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NPISHs ACCOUNTS

NERACA LNPRT

LEMBAGA NON-PROFIT YANG MELAYANI RUMAH TANGGA

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS SERVING HOUSEHOLDS

2017 - 2019



BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
BPS - Statistics Indonesia

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KATA PENGANTAR

Publikasi Neraca Lembaga Nonprofit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (LNPRT) Indonesia 2017-2019 merupakan publikasi lanjutan dari publikasi sebelumnya yang telah diterbitkan oleh Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS). Beberapa perbaikan terkait konsep dan definisi dilakukan agar lebih harmonis dengan panduan internasional, sementara perbaikan metode estimasi dimungkinkan dengan adanya perkembangan ketersediaan data pendukung yang semakin baik.

LNPRT merupakan salah satu pelaku ekonomi domestik, mitra pemerintah dalam penyediaan berbagai barang dan jasa secara gratis atau sangat terjangkau bagi rumah tangga. Berbagai aktivitas ekonomi LNPRT untuk memperoleh pendanaan dalam rangka penyediaan pelayanan ke rumah tangga maupun investasi direkam dalam serangkaian neraca yang terintegrasi meliputi neraca produksi, neraca pendapatan dan pengeluaran, serta neraca modal dan keuangan. Publikasi ini menyajikan rangkaian neraca LNPRT selama tahun 2017 - 2019. Kami berharap berbagai informasi yang tersedia dapat menjadi bahan perumusan intervensi kebijakan pemerintah untuk meningkatkan standar hidup rumah tangga melalui LNPRT serta bermanfaat bagi penyusunan berbagai kajian oleh akademisi dan khalayak.

Masukan yang konstruktif dari para pengguna data sangat kami harapkan untuk penyempurnaan publikasi ini di masa yang akan datang. Semoga bermanfaat.

Jakarta, Oktober 2020

KEPALA BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK
REPUBLIK INDONESIA



Dr. Suhariyanto

PREFACE

Indonesia Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) Accounts 2017-2019 is a continuation of annual publications series by BPS. Improvements have been made in terms of concept and definition to comply international guidance, also in the estimation method due to availability of new data sources.

NPISHs is part of domestic economic actors, the government's partner in providing various goods and services for free or at a very affordable prices for households. Various NPISHs economic activities to obtain funding for the provision of services to households as well as investment are recorded in an integrated accounts from production account, income and expenditure accounts, and capital and financial account. This publication presents a series of NPISHs accounts for 2017 - 2019. We hope the information contained are useful to formulate government policy interventions to improve household living standards through NPISHs and also beneficial for various studies by academics and the public.

Constructive feedbacks from users are greatly appreciated to improve forthcoming publication. We hope this publication is worthwhile.

Jakarta, October 2020

Chief Statistician



Dr. Suhariyanto

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1

PENDAHULUAN

Introduction

“

Lembaga non-profit (LNP) memiliki peran yang cukup penting di Indonesia, yaitu sebagai mitra pemerintah dalam mengatasi berbagai masalah seperti penegakan hukum, perlindungan konsumen, pengentasan kemiskinan, dan pelestarian lingkungan hidup.

”

Non-profit institution (NPI) has an important role in Indonesia, as a partner of government in solving various issues such as law enforcement, consumer protection, poverty alleviation, and environmental conservation.



LATAR BELAKANG

Lembaga non-profit (LNP) atau yang dikenal sebagai 'lembaga non-pemerintah' memiliki peran penting di Indonesia sebagai mitra pemerintah dalam mengatasi berbagai masalah seperti penegakan hukum, perlindungan konsumen, pengentasan kemiskinan, dan pelestarian lingkungan. LNP bergerak di bidang jasa sosial masyarakat seperti pendidikan, kesehatan, dan keagamaan. Kegiatan LNP memberdayakan masyarakat ada sejak masa sebelum kemerdekaan. Perkumpulan Budi Oetomo (1908), Sarekat Islam (1912), dan Organisasi Taman Siswa (1926) adalah LNP yang berpartisipasi meningkatkan sumber daya manusia Indonesia saat itu.

Memasuki era demokrasi, LNP terus bermunculan, baik yang didirikan oleh perorangan, masyarakat, pemerintah, maupun kalangan usaha. Masing-masing lembaga didirikan dengan latar belakang dan tujuan berbeda. Ada lembaga yang didirikan atas dasar kemanusiaan dan cinta terhadap sesama, seperti Palang Merah Indonesia, Yayasan Dharmais, dan Yayasan Kanker Indonesia. Ada pula lembaga yang didirikan dengan tujuan mensejahterakan masyarakat, seperti panti asuhan, lembaga keagamaan, dan lembaga swadaya masyarakat. Di samping itu, ada lembaga yang didirikan untuk meningkatkan daya tarik kelompok tertentu dalam bidang bisnis maupun politik seperti

BACKGROUND

Non-profit institution (NPI), which is widely known as 'non-governmental organization' has an important role in Indonesia, as a partner of government in solving various issues such as law enforcement, consumer protection, poverty alleviation, and environmental conservation. NPIs engaged in social services such as education, health, and religious. Activities of NPIs in empowering society have existed before Indonesian independence. Budi Utomo Society (1908), Islam Society (1912), and Organization of Taman Siswa (1926) are some of NPIs which participate to improving human resources in Indonesia at that time.

In era of democracy, number of non-profit institutions increase, either established by individual, society, government, or business. Each of institution established with various background and goals. There are institutions established on basis of humanity and love for others, such as Indonesian Red Cross (Palang Merah Indonesia), Dharmais Foundation, and Indonesian Cancer Foundation. There are also institutions established with aim of social welfare, such as orphanages, religious institutions, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). In addition, there are institutions established to increase interests of associations in business and politics such as

organisasi kemasyarakatan, partai politik, asosiasi bisnis, dan serikat pekerja.

UU No. 17 Tahun 2013 menyatakan bahwa organisasi kemasyarakatan adalah organisasi yang didirikan dan dibentuk oleh masyarakat secara sukarela berdasarkan kesamaan aspirasi, kehendak, kebutuhan, kepentingan, kegiatan, dan tujuan untuk berpartisipasi dalam pembangunan demi tercapainya tujuan NKRI yang berdasarkan Pancasila. LNP merupakan lembaga formal maupun informal yang dibentuk oleh perorangan, masyarakat, pemerintah, atau kalangan usaha dalam rangka menyediakan jasa sosial kemasyarakatan bagi anggota atau masyarakat tanpa ada motivasi meraih keuntungan. Salah satu jenis LNP adalah lembaga non-profit yang melayani rumah tangga (LNPRT) yaitu LNP yang tidak dikendalikan pemerintah, dibentuk dalam rangka menyediakan barang/jasa secara gratis atau dengan harga tidak signifikan secara ekonomi pada anggotanya/rumah tangga/kelompok masyarakat.

Menurut *System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008*, aktivitas LNPRT dalam menyediakan jasa pelayanan kepada masyarakat dikategorikan sebagai aktivitas ekonomi. Aktivitas tersebut mencakup produksi, konsumsi, dan investasi. Oleh karena itu, dapat dikatakan bahwa LNPRT merupakan salah satu pelaku dalam perekonomian nasional disamping pelaku

society organizations, political parties, business associations, and labor unions.

Law No. 17 Year 2013 states that society organization is an organization established and formed by society voluntarily based on common aspirations, wishes, needs, interests, activities, and goals to participate in development in order to achieve the purpose of the Unitary Republic Indonesia (NKRI) based on Pancasila. NPI is a formal and informal institution established by individuals, society, government or business community in order to provide social services for members or society with non-profit motivation. One type of NPI is a non-profit institution serving households (NPISH) that is not controlled by government and formed in order to provide goods/services for free or at prices that are not economically significant to members, households, or society.

According to the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008, NPISHs activity to provide services to society categorized as an economic activity. Economic activity includes production, consumption, and investment activity. Therefore, it can be said that NPISH is one of national economic actor in addition to other economic actors are well known, such as households, government, and corporations.

ekonomi lain yang telah dikenal seperti rumah tangga, pemerintah, dan korporasi.

Informasi aktivitas ekonomi LNPRRT dari tahun ke tahun dituangkan dalam neraca. Neraca merupakan indikator kinerja ekonomi yang digunakan untuk analisis ekonomi, evaluasi keberhasilan pembangunan, dan pengambilan kebijakan.

Information of NPISH economic activity from year to year is described in accounts. Accounts are an indicator of economic performance that can be used for economic analysis, evaluation of development success, and policy making.

SISTEMATIKA PENULISAN

Publikasi Neraca Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (LNPRRT) 2017 - 2019 disajikan dalam tiga bab yang tersusun secara sistematis sebagai berikut:

- **PENDAHULUAN**
Menguraikan LNP secara umum dan LNPRRT secara khusus sebagai pelaku ekonomi nasional, alasan dilakukan penyusunan Neraca LNPRRT 2017 - 2019, serta sistematika penulisan.
- **KONSEP DAN DEFINISI**
Menguraikan konsep LNPRRT, klasifikasi LNPRRT di Indonesia, indikator kegiatan pelayanan lembaga, Neraca LNPRRT di dalam Sistem Neraca Nasional Indonesia, serta kerangka Neraca LNPRRT 2017 – 2019.

OUTLINE

Publication of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) Accounts 2017 – 2019 is presented in three chapters systematically arranged as follows:

- **INTRODUCTION**
Describe existence of NPI in general and NPISH specifically as a national economic actor, reason why NPISHs Accounts 2017 – 2019 are built, and outline.
- **CONCEPT AND DEFINITION**
Describe concept of NPISHs, classification of NPISHs in Indonesia, indicator of institutions service activities, NPISHs accounts in Indonesia System of National Accounts, and framework of NPISHs accounts 2017-2019.

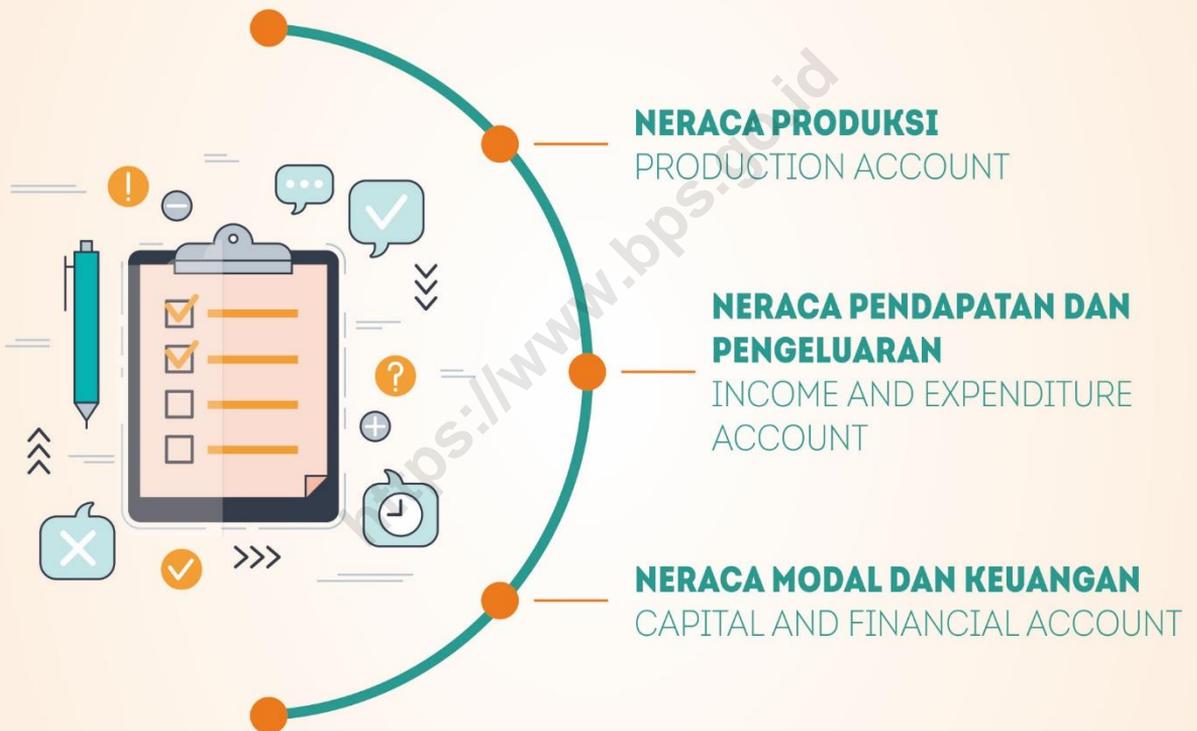
- **ULASAN SINGKAT**
Menguraikan aktivitas LNPRT dalam agregat ekonomi makro LNPRT yang tercermin melalui neraca dan analisis deskriptifnya.
- **BRIEF REVIEW**
Describe various activities of NPISHs in macroeconomic aggregates that are reflected in the accounts and descriptive analysis.

