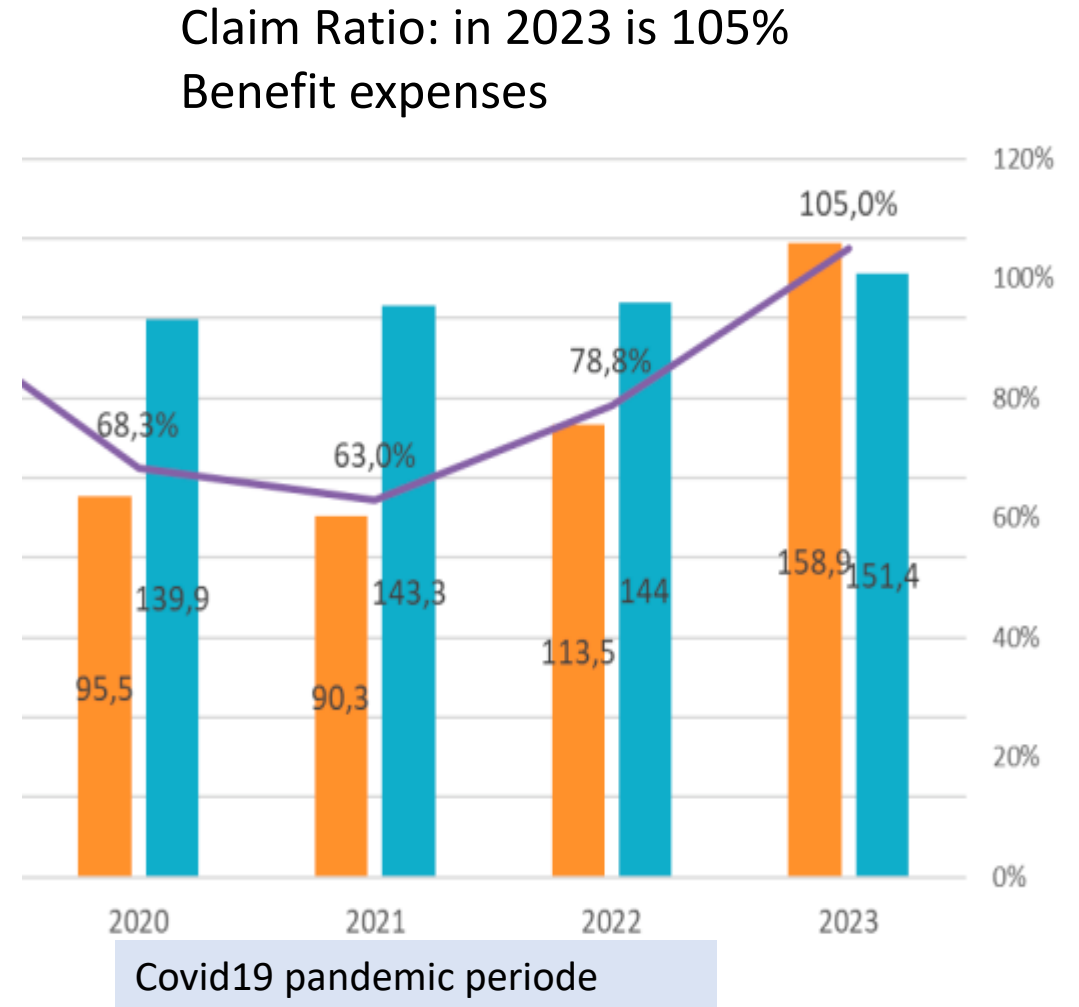
Since it began, SHI has faced annual financial deficits.

During the COVID-19 pandemic (2020–2023), SHI reported a surplus—not due to improved efficiency, but because COVID-related claims were paid by the Pandemic Fund, not by SHI.