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2

KONSEP & DEFINISI

Concept & Definition



Organisasi Kemasyarakatan
Society Organization



Organisasi Sosial
Social Organization



Organisasi Profesi dan Serikat Buruh
Professional Organizations and Labor Union



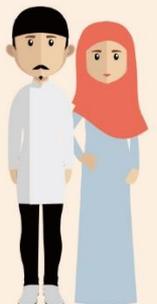
Organisasi Kebudayaan, Olahraga, dan Rekreasi
Cultural, Sport, and Recreation Organization



Partai Politik
Political Parties



Lembaga Keagamaan
Religious Institution



KONSEP LNPRT

Lembaga non-profit (LNP) adalah entitas legal atau sosial yang dibentuk oleh rumah tangga, korporasi, atau pemerintah dengan tujuan memproduksi barang dan jasa, dimana status non-profit yang disandang tidak memungkinkan LNP menjadi sumber pendapatan atau keuntungan bagi unit yang mendirikan, mengendalikan, atau mendanai.

Ciri-ciri unit lembaga non-profit adalah sebagai berikut:

- lembaga non-profit umumnya adalah lembaga formal, tetapi terkadang merupakan lembaga informal yang keberadaannya diakui masyarakat;
- pengawasan terhadap jalannya organisasi dilakukan oleh anggota terpilih yang mempunyai hak sama, termasuk hak bicara atas keputusan penting yang diambil lembaga;
- tidak ada pemegang saham dengan klaim atas profit atau ekuitas lembaga non-profit. Anggota tidak berhak menguasai profit atau surplus, karena profit yang diperoleh dari kegiatan usaha produktif dikuasai lembaga;
- kebijaksanaan LNP diputuskan secara kolektif oleh anggota terpilih, dan kelompok ini berfungsi sebagai pelaksana dari dewan pengurus; dan
- istilah lembaga non-profit diturunkan dari kenyataan bahwa anggota yang

CONCEPT OF NPISHs

Non-profit institutions (NPIs) are legal or social entities, created by households, corporations, or government to produce goods and services, whose status do not permit them to be source of income, profit, or other financial gain for the units that establish, control, or finance them.

The characteristics of non-profit institutions:

- *most NPIs are legal entities created by process of law, but some NPIs are informal entities whose existence are recognized by society;*
- *many NPIs are controlled by associations whose members have equal rights, including equal votes on all major decisions affecting the affairs of the NPI;*
- *there are no shareholders with a claim on the profits or equity of the NPI. The members are not entitled to a share in any profits, or surplus, generated by the productive activities of the NPI, such profits being retained within the NPI;*
- *the direction of a NPI decided collectively by elected members, and these group are the counterpart of the board; and*
- *the term "non-profit institution" derives from the fact that the members of the association controlling the NPI are not permitted to gain financially from its*

mengelola lembaga tidak mendapatkan keuntungan finansial melalui kegiatan produktifnya, namun surplus yang diperoleh biasanya diinvestasikan kembali pada kegiatan sejenis.

Dilihat dari keterlibatannya dalam produksi, LNP dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu LNP terlibat dalam produksi pasar dan LNP terlibat dalam produksi non-pasar. Kriteria untuk menentukan suatu lembaga terlibat dalam produksi pasar atau non-pasar dapat dilihat dari harga barang/jasa yang ditawarkan, yaitu signifikan secara ekonomi atau tidak. Harga dikatakan signifikan secara ekonomi jika (i) harga yang ditentukan memengaruhi besarnya penawaran produsen dan permintaan oleh konsumen, dan (ii) harga yang ditentukan mampu menutup separuh dari biaya produksi.

1. LNP Terlibat dalam Produksi Pasar

LNP yang terlibat dalam produksi pasar menjual sebagian besar atau seluruh outputnya pada harga yang signifikan secara ekonomi. Harga yang ditawarkan oleh lembaga ditetapkan berdasarkan biaya produksi, dimana harga yang cukup tinggi dapat memengaruhi permintaan atas jasa lembaga. LNP tersebut dapat menghasilkan surplus maupun defisit. Namun, surplus yang dihasilkan tidak boleh dibagikan ke pihak lain, melainkan ditahan oleh lembaga. Surplus yang diperoleh biasanya digunakan kembali pada kegiatan sejenis. Selain dari surplus yang

operations and cannot appropriate any surplus that it may make. It does not imply that an NPI cannot make an operating surplus on its production.

In terms of their involvement in production activity, NPIs are distinguished between NPIs engaged in market and non-market production. Criteria to determine whether an institution is engaged in market or non-market production can be seen from price of goods/services offered, it is economically significant or not. Price is said to be economically significant if (i) the price charged can influence on the amounts the producers are willing to supply and on the amounts purchasers wish to buy, and (ii) the price charged can cover at least half of the production cost.

1. NPIs Engaged in Market Production

NPIs engaged in market production sell most or all of their output at economically significant prices. NPIs are market producers when they charge fees that are based on their production costs and that are sufficiently high to have a significant influence on the demand for their services. Their production activities must generate an operating surplus or loss. Any surpluses they make must be retained within the institutions as their status prevents them from distributing them to others. The surpluses are generally reinvested to the similar activities. On the

dihasilkan, untuk menjalankan kegiatannya lembaga tersebut memperoleh sumber dana dari sumbangan. LNP ini dibagi menjadi dua kelompok, yaitu:

1.1 Melayani rumah tangga

LNP ini menyediakan barang dan jasa ke rumah tangga dengan harga yang signifikan secara ekonomi. Tujuan LNP ini bukan untuk amal, melainkan untuk menyediakan pendidikan, kesehatan, atau jasa lainnya dengan kualitas yang tinggi. Contoh: sekolah, universitas, klinik, rumah sakit.

1.2 Melayani perusahaan

LNP ini membatasi kegiatannya untuk melayani produsen pasar tertentu, menyediakan jasa bagi perusahaan dengan kontribusi atau iuran untuk menutup biaya penyediaan jasa tersebut. Iuran ini tidak diperlakukan sebagai transfer melainkan sebagai pembayaran atas jasa yang diberikan. LNP yang melayani perusahaan umumnya dibentuk oleh asosiasi perusahaan untuk kepentingan promosi, lobi politik, atau konsultasi bagi anggota. Contoh: Kamar Dagang dan Industri Indonesia, asosiasi pengusaha.

other hand, because of their status as “non-profit institutions” they are also able to raise additional funds by appealing for donations. These NPIs are divided into two groups:

1.1 Market NPIs serving households

These NPIs provide goods and services to households at prices that are economically significant. Such NPIs are not charities, their real objective often being to provide educational, health, or other services of a very high quality. Examples: schools, universities, clinics, hospitals.

1.2 Market NPIs serving enterprises

These NPIs restrict their activities to serving a particular subset of other market producers, provide services for enterprises with contributions or subscriptions to cover cost of providing those services. The subscriptions are treated not as transfers but as payments for services rendered. Most market NPIs serving enterprises are created by associations of the enterprises to promote, lobby politicians, or provide advice to individual members. Examples: Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, employers’ associations.

2. LNP yang Terlibat dalam Produksi Non-Pasar

LNP yang terlibat dalam produksi non-pasar menyediakan barang/jasa bagi individu atau kelompok masyarakat secara gratis atau dengan harga yang tidak signifikan secara ekonomi. Sumber utama biaya produksi lembaga tidak berasal dari penerimaan atas penjualan, namun dari transfer pihak lain, seperti iuran rutin anggota atau sumbangan pihak ketiga, (termasuk dari pemerintah dan pendapatan kepemilikan). LNP yang terlibat dalam produksi non-pasar dibedakan menjadi LNP dikendalikan pemerintah dan LNP tidak dikendalikan pemerintah. Indikator kendali pemerintah yang membagi LNP terlibat dalam produksi non-pasar ke dalam dua kelompok tersebut adalah:

- Penunjukan petugas: jika pemerintah berhak menunjuk petugas pengelola LNP atas dasar konstitusi, anggaran dasar, atau instrumen lain, maka tergolong dalam LNP Pemerintah.
- Ketentuan lain: jika ada instrumen lain diluar penunjukan petugas yang memungkinkan pemerintah dapat menentukan aspek penting dari kebijakan umum atau program LNP, maka tergolong dalam LNP Pemerintah.
- Perjanjian kontrak: jika pemerintah dapat menentukan aspek kunci dari kebijakan umum atau program LNP, maka tergolong dalam LNP Pemerintah.

2. NPIs Engaged in Non-Market Production

NPIs engaged in non-market production provide most of their output to others free or at prices that are not economically significant. Their principal source of finance to cover their cost of production or other activity rely on funds other than receipts from sales, such as regular subscriptions paid by the members of the association that controls them or donations from third parties, including government or from property income. NPIs engaged mainly in non-market production are divided into two groups: those NPIs controlled by government and those that are not. To determine if an NPI is controlled by the government, the following five indicators of control should be considered:

- *The appointment of officers. The government may have the right to appoint the officers managing the NPI either under the NPI's constitution, its articles of association or other enabling instrument.*
- *Other provisions of enabling instrument. The enabling instrument may contain provisions other than the appointment of officers that effectively allow the government to determine significant aspects of the general policy or programme of the NPI.*
- *Contractual agreements. The existence of a contractual agreement between a government and an NPI may allow the*

- Tingkat pembiayaan: LNP yang utamanya dibiayai pemerintah tergolong dalam LNP Pemerintah. Jika pembiayaan pemerintah tidak ekuivalen dengan pengendalian oleh pemerintah (seperti penunjukan petugas, ketentuan lain, dan perjanjian kontrak), maka tidak tergolong dalam LNP Pemerintah.
- Eksposur risiko: jika pemerintah menanggung seluruh atau sebagian besar risiko finansial yang berkaitan dengan kegiatan LNP, maka LNP tersebut tergolong dalam LNP Pemerintah.

Jenis LNP yang terlibat dalam produksi non-pasar menurut indikator kendali pemerintah:

2.1 LNP dikendalikan pemerintah

LNP yang dikendalikan pemerintah digolongkan dalam sektor institusi pemerintah. Contoh: panti wreda atau panti asuhan dibawah kendali Dinas Sosial.

2.2 LNP yang tidak dikendalikan oleh pemerintah

LNP yang terlibat dalam produksi non-pasar dan tidak dikendalikan oleh pemerintah, digolongkan sebagai sektor institusi tersendiri, yaitu Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (LNPRT). Jadi

government to determine key aspects of the NPI's general policy or programme.

- *Degree of financing. An NPI that is mainly financed by government may be controlled by government. Generally, if the NPI remains able to determine its policy or programme to a significant extent along the lines mentioned in the previous indicator, then it would not be considered controlled by government.*
- *Risk exposure. If a government openly allows itself to be exposed to all, or a large proportion of, the financial risks associated with an NPI's activities, then it would be considered controlled by government.*

Type of NPIs engaged in non-market production based on indicators of government control:

2.1 NPIs controlled by government

NPIs controlled by government are included in the general government sector. Example: a nursing home or an orphanage controlled by Ministry of Social Services.

2.2 NPIs that are not controlled by government

NPIs that are engaged in non-market production and not controlled by government, classified as a separate institutional sectors, namely non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

LNPRT adalah entitas legal maupun sosial yang tidak dikendalikan pemerintah dan dibentuk untuk menyediakan barang/jasa secara gratis atau dengan harga yang tidak signifikan secara ekonomi pada anggotanya/ rumah tangga/kelompok masyarakat. Contoh: partai politik, Ikatan Dokter Indonesia, dan Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (Walhi).

So, NPISHs are legal or social entities that are not controlled by government and created for purpose of producing or distributing goods/services for free or at prices that are not economically significant to their members/households/society. Example: political parties, Indonesian Doctors Association, and Indonesia Forum for Environment.

KLASIFIKASI LNPRT MENURUT COPNI

COPNI (*Classification of Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households*), mengklasifikasikan LNPRT berdasarkan tujuan kegiatan utama lembaga. Klasifikasi ini membagi LNPRT menjadi sembilan, yaitu perumahan, kesehatan, rekreasi dan kebudayaan, pendidikan, jaminan sosial, keagamaan, partai politik, organisasi buruh, dan organisasi profesi, lingkungan hidup, jasa-jasa.

1. Perumahan

LNPRT yang melakukan pengembangan, pembangunan, manajemen, sewa/ kontrak, pembiayaan, renovasi atau rehabilitasi perumahan.

2. Kesehatan

LNPRT yang menghasilkan produk, peralatan, dan perlengkapan kesehatan, jasa rumah sakit, jasa perawatan dan penyembuhan, jasa kesehatan masyarakat, penelitian dan

CLASSIFICATION OF NPISHs ACCORDING TO COPNI

COPNI (Classification of Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) classifies NPISHs based on purposes of institution's main activity. This classification divided NPISHs into nine divisions: housing, health, recreation and culture, education, social protection, religion, political parties, labour and professional organizations, environmental protection, services n.e.c

1. Housing

NPISHs that conduct development, construction, management, leasing, financing, renovation and rehabilitation of housing.

2. Health

NPISHs that provide general and specialized hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, medical and maternity centres, hospices for terminally

pengembangan mengenai kesehatan, dan jasa kesehatan lainnya.

3. Rekreasi dan kebudayaan

LNPRT yang menghasilkan jasa rekreasi, olah raga, dan kebudayaan.

4. Pendidikan

LNPRT yang melakukan pendidikan pra sekolah dan dasar, pendidikan lanjutan, litbang pendidikan, dan jasa pendidikan lain.

5. Perlindungan sosial

LNPRT yang menghasilkan jasa perlindungan sosial serta litbang perlindungan sosial.

6. Keagamaan

LNPRT yang mendukung keyakinan keagamaan, mengelola layanan dan ritual keagamaan, memelihara tempat ibadah, memberikan meditasi atau pengajaran agama.

7. Partai politik, organisasi buruh, dan organisasi profesi

LNPRT yang menghasilkan jasa partai politik, organisasi buruh, dan organisasi profesional.

8. Lingkungan Hidup

LNPRT yang menghasilkan jasa perlindungan lingkungan serta litbang perlindungan lingkungan.

ill persons, research and scientific studies on medical and health matters, etc.

3. Recreation and culture

NPISHs that provide recreational and sporting services, cultural services.

4. Education

NPISHs that provide pre-primary and primary education, tertiary education, R&D education, other educational services.

5. Social protection

NPISHs that provide social protection services and research & development social protection.

6. Religion

NPISHs that promote religious beliefs, administer religious services and rituals, maintain places of worship, provide retreats for meditation or religious instruction.

7. Political parties, labour and professional organizations

NPISHs that provide services of political parties, labour organizations, and professional organizations.

8. Environmental protection

NPISHs that provide environmental protection services, R&D environmental protection.

9. Jasa Lainnya

LNPRT yang mencakup organisasi kemasyarakatan dan rukun kampung, organisasi bantuan hukum, organisasi yang melakukan peramalan dan analisis ekonomi, serta organisasi lain yang tidak tercakup dalam klasifikasi sebelumnya.

9. Services n.e.c

Community and neighbourhood organizations, organizations providing legal-aid services, organizations carrying out economic forecasting and analysis, organizations providing services that cannot be assigned.

PELAKU LNPRT DI INDONESIA

Jenis pelaku dalam Neraca LNPRT 2017 – 2019 terbagi menjadi enam, yaitu Organisasi Kemasyarakatan, Organisasi Sosial, Organisasi Profesi dan Serikat Buruh, Organisasi Kebudayaan, Olahraga dan Rekreasi, Partai Politik, dan Lembaga Keagamaan.

1. Organisasi Kemasyarakatan

Organisasi ini dibentuk oleh anggota masyarakat secara sukarela atas dasar kesamaan fungsi. Terdiri dari:

- ormas keagamaan, seperti Muhammadiyah, Nahdlatul Ulama, ICMI;
- ormas kepemudaan, seperti KNPI, HMI, Pemuda Pancasila;
- ormas wanita, seperti Fatayat, Kalyana Mitra Wanita;
- Lembaga Swadaya Masyarakat, seperti Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia (YLBHI), Lembaga Studi Pembangunan (LSP); dan

NPISHs ACTORS IN INDONESIA

Type of actors in the NPISHs Accounts 2017–2019 are divided into six groups: Society Organizations, Social Organizations, Professional Organizations and Labor Union, Cultural, Sport, and Recreation Organization, Political Parties, and Religious Institutions.

1. Society Organizations

These organizations are created by community members voluntarily based on similarity of function. They consist of:

- *religious organizations, such as Muhammadiyah, Nahdlatul Ulama, ICMI;*
- *youth organizations, such as KNPI, HMI, Pemuda Pancasila;*
- *women organizations, such as Fatayat, Kalyana Mitra Wanita;*
- *Non-Governmental Organization, such as Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation, Development Studies Institute; and*

- Organisasi bantuan kemanusiaan, seperti Yayasan Kanker Indonesia (YKI).

2. Organisasi Sosial

Organisasi atau perkumpulan sosial dibentuk oleh anggota masyarakat baik berbadan hukum maupun tidak, sebagai sarana partisipasi masyarakat dalam usaha kesejahteraan sosial. Terdiri dari panti asuhan, panti wreda, dan panti lainnya seperti yayasan pendidikan anak cacat (YPAC), panti tuna netra, dan sejenisnya.

3. Organisasi Profesi dan Serikat Buruh

Organisasi profesi dibentuk oleh anggota masyarakat dari disiplin ilmu yang sama atau sejenis, sebagai sarana meningkatkan pengetahuan, keterampilan, serta sebagai wahana pengabdian masyarakat. Sementara itu, serikat buruh adalah organisasi yang dibentuk dari, oleh, dan untuk pekerja/buruh baik di perusahaan maupun di luar perusahaan. Terdiri dari:

- organisasi profesi dalam bidang Ilmu Sosial, seperti: Ikatan Sarjana Ekonomi Indonesia (ISEI), Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia;
- organisasi profesi dalam bidang Ilmu Pasti, seperti Ikatan Dokter Indonesia (IDI); dan

- *Humanitarian aid organizations, such as Indonesia Cancer Foundation.*

2. Social Organizations

Social organizations are legal or social entities, created by members of society, as a medium of society participation in social welfare. Social organizations consist of orphanages, nursing homes, and other institutions such as the education foundation of children with disabilities, homes for the blind, and etc.

3. Professional Organizations and Labor Union

These organizations are created by members of society from the same disciplines, as a medium of increasing knowledge and skill. They are also a medium for society services. Labor union is an organized group of workers who unite to protect members' working conditions both inside and outside the firm. They consist of:

- *professional organizations in social sciences field, such as Indonesian Bachelor of Economics Association (ISEI);*
- *professional organizations in exact sciences field such as Indonesian Doctor Association (IDI); and*

- Serikat Buruh Sejahtera Indonesia (SBSI), Serikat Pekerja Seluruh Indonesia (SPSI).

4. Organisasi Kebudayaan, Olahraga, dan Rekreasi

Organisasi ini dibentuk oleh anggota masyarakat yang berminat untuk mengembangkan kemampuan/apresiasi budaya, olahraga, dan rekreasi/hobi. Terdiri dari:

- organisasi kebudayaan, seperti Padepokan Seni dan Budaya, HPK (Himpunan Penghayat Kepercayaan Terhadap Tuhan);
- organisasi olahraga, seperti Persatuan Sepak Bola Seluruh Indonesia (PSSI), Persatuan Bulutangkis Seluruh Indonesia, Ikatan Motor Indonesia; serta
- organisasi hobi, seperti Ikatan Penggemar Anggrek, Organisasi Amatir Radio Indonesia.

5. Partai Politik

Organisasi ini dibentuk kumpulan warga negara Indonesia secara sukarela atas dasar kesamaan kehendak dan cita-cita untuk memperjuangkan kepentingan politik anggota masyarakat, bangsa, dan negara. Terdiri dari Partai Golkar, Demokrat, PDIP, dan partai lainnya.

6. Lembaga Keagamaan

Lembaga ini dibentuk oleh anggota masyarakat dengan tujuan membina,

- *Indonesian Workers Welfare Union*
Indonesian Labor Union

4. Cultural, Sport, and Recreation Organization

These organizations are created by members of society who are interested in developing the ability/appreciation of culture, sport, and recreation/hobby. They consist of:

- *cultural clubs, such as Art and Culture Club, The Association of Believers of Belief in Almighty God;*
- *sport clubs, such as Indonesian Football Association (PSSI), Indonesian Badminton Association, Indonesian Motor Club; and*
- *hobby clubs, such as club of orchid fans, Indonesia Amateur Radio Union.*

5. Political Parties

These organizations are created by people voluntarily based on similarity of aspirations to defend the political interest of members of society. Political Parties such as Golkar, Demokrat, PDIP, etc.

6. Religious Institutions

These institutions are created by members of society with goals to

mengembangkan, mensyiarkan agama.

Terdiri dari:

- Tempat ibadah, seperti Masjid, Gereja, Pura, Wihara;
- Lembaga Islam, seperti Lembaga Dakwah, Remaja Masjid, Majelis Taklim;
- Lembaga Katolik/Protestan, seperti Persekutuan Gereja-Gereja Indonesia, Konferensi Waligereja Indonesia;
- Lembaga Hindu/Budha, seperti Perwakilan Umat Buddha Indonesia, Parisadha Hindu Dharma Indonesia;
- Perkumpulan Jamaah Masjid, Gereja, maupun tempat ibadah lain; serta
- Pondok pesantren tradisional, seminari, dan sejenisnya.

develop and spread religion. They consist of:

- *places of worship, such as mosques, churches, temples;*
- *Islamic institutions, such as Lembaga Dakwah, Mosque Youth, Majelis Taklim;*
- *Catholic/Protestant institutions, such as Council of Indonesian Churches, Indonesian Bishops' Conference;*
- *Hindu/Buddhist institutions, such as Representatives of Indonesian Buddhists, Indonesia Hinduism Society;*
- *society of mosque, society of church, society of other place of worship; and*
- *Islamic Boarding Schools, seminaries, and etc.*

NERACA LNPRT DALAM SISTEM NERACA NASIONAL INDONESIA

Sistem Neraca Nasional adalah kumpulan rekomendasi standar yang disepakati secara internasional, tentang bagaimana menyusun ukuran aktivitas ekonomi sesuai dengan cara penghitungan yang didasarkan pada prinsip ekonomi. Sistem Neraca Nasional menyediakan catatan menyeluruh dan rinci tentang aktivitas

NPISHs ACCOUNTS IN INDONESIA SYSTEM OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

System of National Accounts (SNA) is an internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity in accordance with strict accounting conventions based on economic principles. They provide a comprehensive and detailed record of the complex economic activities taking place

ekonomi yang kompleks dan berlangsung di dalam suatu perekonomian serta interaksi antar pelaku ekonomi atau kelompok pelaku ekonomi yang berbeda.

Neraca Nasional merupakan bentuk tampilan data ekonomi makro, yang menggambarkan aktivitas ekonomi yang dilakukan oleh seluruh pelaku ekonomi dalam perekonomian pada suatu periode tertentu. Pelaku ekonomi terdiri dari unit residen (rumah tangga, lembaga non-profit yang melayani rumah tangga, korporasi, dan pemerintah) serta unit non-residen (luar negeri). Sedangkan jenis aktivitas ekonomi yang utama terdiri dari aktivitas produksi, konsumsi, serta akumulasi aset/investasi (finansial dan non-finansial).

Sistem Neraca Nasional Indonesia (SNNI) terdiri dari empat neraca utama, yaitu Neraca Produksi, Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran, Neraca Modal dan Keuangan, dan Neraca Luar Negeri.