Not a reflection of SHI improvement, but a temporary funding shift

# Post-Pandemic: Return to Deficit

1. After 2023, SHI's financial deficit returned to pre-pandemic levels
2. Structural weaknesses remain unresolved
3. Reliance on government subsidies reemerges



# Government Fiscal Constraint in 2025

1. Indonesia faces limited fiscal space for welfare and health spending
2. Government may be in difficulties in covering SHI deficits
3. Urgency to find complementary financing solutions



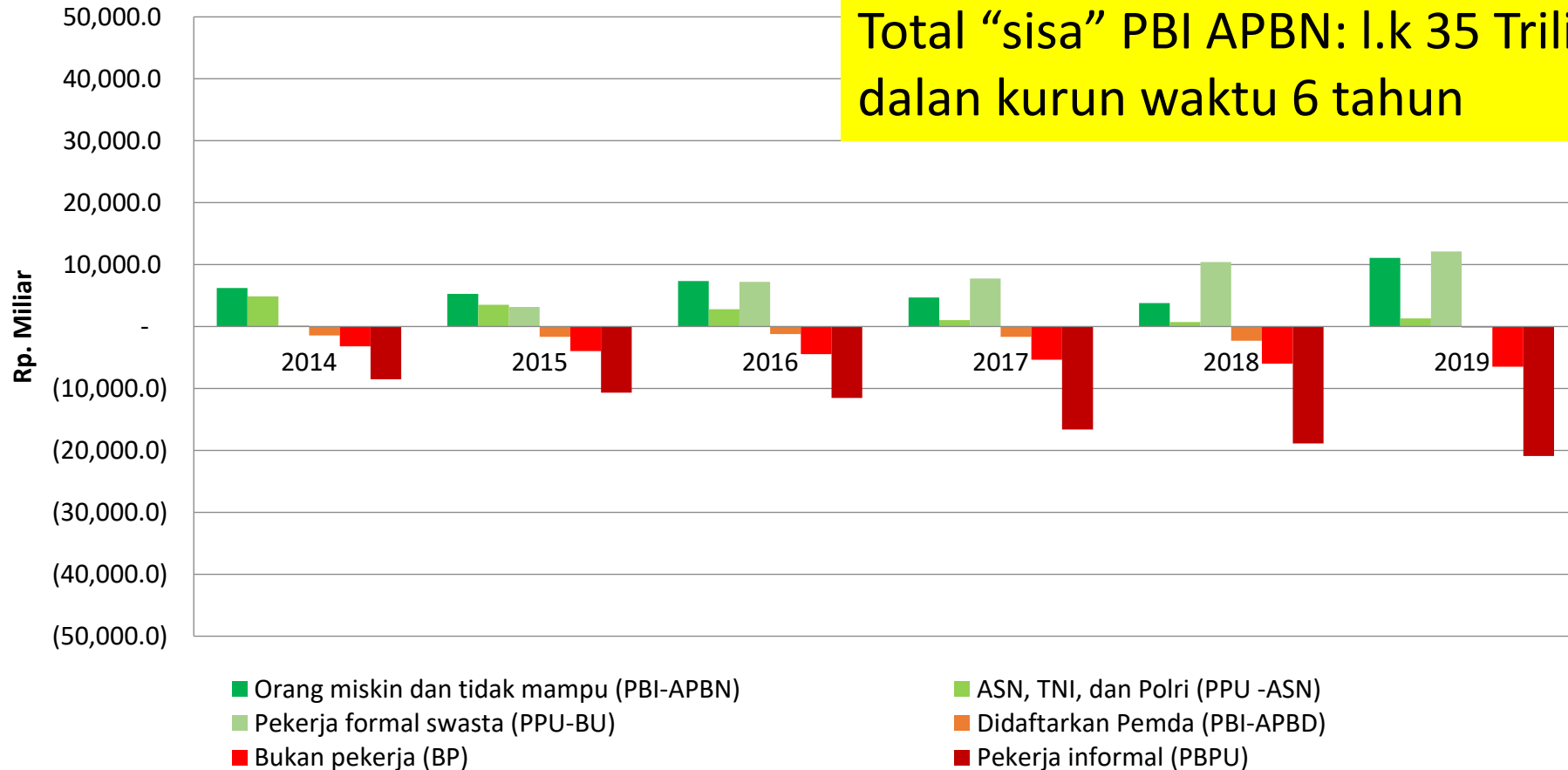
Bagaimana keberlanjutan UHC?