Neraca Produksi merupakan bentuk tampilan data tentang aktivitas produksi. Neraca ini menggambarkan besaran barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan (output), input yang digunakan dalam proses produksi (konsumsi antara), serta nilai tambah yang tercipta.

Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran merupakan tampilan data tentang aktivitas konsumsi, yang menggambarkan besaran dan komposisi pendapatan yang diterima, serta pengeluaran atas pendapatan tersebut. Selisih

within an economy and of the interaction between the different economic agents or groups of agents that takes place on markets or elsewhere.

National Accounts is a form of macro-economic data view, illustrating the economic activities carried out by all economic actors in the economy in a certain period. Economic actors consist of resident units (households, non-profit institutions serving households, corporations, and government) and non-resident units (foreign). While the main types of economic activities consist of production, consumption, and assets accumulation/ investments activity (financial and non-financial).

Indonesia System of National Accounts consist of four primary accounts, ie Production Account, Income and Expenditure Account, Capital and Financial Account, and External Account.

Production Account is a form of data view on production activities. This account contains information about value of goods and services produced (output), input used in the production process (intermediate consumption), and value added that is created.

Income and Expenditure Account is a form of data view on consumption activities, which is contains information about amount and composition of income received and expenditure made on that

antara pendapatan dan pengeluaran merupakan tabungan.

Neraca Modal dan Keuangan merupakan bentuk tampilan data tentang aktivitas investasi. Neraca ini menggambarkan besaran dan komposisi investasi dalam bentuk finansial maupun non finansial, serta sumber pembiayaan investasi seperti tabungan, konsumsi barang modal tetap, dan transfer modal.

Neraca Luar Negeri merupakan bentuk tampilan data tentang transaksi antara pelaku domestik dan asing. Neraca ini menggambarkan besaran dan komposisi berbagai transaksi yang dilakukan oleh pelaku ekonomi domestik (residen) dengan pelaku ekonomi yang berada di luar wilayah domestik (non-residen).

Sektor institusi terdiri dari seluruh unit institusi homogen atau hampir homogen yang memainkan peran atau fungsi sama dalam suatu perekonomian. Sektor institusi terdiri dari Sektor Rumah Tangga, Sektor Lembaga Non-Profit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga, Sektor Pemerintahan Umum, Sektor Korporasi Finansial, Sektor Korporasi Non-Finansial, serta Sektor Luar Negeri. Setiap sektor dapat dikompilasi menurut jenis neraca sebagaimana telah disebutkan di atas atau dikompilasi secara keseluruhan untuk menggambarkan kondisi ekonomi nasional.

Neraca Nasional merupakan agregasi neraca sejenis dari berbagai sektor institusi yang membentuk perekonomian. Sehingga,

income. The difference between all income and expenditure is a saving.

Capital and Financial Account is a form of data view on investment activities. This account contains information about amount and composition of investment, either financial or non-financial, and sources of financing investment such as savings, consumption of fixed capital, and capital transfers.

External Account is a form of data view about transaction between an economy and the rest of the world. This account contains information about amount and composition of various transactions carried out by domestic economic actors (resident) with economic actors outside the territory of domestic (non-resident).

Institutional sectors consist of all homogeneous or nearly homogeneous institutional units which play a same role or function in an economy. Institutional sectors consist of Households Sector, Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households Sector, General Government Sector, Financial Corporations Sector, Non-Financial Corporations Sector, and Rest of the World Sector. Each sector can be compiled according to type of account as already mentioned above or compiled as a whole to describe condition about the national economy.

National Account is an aggregation of similar accounts from the various institutional sectors. Thus, the aggregate of Production

agregasi Neraca Produksi sektor institusi yang melakukan aktivitas produksi akan dihasilkan Neraca Produksi Nasional. Pengertian yang sama juga berlaku untuk Neraca Pendapatan dan Pengeluaran, serta Neraca Modal dan Keuangan. Hal ini tidak berarti bahwa Neraca Nasional disusun dari neraca masing-masing sektor. Neraca Nasional dapat disusun secara independen dari neraca yang sama untuk setiap sektor.

Penyusunan neraca menurut sektor institusi dimaksudkan untuk mengungkap keterkaitan antara berbagai sektor sebagai pelaku ekonomi dalam melakukan berbagai aktivitas ekonomi secara simultan selama periode waktu tertentu. Dengan demikian, dapat dikatakan bahwa Neraca LNPRT merupakan bagian dari SNNI untuk melihat berbagai aktivitas ekonomi yang dilakukan LNPRT selama periode waktu tertentu.

KERANGKA NERACA LNPRT

Neraca LNPRT disusun dalam bentuk T (*double entry statement*) seperti dalam sistem pembukuan bisnis (*micro*). Pada sisi kanan seluruh sumber atau penerimaan dicatat, sedangkan pada sisi kiri seluruh penggunaan atau pembayaran dicatat. Setiap transaksi akan muncul dua kali, yaitu sebagai sumber di suatu neraca dan sebagai penggunaan di neraca yang lain. Prinsip pencatatan yang

Account of institutional sector that carried out production activities will be generated National Production Account. The same meaning applies to Income and Expenditure Account, also Financial and Capital Account. It doesn't mean that National Account is compiled from the accounts of each sector. National Account can be compiled independently from equal account of each sector.

Compiling national account according to institutional sectors are intended to show the linkages between various institutional sectors as economic actors in economic activities simultaneously over a given period. Thus, it can be said that the NPISHs account is part of Indonesia System of National Accounts to observe economic activities done by NPISHs over a given period.

FRAMEWORK OF NPISHs ACCOUNTS

NPISHs accounts are formed in a T account (double entry statement) as in business accounting system (micro). On the right side revenues or sources are recorded, while the left side payments or uses are recorded. Each transaction will appear twice, namely as a source in one account and as a use in other account. Recording principle used to

digunakan untuk menyusun neraca sebagai berikut:

Accrual Basis

Pada prinsip *accrual basis*, seluruh data dicatat berdasarkan keadaan yang sebenarnya, baik data mengenai aktivitas produksi, konsumsi, maupun investasi. Contoh, panti asuhan melakukan pelatihan keterampilan membuat keset bagi anak asuhnya. Dari aktivitas tersebut menghasilkan 300 keset, dimana 10 buah diantaranya digunakan sendiri oleh panti. Berdasarkan prinsip *accrual basis*, produksi keset tetap dicatat 300 buah meskipun 10 buah diantaranya dikonsumsi sendiri. Nilai keset yang dikonsumsi sendiri tersebut diperkirakan sesuai dengan harga pasar atau sebesar biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk memproduksi 10 buah keset tersebut.

Selain *accrual basis*, terdapat prinsip lain yaitu *cash basis* dimana seluruh data dicatat berdasarkan transaksi pembayaran yang dilakukan secara tunai. Dari contoh panti asuhan di atas, produksi keset yang dicatat hanya sebanyak 290 buah. Jumlah keset yang dikonsumsi sendiri tidak dicatat, sehingga seolah-olah produksinya hanya 290 buah. Prinsip pencatatan ini tidak menggambarkan keadaan sebenarnya, sehingga tidak digunakan dalam SNNI.

Double Entry dan Imputasi

Prinsip *double entry* merupakan prinsip dimana pencatatan dilakukan dua kali. Sistem

compile the accounts are described as follows:

Accrual Basis

On the principle of accrual basis, data are recorded based on the actual situation, both data of production, consumption, and investment activity. For example, an orphanage gives skills training for orphans like making mat. From this activity, they produced 300 pieces of mat, which is 10 pieces of them are used by that orphanage. Based on the principle of accrual basis, production of mats still recorded 300 pieces even though 10 pieces of them are consumed by that orphanage. The value of mats for own consumption must be estimated according to the market price or the costs incurred to produce 10 pieces of mat.

Besides accrual basis, there are other recording principles, namely cash basis where data are recorded based on payment transactions by cash. As the example about orphanage, production of mats recorded only 290 pieces. Number of mats for own consumption are not recorded, so it seems the production of mats only 290 pieces. The principle of cash basis does not describe the real situation, so this principle is not used in Indonesia System of National Accounts.

Double Entry and Imputation

The principle of double entry is a principle in which a transaction noted twice.

ini terkait dengan asas bahwa setiap transaksi harus terdapat dua pihak yang terlibat baik sebagai item penerimaan dan pengeluaran, sebagai aktivitas produksi dan konsumsi, maupun sebagai pihak pembeli dan penjual. Oleh karena itu, setiap transaksi harus berpasangan. Jika suatu transaksi tidak memiliki pasangan, maka harus dimunculkan atau diimputasi.

Contoh, sebuah pondok pesantren menggunakan meja yang dihasilkan oleh santrinya. Dalam kasus ini, seolah-olah pesantren memperoleh pendapatan sebesar biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk pembuatan meja ditambah perkiraan ongkos tukang. Di sisi lain, penggunaan meja dianggap sebagai pengeluaran investasi yang dilakukan oleh pesantren. Kasus penggunaan meja tersebut terkait dengan ketiga prinsip penyusunan neraca:

- Prinsip *accrual basis*, karena nilai meja tersebut dicatat sebagai komponen pengeluaran investasi, meskipun kenyataannya lembaga tersebut tidak membelinya.
- Prinsip *double entry*, karena nilai meja dicatat baik sebagai komponen pendapatan maupun pengeluaran.
- Prinsip imputasi, karena nilai meja tersebut dicatat sebagai bagian dari pendapatan LNPR.

Lembaga No-nProfit yang Melayani Rumah Tangga (LNPR) adalah salah satu

This system is related to the principle that any transaction must have two parties involved as both the income and expenditure items, as production and consumption activities, or as the buyer and seller. Therefore, each transaction must always be in pairs. If a transaction does not have a partner, then it should be raised or imputed.

For example, an islamic boarding schools uses desk produced by their students. In this case, as if that islamic boarding school earns income on costs incurred to make desk plus estimate cost of carpenters. On the other hand, the use of desk is recorded as capital expenditure made by that islamic boarding school. Case the use of desk in islamic boarding school relate to three principles in compiling account:

- *The principle of accrual basis, because the value of desk was recorded as component of capital expenditure, despite in real that institution did not buy it.*
- *The principle of double entry, because the desk was recorded both as a component of income and expenditure.*
- *The principle of imputation, because the value of desk was recorded as part of NPISHs income.*

Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) is one of institutional sector, that conducts production,

sektor institusi yang melakukan kegiatan produksi, konsumsi dan investasi. Data tentang aktivitas ekonomi LNPRT digambarkan dalam Neraca Produksi, Neraca Pendapatan dan Pengeluaran, serta Neraca Modal dan Keuangan.

Neraca Produksi

Neraca produksi menggambarkan aktivitas produksi yang dilakukan LNPRT dalam menyediakan barang/jasa secara gratis atau dengan harga yang tidak signifikan secara ekonomi pada anggotanya/ rumah tangga/ kelompok masyarakat. Sisi kanan memuat output, yaitu output non-pasar, output pasar, dan output untuk penggunaan akhir sendiri. Sedangkan sisi kiri memuat konsumsi antara, kompensasi tenaga kerja, konsumsi barang modal tetap, pajak lainnya atas produksi, dan surplus usaha. Item surplus usaha akan muncul kembali dalam neraca pendapatan dan pengeluaran pada item (13), sedangkan konsumsi barang modal tetap akan muncul kembali dalam neraca modal dan keuangan pada item (20).

Output dari kegiatan produksi LNPRT dibedakan menjadi tiga, yaitu:

- **Output non-pasar** merupakan output dari aktivitas LNPRT dalam menyediakan jasa pelayanan kepada anggota atau kelompok masyarakat. Layanan tersebut disediakan secara gratis (cuma-cuma) atau dengan harga di bawah

consumption, and investment activities.. Data about economy activities of NPISHs described in Production Account, Income and Expenditure Account, and Capital and Financial Account.

Production Account

Production account describes the production activities carried out by NPISHs to provide goods/services for free or at prices that are not economically significant to their members/households/society groups. In the right side of production account include of output, ie non-market output, market output, and output for own final use. While in the left side of account include intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, other taxes on production, and operating surplus. Operating surplus will reappear in the income and expenditure account on item (13), while consumption of fixed capital will reappear in the capital and financial account on item (20).

Output from production activities carried out by NPISHs are divided into three:

- **Non-market output** is output from activities carried out by NPISHs to provide services to members or society. These social services are provided free (no charge) or at prices that are not economically significant, so it is also known as non-market output.

harga pasar, sehingga disebut sebagai output non-pasar.

- **Output pasar** merupakan output dari aktivitas LNPRRT dalam menghasilkan barang/jasa yang dijual dengan harga pasar.
- **Output untuk penggunaan akhir sendiri** merupakan output dari aktivitas LNPRRT dalam menghasilkan barang/jasa yang digunakan sendiri.

Aktivitas LNPRRT dalam menghasilkan output pasar dan output untuk penggunaan akhir sendiri disebut aktivitas ekonomis produktif, dengan ciri-ciri:

- Umumnya terkait dengan upaya peningkatan keterampilan bagi anggota atau penerima layanan.
- Tujuannya tidak mencari keuntungan.
- Barang/jasa yang dihasilkan memiliki nilai yang relatif kecil terhadap biaya pelaksanaan aktivitas lembaga.
- Tidak memerlukan pengadaan barang modal (secara) khusus.

Jika aktivitas yang dilakukan oleh LNPRRT tidak memenuhi batasan aktivitas ekonomis produktif, maka aktivitas tersebut diperlakukan sebagai aktivitas produksi unit kuasi korporasi, sehingga transaksinya tidak dicatat dalam neraca LNPRRT.

Barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan oleh LNPRRT disediakan secara gratis atau dengan harga yang tidak signifikan secara ekonomi (di bawah harga pasar). Oleh karena itu, penilaian

- **Market output** is output from activity carried out by NPISHs to produce goods and services sold at market price.

- **Output for own final use** is output from activity carried out by NPISHs to produce goods and services used by themselves.

NPISHs activities to produce market output and output for own final use is called productive economic activity. Characteristics of productive economic activity:

- Generally associated with efforts to improve skills of members or service recipients.
- The purpose is not only for profit.
- Goods or services produced have a relatively small value compared to the cost incurred in institutions activities.
- Does not require any special capital formation.

If activity carried out by an institution does not follow the characteristic of productive economic activity, then that activity is treated as production activity from quasi corporation, so its transaction is not recorded in the NPISHs account.

Goods and services produced by NPISHs are provided free or at prices that are not economically significant (below the market price). Therefore, the valuation of goods and services produced (output) is approached with the costs

atas barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan (*output*) disetarakan dengan biaya yang dikeluarkan (*input*) untuk menghasilkan barang jasa tersebut.

Biaya produksi merupakan nilai barang dan jasa yang digunakan lembaga untuk melakukan aktivitas pelayanan. Biaya produksi terdiri dari konsumsi antara dan kompensasi tenaga kerja. **Konsumsi antara** meliputi pembelian alat tulis, biaya fotocopy, barang cetakan, dsb; pembayaran listrik, air, telepon, faksimili; biaya rapat, seminar, perjamuan, dsb; jasa bank (biaya administrasi bank dan biaya transfer melalui bank); biaya transport, bahan bakar, dan perjalanan dinas; belanja barang dan jasa lainnya (bahan makanan, makanan dan minuman jadi, jasa kesehatan dan obat-obatan, pakaian, alas kaki, tekstil, jasa pendidikan, rekreasi, dsb); serta biaya sewa, perbaikan kecil, dan pemeliharaan. Sedangkan **kompensasi tenaga kerja** terdiri dari upah, gaji, lembur, honor, bonus, dan tunjangan lainnya. Nilai biaya produksi adalah nilai yang benar-benar dikeluarkan lembaga atas penggunaan barang/jasa. Jika *input* yang digunakan diperoleh secara cuma-cuma, maka nilainya harus diperkirakan sesuai dengan harga yang berlaku dan nilai yang sama tersebut dianggap sebagai penerimaan transfer.

Nilai tambah bruto adalah selisih antara nilai barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan lembaga dengan nilai konsumsi antara. Nilai tambah bruto setara dengan jumlah kompensasi

incurred (input) to produce goods and services.

Production cost is value of goods and services used by institution in order to provide services activities. Production cost consists of intermediate consumption and compensation of employees. **Intermediate consumption** consists of stationery cost, photocopy cost, printed materials, etc; payment of electricity, water, telephone, facsimile; cost of meetings, seminars, banquets, etc; bank services (bank administrative charges and fees through bank transfer); cost of transport, fuel, and official travel; other goods and services expenditures (groceries, food and beverages, health services and medicines, clothing, footwear, textiles, education, recreation, etc.); and rental costs, minor repairs and maintenance. While the **compensation of employees** consists of wages, salaries, overtime pay, bonuses, and other benefits. Value of production cost is the value that actually incurred by institutions on the use of goods/services. If the input used by institution is obtained for free of charge, then its value should be estimated in market price and the same value is considered as acceptance of the transfer.

Gross value added is the difference between value of goods and services produced with value of intermediate consumption. Gross value added is equivalent to compensation of employees, operating surplus, consumption of fixed capital, and other taxes on production

tenaga kerja, surplus usaha, konsumsi barang modal tetap, dan pajak lainnya atas produksi (dikurangi subsidi atas produksi lainnya) dalam proses produksi.

Surplus usaha adalah selisih antara nilai barang dan jasa yang dihasilkan lembaga dengan nilai konsumsi antara, kompensasi tenaga kerja, konsumsi barang modal tetap, dan pajak lainnya atas produksi (dikurangi subsidi atas produksi lainnya) dalam proses produksi. Pada neraca produksi, nilai surplus usaha berfungsi sebagai item penyeimbang.

(less other subsidies on production) in production process.

Operating surplus is the difference between value of goods and services produced with value of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, and other taxes on production (less other subsidies on production) in production process. In the production account, operating surplus serves as a balancing item.

Tabel 2.1 Neraca Produksi
Table 2.1 Production Account

| Penggunaan Uses | Sumber Resources |
|---|--|
| 1. Konsumsi Antara <i>Intermediate Consumption</i> | 6. Output Non-pasar <i>Non-market Output</i> |
| 2. Kompensasi Tenaga Kerja <i>Compensation of Employees</i> | 7. Output Pasar <i>Market Output</i> |
| 3. Konsumsi Barang Modal Tetap <i>Consumption of Fixed Capital</i> | 8. Output untuk Penggunaan Akhir Sendiri <i>Output for Own Final Uses</i> |
| 4. Pajak Lainnya Atas Produksi <i>Other Taxes on Production</i> | |
| 5. Surplus Usaha <i>Operating Surplus</i> | |
| Total | Total |

Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran

Neraca penerimaan dan pengeluaran menggambarkan aktivitas konsumsi (penerimaan dan pengeluaran) LNPR. Sisi kanan memuat sumber pendapatan yang

Income and Expenditure Account

Income and expenditure account describes consumption activities (income and expenditure) of NPISHs. The right side of account includes various source of income that

diterima oleh LNPRT, yaitu surplus usaha, pendapatan kepemilikan diterima, dan transfer masuk (baik dari dalam maupun luar negeri). Sedangkan sisi kiri memuat komponen pengeluaran yang terdiri dari pengeluaran konsumsi akhir, pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar, transfer keluar, dan tabungan yang tercipta di LNPRT.

Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir adalah biaya yang dikeluarkan oleh lembaga untuk melakukan kegiatan pelayanan. Nilai ini setara dengan output non-pasar yang terdapat di sisi kanan neraca produksi.

Transfer adalah penerimaan atau pemberian secara cuma-cuma baik dalam bentuk uang maupun barang yang dilakukan oleh lembaga dengan pihak lain. Transfer yang diterima lembaga disebut **transfer masuk**, sedangkan transfer yang dikeluarkan lembaga disebut **transfer keluar**. Transfer dibedakan menjadi dua, yaitu transfer berjalan dan transfer modal. Untuk dapat membedakan kedua transfer tersebut, aktivitasnya didasarkan atas tiga pertimbangan yaitu: dasar, tujuan, dan frekuensi terjadinya transaksi.

- Transfer berjalan dari atau ke lembaga adalah seluruh penerimaan/pengeluaran transfer lembaga dengan tujuan digunakan untuk konsumsi dan transaksinya dilakukan secara berkala atau rutin.
- Transfer modal dari atau ke lembaga adalah seluruh penerimaan/

received by NPISHs, ie operating surplus, property income receivable, and current transfer to NPISHs (both from domestic and foreign). While the left side of account includes expenditure component consists of final consumption expenditure, property income payable, current transfers, and saving created from NPISHs.

***Final consumption expenditure** is the cost incurred by institution in order to provide services activities. This value is equivalent with value of non-market output that exist in the right side of production account.*

***Transfer** is free receipt or spending in the form of money or goods made by institutions with other parties. Transfer received by institutions from other parties called **current transfer to NPISHs**, while transfer spent by institutions to another parties called **current transfers**. Transfer can be divided into two types, ie current transfers and capital transfers. In order to distinguish between the two types of transfer, the activity is based on three considerations ie: basic, purpose and frequency of the transactions.*

- *Current transfers to NPISHs is all receipt/spending of transfer which is received/spent by institution in order to consumption and transactions held regularly or routinely,*
- *Capital transfers receivable or payable of the institution is all receipt/spending of transfer which is received/spent by*

pengeluaran transfer lembaga dengan tujuan digunakan untuk investasi dan transaksinya tidak rutin.

Jika salah satu pihak (penerima maupun pemberi) menganggap transfer yang diterima atau diberikan sebagai transfer modal, maka transfer tersebut diperlakukan sebagai transfer modal. Menurut statusnya, transfer modal dibedakan menjadi transfer bersyarat dan transfer tak bersyarat.

- Transfer bersyarat mencakup transfer yang didasarkan kontrak seperti pembayaran premi asuransi atas suatu investasi. Sebaliknya sebagai penerimaan lembaga jika memperoleh klaim asuransi.
- Transfer tak bersyarat mencakup transaksi yang tidak didasarkan kontrak perjanjian. Transfer ini dapat berupa barang modal maupun uang yang digunakan pengadaan barang modal.

Pendapatan kepemilikan adalah pendapatan ketika faktor produksi yang dimiliki lembaga digunakan untuk aktivitas usaha pihak lain. Pendapatan kepemilikan mencakup pendapatan bunga, dividen, royalti, bagi hasil, dan sebagainya.

Tabungan adalah selisih antara penerimaan dengan pengeluaran lembaga. Tabungan merupakan item penyeimbang neraca pendapatan dan pengeluaran. Tabungan muncul kembali dalam neraca modal dan keuangan pada item (19).

institution in order to investment and transactions held non-routine.

If one of the parties (recipient or donor) assumes that transfer received or given as a capital transfer, then that transfer is treated as a capital transfer. According to its status, capital transfers can be divided into conditional transfers and unconditional transfers.

- *Conditional transfer includes transfers based on a contract, for example: insurance premium payments on investment as outlay. In contrast, institution receives insurance claim as reception.*
- *Unconditional transfer includes transactions that are not based on a contractual agreement. This transfer can be either capital goods or money used for capital formation.*

Property income is income that created when factor production owned by institution used by other parties for their production activities. Property income includes interest income, dividends, royalties, profit sharing, and so on.

Saving is difference of current receipt and current disbursements. Saving is a balancing item on the income and expenditure account. It will reappear in the capital and financial account on item (19).

Tabel 2.2 Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran
Table 2.2 Income and Expenditure Account

| Penggunaan <i>Uses</i> | Sumber <i>Resources</i> |
|---|---|
| 9. Pengeluaran Konsumsi Akhir <i>Final Consumption Expenditure</i> | 13. Surplus Usaha <i>Operating Surplus</i> |
| 10. Pendapatan Kepemilikan Dibayar <i>Property Income, payable</i> | 14. Pendapatan Kepemilikan Diterima <i>Property Income, receivable</i> |
| 11. Transfer Keluar <i>Current transfer</i> | 15. Transfer Masuk <i>Current transfer to NPISHs</i> |
| 12. Tabungan <i>Saving</i> | |
| Total | Total |

Neraca Modal dan Keuangan

Neraca Modal dan Keuangan LNPRT menggambarkan aktivitas investasi yang dilakukan oleh LNPRT serta sumber pembiayaannya. Sumber pembiayaan investasi dalam bentuk tabungan, konsumsi barang modal tetap, dan transfer modal neto dicatat pada sisi kanan neraca. Sedangkan investasi baik dalam bentuk non-finansial (barang modal tetap dan perubahan stok) maupun finansial dicatat pada sisi kiri neraca. Pembentukan modal tetap bruto terdiri dari perlengkapan dan peralatan, bangunan, dan biaya pengurusan lahan. Bentuk investasi finansial meliputi penambahan uang tunai, menabung neto, piutang neto, dan pembelian surat berharga neto.