# 1. Ketidak adilan antar Segmen anggota BPJS

Surplus

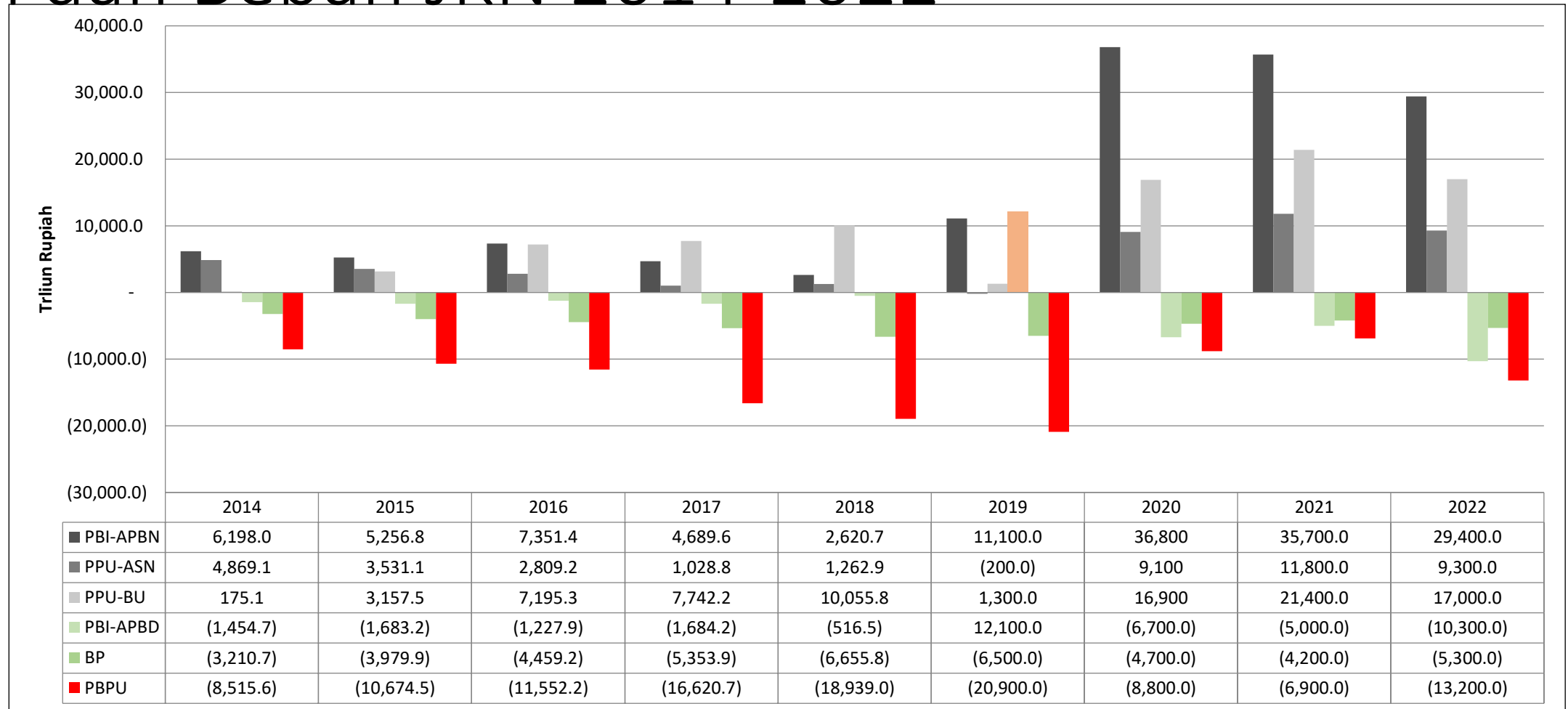
Defisit

Selisih Iuran dan Beban Penyelenggaraan JKN



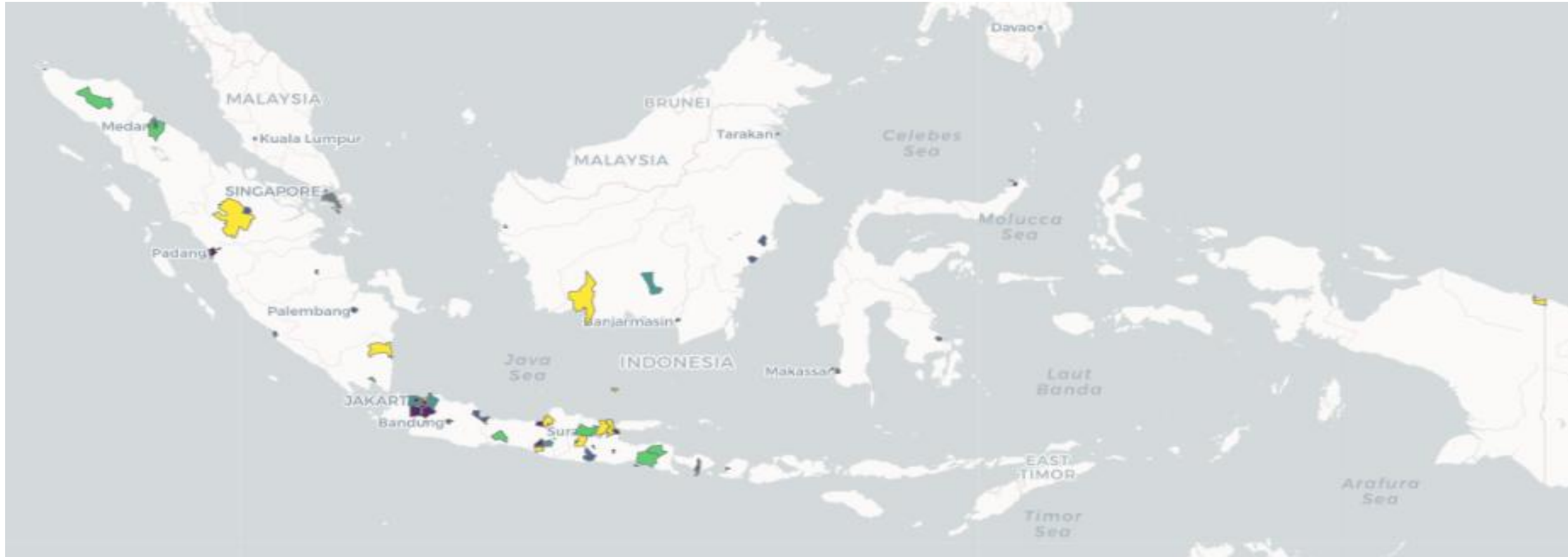
Sebagian dana untuk PBI ABN terpakai untuk menutup defisit di segmen PBPU  
Total “sisanya” PBI APBN: I.k 35 Triliun dalam kurun waktu 6 tahun

# Iuran dan Beban JKN 2014-2022



- 2014-2019 terjadi defisit pada penyelenggaraan JKN
- 2016 mengalami surplus karena ada kenaikan iuran
- 2020-2021 terjadi surplus → pandemic COVID-19 dan kenaikan iuran thn 2019
- Segmen peserta yg defisit setiap tahun adalah PBI-APBD, BP dan PBPU, meskipun ada perbaikan besaran iuran