Konsumsi barang modal tetap menjadi salah satu sumber pembiayaan investasi karena merupakan bagian pendapatan yang disisihkan untuk mengganti barang modal yang digunakan dalam proses produksi. Transfer modal dari

Capital and Financial Account

NPISHs Capital and Financial Account describe investment activities conducted by NPISHs and its sources of finance. Sources of investment financing in the form of saving, consumption of fixed capital, and net capital transfer are recorded in the right side of account. While investment either in the form of non-financial (fixed capital and changes in inventories) or financial are recorded in the left side of account. Gross fixed capital formation consists of supplies and equipment, dwellings, and costs of ownership transfer on land. Financial investment includes flow in cash, net saving, net accounts receivable and net securities purchases.

Consumption of fixed capital is one source of investment financing because it is a part of income, current replacement cost of reproducible fixed assets. Capital

sektor lain seperti hibah dan transfer modal lainnya juga merupakan sumber pembiayaan investasi LNPRT.

Di dalam Neraca Modal dan Keuangan LNPRT, selisih antara sumber pembiayaan dengan investasi merupakan rincian penyeimbang dan dicatat pada sisi kiri neraca. Bila bernilai positif, maka rincian penyeimbang dikatakan sebagai peminjaman (*lending*) ke sektor lain. Bila bernilai negatif, maka rincian penyeimbang ini dikatakan sebagai pinjaman (*borrowing*) dari sektor lain.

transfers from other sectors such as grants and other capital transfers are also source of investment financing of NPISHs.

In the NPISHs capital and financial account, difference between sources of financing with investment is a balancing item and recorded in the left side of account. If its value is positive, then the balancing item said as lending to other sectors. If its value is negative, then the balancing item said as borrowing from other sectors.

Tabel 2.3 Neraca Modal dan Finansial
Table Capital and Financial Account

| Penggunaan Uses | Sumber Resources |
|--|--|
| 16. Perubahan Stok <i>Changes in Inventories</i> | 19. Tabungan <i>Saving</i> |
| 17. Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto <i>Gross Fixed Capital Formation</i> | 20. Konsumsi Barang Modal Tetap <i>Consumption of Fixed Capital</i> |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perlengkapan dan Peralatan <i>Supplies and Equipment</i> • Bangunan <i>Buildings</i> • Biaya Pengurusan Lahan <i>Costs of Ownership Transfer on Land</i> | 21. Transfer Modal Neto <i>Net Capital Transfer</i> |
| 18. Peminjaman Neto <i>Net Lending/Borrowing</i> | |
| Total | Total |

3

ULASAN SINGKAT

Brief Review

OUTPUT LNPRT

NPISHs OUTPUT

2019



97.14 PERSEN
Output Non-Pasar
Non-Market Output



2.02 PERSEN
Output Pasar
Market Output



0.83 PERSEN
Output Digunakan Sendiri
Output for Own Final Use



SUMBER PENDAPATAN LNPRT

SOURCE OF NPISHs INCOME

1.81 PERSEN
Surplus Usaha
Operating Surplus

1.46 PERSEN
Pendapatan Kepemilikan
Property Income



96.73 PERSEN
Transfer Masuk
Current Transfers to NPISHs



PEMBENTUKAN MODAL TETAP BRUTO LNPRT

NPISHs GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION



Bangunan
Buildings

88.26
PERSEN

Perlengkapan & Peralatan
Supplies & Equipment

11.67
PERSEN

Biaya Pengurusan Lahan
Cost of Ownership Transfer on Land

0.06
PERSEN

Sebagaimana telah diuraikan sebelumnya bahwa pelaku LNPRT terdiri dari enam jenis lembaga, yaitu (1) organisasi kemasyarakatan, (2) organisasi sosial, (3) organisasi profesi dan serikat buruh, (4) organisasi kebudayaan, olah raga dan rekreasi, (5) partai politik, serta (6) lembaga keagamaan. Berikut ulasan mengenai aktivitas ekonomi yang dilakukan lembaga-lembaga tersebut periode 2017–2019.

AKTIVITAS PRODUKSI

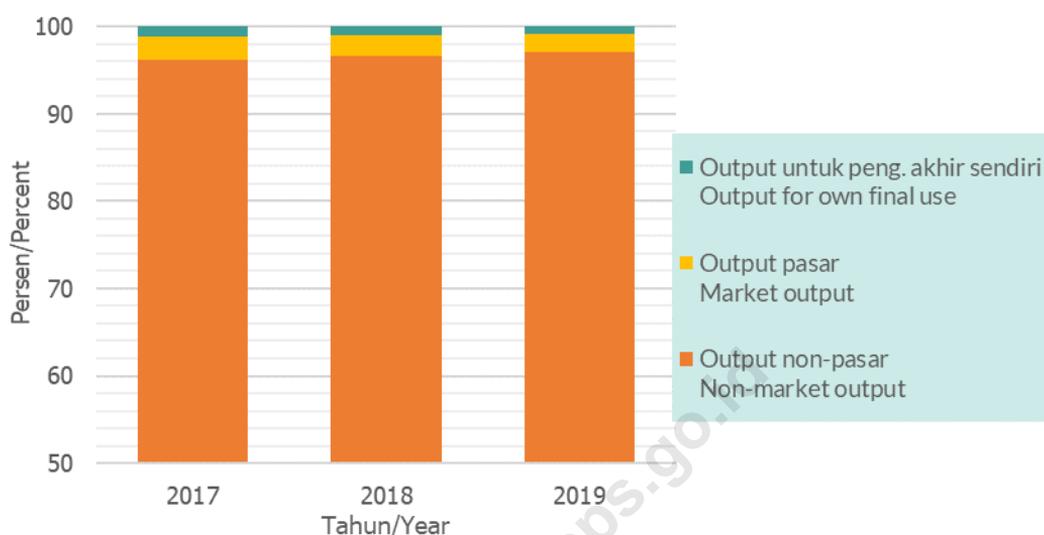
Sebagian besar aktivitas produksi LNPRT menghasilkan output non-pasar berupa jasa layanan sosial kemasyarakatan. Selain itu, LNPRT juga melakukan aktivitas ekonomis produktif yang menghasilkan barang/jasa, baik yang digunakan sendiri (output untuk penggunaan akhir sendiri) maupun dijual dengan harga pasar (output pasar). Aktivitas ekonomis produktif tersebut dilakukan untuk meningkatkan keterampilan anggota atau kelompok masyarakat tertentu. Total nilai produksi LNPRT merupakan output LNPRT baik berupa output non-pasar, output pasar, maupun output untuk penggunaan akhir sendiri.

As described previously that NPISHs actors consist of six types institutions, namely (1) society organizations, (2) social organizations, (3) professional organizations and labor union, (4) cultural, sport, and recreation organizations, (5) political parties, and (6) religious institutions. The following is a review of economic activity conducted by those institutions in 2017 – 2019.

PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES

Most of non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) production activities produce non-market output in the form of public social services. In addition, NPISHs also held productive economic activities that produces goods/services, either for own used (output for own final use) or sold at market prices (market output). Productive economic activities are carried out to improve skills of members or particular of society. Total value of NPISHs production is NPISHs output both in the form of non-market output, market output, and output for own final use.

Gambar 3.1 Distribusi Jenis Output LNPRT, 2017 – 2019
Figure 3.1 Distribution of NPISHs Output Type, 2017 – 2019



Selama 2017-2019 output LNPRT mencapai 166.978, 187.228, dan 212.076 miliar rupiah. Output tersebut terdiri dari output non-pasar, output pasar, dan output untuk penggunaan akhir sendiri. Gambar 3.1 menunjukkan sebagian besar output LNPRT merupakan output non-pasar, yaitu 96,18 persen di 2017, 96,57 persen di 2018, dan 97,14 persen di 2019. Hal ini sejalan dengan prinsip dasar LNPRT yaitu menyediakan barang/jasa secara gratis atau dengan harga yang tidak signifikan secara ekonomi pada anggotanya/rumah tangga/masyarakat.

LNPRT disebut sebagai produsen non-pasar karena sebagian besar output yang dihasilkan berupa barang/jasa yang disediakan secara gratis atau dengan harga yang tidak signifikan secara ekonomi (output non-pasar). Oleh karena itu, output LNPRT

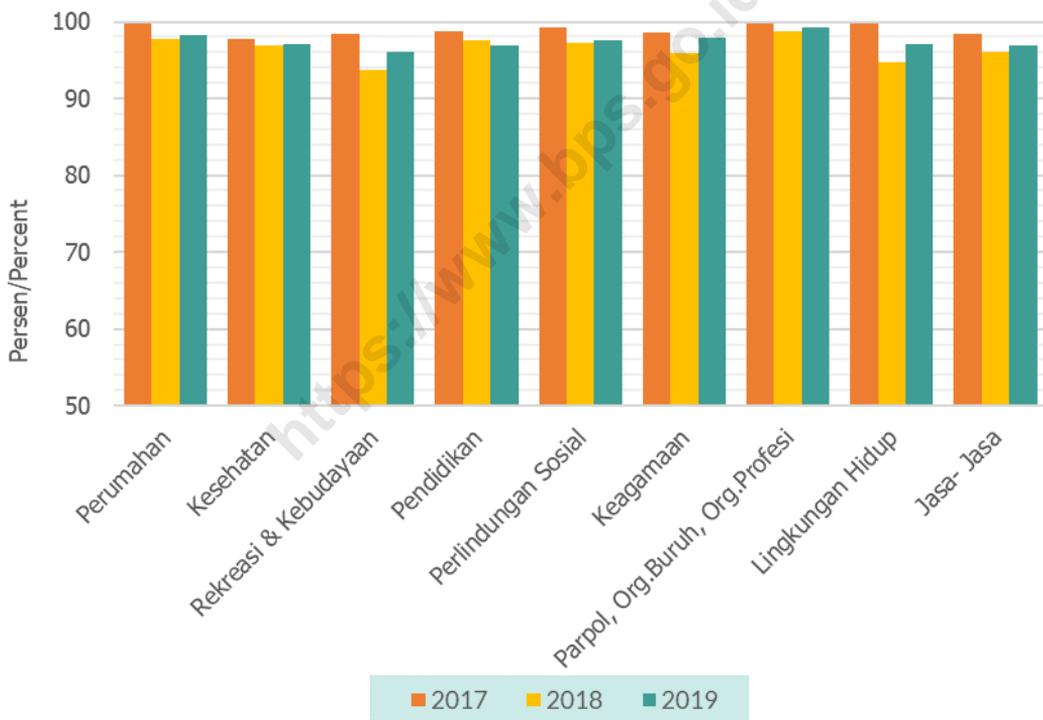
During 2017-2019 NPISHs output in Indonesia reached 166.978, 187.228, and 212.076 billion rupiah. This output value consist of non-market output, market output, and output for own final use. Figure 3.1 shown that most of NPISHs output was non-market output, around 96,181 percent in 2017, 96,57 percent in 2018, and 97,14 percent in 2019. This is in line with basic principles of NPISHs that provide goods/services for free or at prices that are not economically significant to their members/household/society groups.

NPISHs called as non-market producer because most of output produced in the form of goods/services provided free or at prices that are not economically significant (non-market output). Therefore, NPISHs output is estimated as the sum of production costs. The costs consist of intermediate consumption,

dihitung menggunakan pendekatan biaya produksi. Biaya tersebut terdiri dari konsumsi antara, kompensasi tenaga kerja, konsumsi barang modal tetap, dan pajak lainnya atas produksi. Proporsi biaya produksi terhadap output menurut COPNI dijelaskan dalam Gambar 3.2.

compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital, and other taxes on production. Proportion of production cost on output by COPNI (Classification of Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households) is described in Figure 3.2.