## 2. Ketidakadilan antar wilayah geografis



Contoh: Pengeluaran BPJS di Kabupaten/Kota untuk Stent

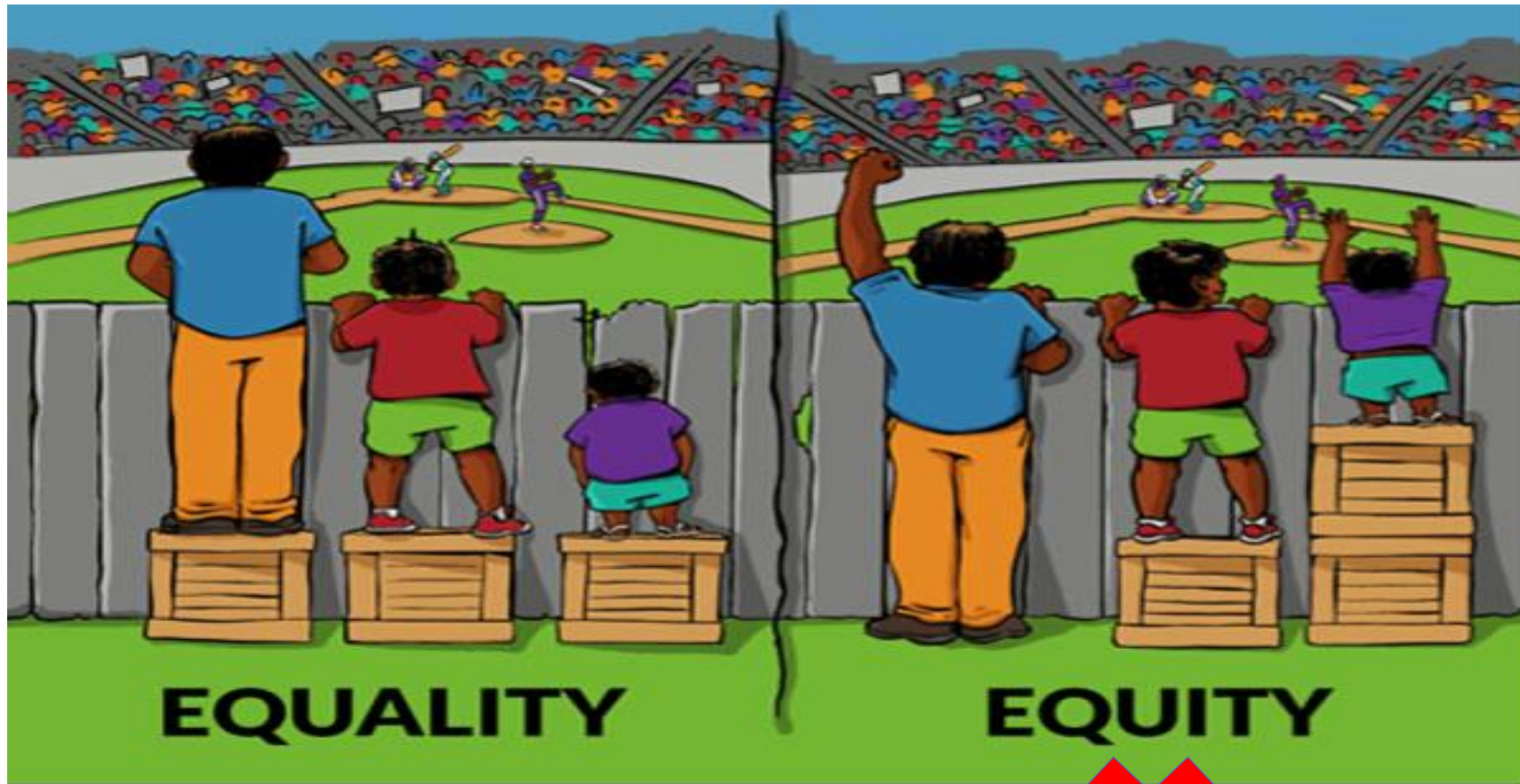
Terjadi:

Dana sisa PBI di daerah-daerah belum maju, tersedot ke propinsi-propinsi besar di Indonesia



Kebijakan kompensasi belum dijalankan oleh BPJS

# Equity belum tercapai



Catatan:

Sebelum Pandemi, skema pembiayaan kesehatan bersifat:

- Tidak berkeadilan
- Sulit berkelanjutan

Bagaimana ke depannya?