Gambar 3.2 Proporsi Biaya Produksi Terhadap Output Menurut COPNI, 2017 – 2019
Figure 3.2 *Proportion of Production Cost on Output by COPNI, 2017 -2019*



Proporsi konsumsi antara terhadap output pada tahun 2019 mencapai 64,20 persen. Sedangkan, proporsi kompensasi tenaga kerja pada tahun yang sama sebesar 29,31 persen.

In 2019, proportion of intermediate consumption reached 64,20 percent from total output. Meanwhile, proportion of compensation of employees reached 29,31 percent.

Berdasarkan COPNI, LNPRT yang kegiatan utamanya sebagai partai politik, organisasi buruh, dan organisasi profesi memiliki proporsi konsumsi antara yang cukup tinggi yaitu 72,29 persen. Tingginya konsumsi antara dikarenakan adanya pemilihan kepala daerah (Pilkada) serentak 2019 dan persiapan pemilihan umum (Pemilu) 2019.

Di sisi lain, LNPRT jasa pendidikan memiliki proporsi kompensasi tenaga kerja terbesar sekitar 38.41 persen. Sedangkan lembaga dengan proporsi kompensasi tenaga kerja terendah adalah rekreasi dan kebudayaan serta perlindungan sosial, sebesar 21,13 persen dan 22,16 persen. Hal ini dikarenakan lembaga tersebut lebih banyak menggunakan tenaga kerja tidak dibayar/sukarelawan daripada tenaga kerja dibayar.

AKTIVITAS PENERIMAAN DAN PENGELUARAN

Pengeluaran LNPRT mencakup pengeluaran konsumsi akhir, transfer ke institusi lain, dan pembentukan modal bruto. Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir LNPRT merupakan biaya operasional yang dikeluarkan untuk aktivitas pelayanannya. Sedangkan pembentukan modal bruto merupakan total pembentukan modal tetap bruto (seperti gedung, peralatan dan

Based on COPNI, NPISHs whose main activity as political parties, labour organizations, and professional organizations have quite high proportion of intermediate consumption, reached 72,29 percent. It is possible because of simultaneous regional elections (Pilkada Serentak) 2019 and preparation of general elections (Pemilu) 2019.

On the other hand, NPISHs that provide education service have the highest proportion compensation of employees around 38.41 percent. While recreation and culture service and NPISHs that provide social protection service have lower proportion compensation of employees, each of 21,13 percent and 22,16 percent. It is because these institutions generally use non-pain labor/volunteer rather than paid labor.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACTIVITIES

NPISHs expenditure consist of final consumption expenditure, transfer to other institutions (current transfer), and gross capital formation. Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs is operational cost incurred by NPISHs to provide service activities. While gross capital formation is measured by the total value of gross fixed capital formation (GFCF ie building, supplies

perlengkapan), perubahan inventori, dan akuisisi dikurang pelepasan barang berharga.

Sumber dana aktivitas pengeluaran LNPRT diperoleh dari transfer, pendapatan kepemilikan, dan surplus usaha. Tahun 2019 sumber penerimaan terbesar LNPRT berasal dari transfer, yaitu sekitar 96,73 persen. Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima mempunyai kontribusi paling kecil terhadap total penerimaan LNPRT, yaitu sekitar 1,46 persen (Gambar 3.3).

and equipment), changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposal of valuables.

Source of funds for NPISHs expenditure activities are obtained from transfer (current transfer to NPISHs), property income, and operating surplus. In 2019 the largest source of NPISHs income came from transfer, which is approximately 96,73 percent of total NPISHs income. While, property income receivable was the smallest contribution to total NPISHs income, which is around 1,46 percent (Figure 3.3).

Gambar 3.3 Distribusi Jenis Penerimaan LNPRT, 2017 – 2019
Figure 3.3 Distribution of NPISHs Income Type, 2017 – 2019



Transfer yang diterima LNPRT dibedakan atas transfer dari dalam dan luar negeri. Transfer dari dalam negeri dapat bersumber dari rumah tangga, pemerintah, LNPRT, dan badan usaha swasta.

Current transfer to NPISHs distinguished on transfer that came from domestic and abroad. Transfer from domestic can be derived from households, government, NPISHs, and corporations.

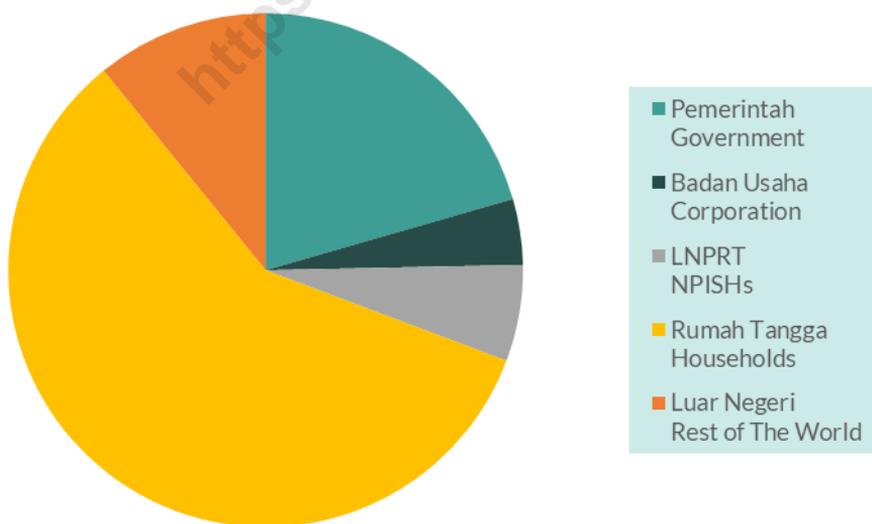
Tahun 2019 sebagian besar transfer yang diterima LNPRT berasal dari perorangan atau rumah tangga, yaitu 58,43 persen (Gambar 3.4). Hal ini disebabkan LNPRT dibentuk oleh rumah tangga untuk memberikan pelayanan ke anggotanya/ rumah tangga/kelompok masyarakat. Transfer masuk dari rumah tangga berupa iuran anggota dan sumbangan masyarakat.

Pemerintah turut berkontribusi besar kepada LNPRT, yaitu 20,53 persen. Melalui APBN/APBD, pemerintah mengalokasikan sejumlah dana kepada beberapa lembaga seperti lembaga keagamaan, organisasi kemasyarakatan, dan partai politik.

In 2019 current transfer to NPISHs mostly came from individuals or households, which is reached 58,43 percent (Figure 3.4). It was corresponding with the purpose of NPISHs to provide services to their members/households/society groups. Transfer from households to NPISHs derived from members contributions and donation from society.

Government also provided a major contribution to NPISHs reached 20,53 percent. Through Indonesian and Regional Government Budget, government allocated funds to NPISHs such as religious institutions, society organizations, and political parties.

Gambar 3.4 **Persentase Transfer Masuk LNPRT Menurut Sumbernya, 2019**
Figure 3.4 **Percentage of Transfer to NPISHs by Source, 2019**



Selain transfer, LNPRT memperoleh pendapatan dalam bentuk surplus usaha dan pendapatan kepemilikan. Tetapi besaran surplus usaha dan pendapatan kepemilikan sangat kecil, karena LNPRT merupakan lembaga yang tidak bertujuan untuk mencari keuntungan.

Selama 2017-2019, proporsi surplus usaha sekitar 1-2 persen, sedangkan pendapatan kepemilikan diterima sekitar 1 persen. Surplus usaha terjadi karena adanya aktivitas ekonomis produktif yang dilakukan lembaga, seperti organisasi kebudayaan, olahraga, dan rekreasi yang menyelenggarakan pentas seni atau pagelaran budaya.

Pendapatan kepemilikan LNPRT diperoleh dari balas jasa atas kepemilikan aset finansial, tanah, dan faktor produksi lainnya. Pendapatan kepemilikan berupa bunga, bagi hasil, dividen, royalti, dan sewa lahan.

Sebagai lembaga non-profit, sebagian besar pendapatan LNPRT (transfer masuk, surplus usaha, pendapatan kepemilikan) digunakan untuk membiayai aktivitasnya. Pembiayaan aktivitas tersebut dicatat sebagai pengeluaran konsumsi akhir.

Selama periode 2017-2019, total pengeluaran konsumsi akhir LNPRT berturut-turut sebesar 160.594, 180.815, dan 206.013 miliar rupiah. Pada tahun 2017 proporsi pengeluaran konsumsi akhir terhadap total pengeluaran sebesar 75,53 persen, tahun

Besides came from transfer, NPISHs also earned income in the form of operating surplus and property income. But amount of operating surplus and property income were very small. It was corresponding because NPISHs were institutions that did not aim for profit.

During 2017–2019, proportion of operating surplus was around 1-2 percent of total income, while property income receivable was around 1 percent. Income from operating surplus occurred due to productive economic activities conducted by institution, such as cultural, sport, and recreation organization held art performances or cultural performances.

NPISHs property income obtained from remuneration for ownership of financial assets, land and other production factors. Property income can be in the terms of interest, profit sharing, dividends, royalties, and land rent.

As non-profit institutions, most of NPISHs income (ie current transfer to NPISHs, operating surplus, property income) will be used to finance its activities. Cost of these production activities is recorded as final consumption expenditure.

During 2017-2019, NPISHs final consumption expenditure successively reached 160.594, 180.815, and 206.013 billion rupiah. In 2017, proportion of final consumption expenditure to total expenditure

2018 sebesar 75.06 persen, dan tahun 2019 sebesar 75,65 persen.

Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir terdiri dari biaya fotokopi, listrik, telepon, rapat, jasa bank, transport, sewa, perbaikan kecil, kompensasi tenaga kerja, serta barang/jasa lainnya. Proporsi kompensasi tenaga kerja dan pengeluaran barang/jasa lainnya terhadap pengeluaran konsumsi akhir lebih besar dibanding item pengeluaran lainnya. Tahun 2019, proporsi barang/jasa lainnya dan kompensasi tenaga kerja masing-masing sebesar 25,29 persen dan 36,11 persen. Barang/jasa lainnya meliputi bahan makanan, makanan dan minuman jadi, jasa kesehatan, obat-obatan, pakaian, alas kaki, tekstil, jasa pendidikan, rekreasi, dsb. Sementara kompensasi tenaga kerja terdiri dari upah dan gaji (lembur, honor, bonus, dan tunjangan lainnya) dan kontribusi sosial.

Selain pengeluaran konsumsi akhir, LNPRT memberikan transfer untuk unit lain. Tahun 2019, organisasi profesi dan organisasi sosial adalah pelaku LNPRT yang paling banyak menggunakan pendapatannya untuk transfer ke unit lain, yaitu 14,85 persen dan 11,83 persen.

Selisih antara pendapatan dengan pengeluaran (pengeluaran konsumsi akhir, pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar, dan transfer keluar) dicatat sebagai tabungan. Tahun 2019, proporsi tabungan terhadap total penggunaan mencapai 15,53 persen, sedikit lebih rendah

reached 75,53 percent, 2018 reached 75.06 percent, and 2019 reached 75,65 percent.

Final consumption expenditure consist of photocopy cost, electricity, telephone, meetings, bank services, transport, rental, minor repairs, compensation of employees, and other goods/services. Proportion compensation of employees and expenditure of other goods/services on final consumption expenditure bigger than other expenditure items. In 2019, proportion expenditure of other goods/services reached 25,29 percent and compensation of employees reached 36,11 percent. Other goods/services include food and beverages, health services, medicines, clothes, footwear, textiles, education services, recreation, etc. While compensation of employees consist of wages and salaries (overtime payments, honourarium, bonuses, other benefits) and social contribution.