# Government Fiscal Constraint in 2025

1. Indonesia faces limited fiscal space for welfare and health spending
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**Ekonomi  
meningkat tinggi**

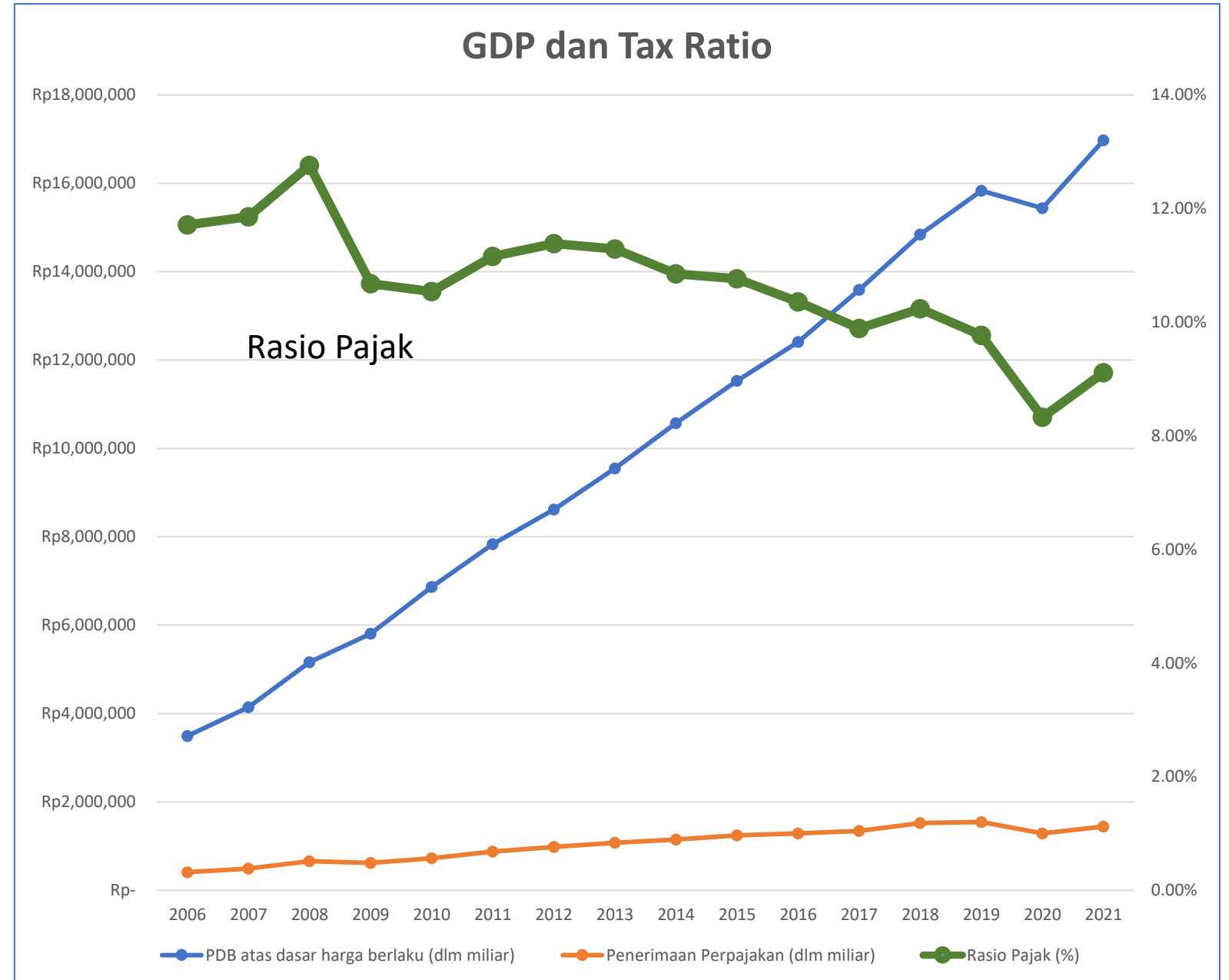
**Pengumpulan  
pajak dan  
penerimaan  
negara bukan  
pajak, tidak  
besar**



Rasio Pajak terhadap GDP rendah (sekitar 10%) dan menurun terus

Sebagai Perbandingan di negara-negara Skandinavia sekitar 25 – 40% dari GDP

Apakah bangsa Indonesia akan bertumpu pada APBD/APBN untuk pelayanan Kesehatan? Bagaimana peran masyarakat?



Bagaimana situasi Global?

Mari kita bahas bersama Pak Peter