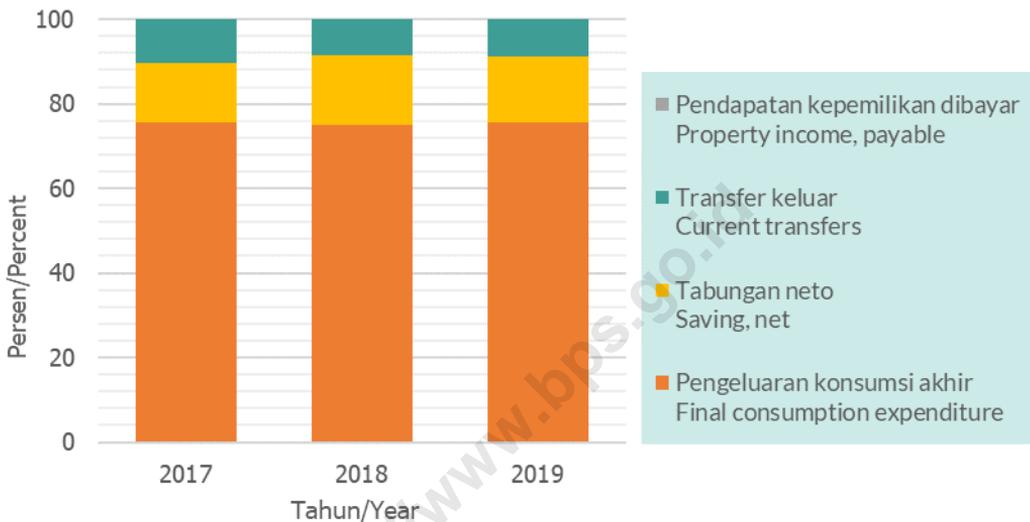
Besides final consumption expenditure, NPISHs also provide transfers to other units. In 2019, professional organizations and social organizations were NPISHs actors that used their income to transfer other unit, bigger than other actors, reached 14,85 percent and 11,83 percent.

The difference between income and expenditure (both final consumption expenditure, payable property income, and transfer to other units) recorded as saving. In 2019, proportion of saving to total uses

dibanding tahun 2018 yang mencapai 16,47 persen.

reached 15,53 percent, slightly lower than in 2018 which reached 16,47 percent.

Gambar 3.5 Distribusi Jenis Pengeluaran LNPRT, 2017 – 2019
Figure Distribution of NPISHs Expenditure Type, 2017 - 2019



AKTIVITAS INVESTASI

Selain aktivitas produksi dan konsumsi, LNPRT juga melakukan aktivitas investasi. Seperti pelaku ekonomi lain, LNPRT menggunakan barang modal dalam melakukan aktivitasnya, dalam bentuk perlengkapan dan peralatan (mebel, perlengkapan dan peralatan kantor, alat transportasi, barang elektronik, alat komunikasi dsb), bangunan (rumah dan bangunan lainnya), serta biaya pengurusan lahan. Pengadaan barang modal yang digunakan untuk aktivitas LNPRT disebut investasi fisik. Selain itu, LNPRT juga

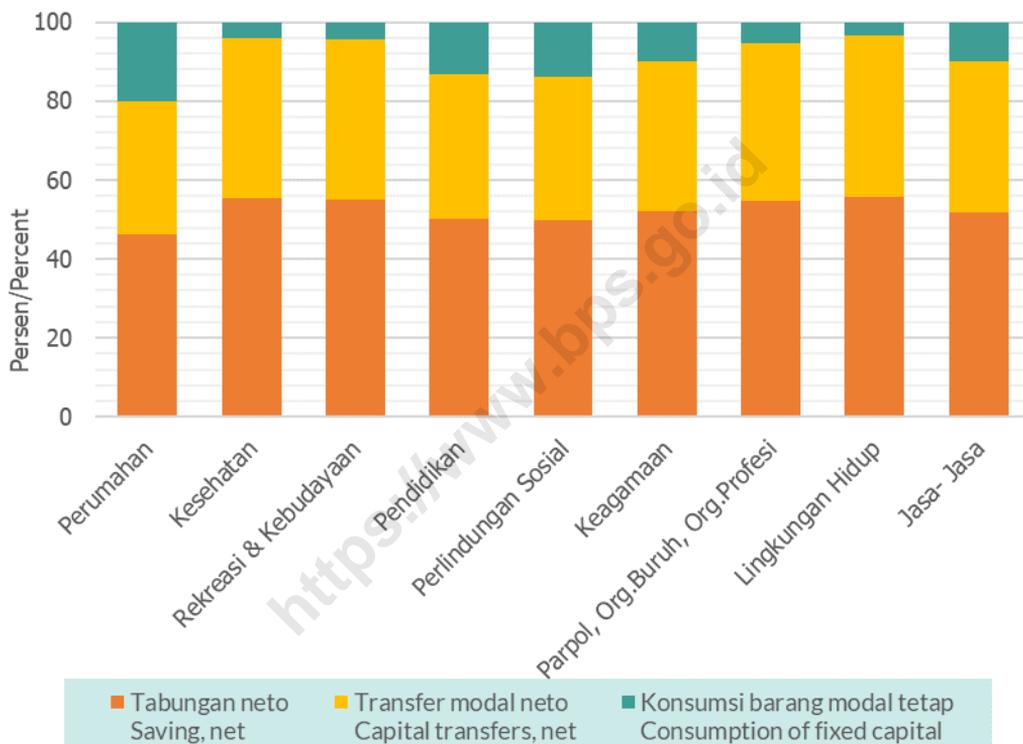
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES

Besides production and consumption activities, NPISHs also conduct investment activities. As other economic actors, NPISHs also use capital assets in their activities, in the form of supplies and equipment (furniture, office supplies and equipment, transport equipment, electronics, communication devices, etc), buildings (dwelling and other buildings), and costs of ownership transfer on land. Procurement of capital assets used for NPISHs activities is called physical investment. Beside physical investment, NPISHs also conduct financial investment activity.

melakukan kegiatan investasi finansial yang pada umumnya berwujud uang tunai dan tabungan di lembaga keuangan.

Generally, financial investments are in the form of currency and deposits in financial institutions.

Gambar 3.6 **Persentase Sumber Dana Investasi Menurut COPNI, 2019**
Figure 3.6 **Percentage of Investment Fund Sources by COPNI, 2019**



Sumber dana LNPRT untuk investasi diperoleh dari tabungan, konsumsi barang modal tetap, dan transfer modal neto. Selain itu, terdapat sumber dana lain dari transaksi finansial, seperti hutang dan menggadaikan barang (neto).

NPISHs earn investment fund sources from their savings, consumption of fixed capital, and net capital transfer. In addition, there are other sources of fund from financial transaction, such as loan and pawning (net).

Selama 2017-2019, sumber dana utama LNPRT untuk aktivitas investasi berasal dari tabungan. Perolehan dana

During 2017-2019, major investment fund sources used by NPISHs to conduct investment activities came from savings. Acquisition of investment funds for each

investasi setiap lembaga memiliki pola yang berbeda. Tahun 2019, LNPRT yang kegiatan utamanya lingkungan hidup memiliki proporsi sumber investasi dari tabungan sebesar 55,86 persen, proporsi terbesar dibanding jenis LNPRT lainnya.

Investasi LNPRT terdiri dari investasi fisik dan finansial. Selama 2017-2019, investasi fisik lebih banyak dilakukan daripada investasi finansial.

Dilihat dari jenis barang modal tetap, bangunan merupakan investasi fisik yang paling banyak dilakukan. Tahun 2019, kontribusinya mencapai 88,26 persen dari keseluruhan investasi fisik. Kemudian, menyusul kontribusi dari perlengkapan dan peralatan sebesar 11,67 persen dan biaya pengurusan lahan sebesar 0,06 persen.

Berdasarkan COPNI, LNPRT yang memiliki kegiatan utama keagamaan melakukan kegiatan investasi fisik berupa bangunan mencapai 88,33 persen dari total pengadaan barang modal di tahun 2019. Hal ini kemungkinan disebabkan oleh adanya pembangunan, renovasi, maupun rehabilitasi tempat ibadah.

Setiap LNPRT memiliki pola pembentukan modal tetap bruto (PMTB) yang berbeda karena karakteristik yang berbeda-beda. Distribusi jenis PMTB LNPRT tahun 2019 ditunjukkan pada Gambar 3.7.

institution has a different pattern. In 2019, NPISHs whose main activities are environmental protection service have propotion of investment fund from saving reached 55,86 percent, the largest proportion compared to other NPISHs types.

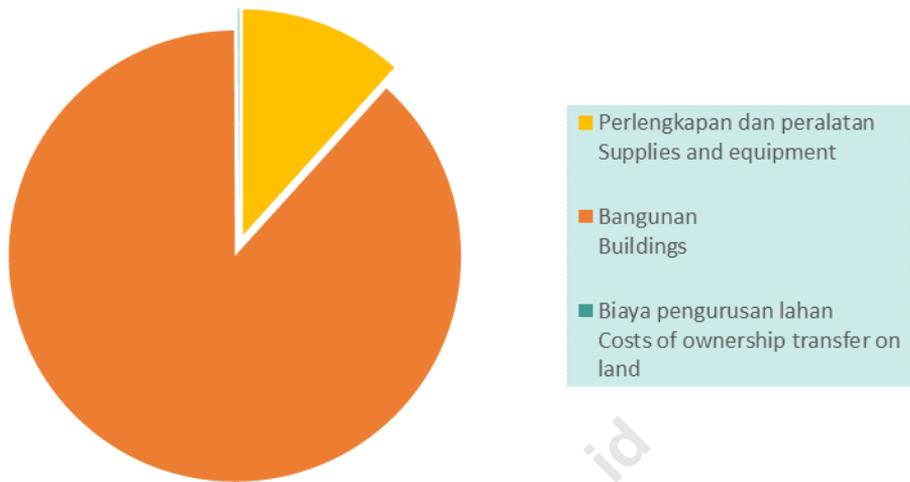
NPISHs investment consists of physical and financial investment. During 2017-2019, physical investment was more conducted than financial investment.

According to the type of fixed capital formation, mostly physical investment is in the form of buildings. In 2019, its contribution reached 88,26 percent of total physical investment. Then, followed by contribution of supplies and equipment reached 11,67 percent and costs of ownership transfer on land reached 0,06 percent.

According to COPNI, NPISHs whose main activities are provide religious services conducted physical investment activity in the form of buildings reached 88,33 percent of total procurement fixed capital formation in 2019. This was probably caused by a number of developments, renovations, and rehabilitation worship place..

Each of NPISHs has different behaviour in gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) because they have different characteristics. Distribution of NPISHs GFCF in 2019 shown in Figure 3.7.

Gambar 3.7 Distribusi Jenis Pembentukan Modal Tetap Bruto LNPRT, 2019
Figure *Distribution of NPISHs Gross Fixed Capital Formation Type, 2019*



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LAMPIRAN

Appendix

Lampiran
Appendix

1.1

Neraca Produksi LNPRT, 2017 – 2019
NPISHs Production Account, 2017 -2019

Penggunaan
Uses

Miliar Rp, Persen
Billion Rp, Percent

| Item Items | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara Intermediate consumption | 109,529 65.59 | 119,414 63.78 | 136,151 64.20 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja Compensation of employees | 45,635 27.33 | 54,759 29.25 | 62,164 29.31 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap Consumption of fixed capital | 9,095 5.45 | 6,284 3.36 | 7,809 3.68 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi Other taxes on production | 688 0.41 | 954 0.51 | 1,034 0.49 |
| 5 Surplus usaha Operating surplus | 2,031 1.22 | 5,818 3.11 | 4,917 2.32 |
| Total | 166,978 100.00 | 187,228 100.00 | 212,076 100.00 |

Sumber
Resources

Miliar Rp, Persen
Billion Rp, Percent

| Item Items | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 160,594 96.18 | 180,815 96.57 | 206,013 97.14 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 4,436 2.66 | 4,553 2.43 | 4,293 2.02 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 1,947 1.17 | 1,860 0.99 | 1,770 0.83 |
| Total | 166,978 100.00 | 187,228 100.00 | 212,076 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

1.2

Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT, 2017 – 2019

NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account, 2017 -2019

Penggunaan
Uses

| Item Items | Miliar Rp, Persen Billion Rp, Percent | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 160,594 75.53 | 180,815 75.06 | 206,013 75.65 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 101 0.05 | 110 0.05 | 191 0.07 |
| 3 Transfer keluar <i>Current transfers</i> | 21,608 10.16 | 20,299 8.43 | 23,825 8.75 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 30,320 14.26 | 39,685 16.47 | 42,279 15.53 |
| Total | 212,623 100.00 | 240,909 100.00 | 272,308 100.00 |

Sumber
Resources

| Item Items | Miliar Rp, Persen Billion Rp, Percent | | |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 2,031 0.96 | 5,818 2.41 | 4,917 1.81 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 3,383 1.59 | 2,278 0.95 | 3,981 1.46 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfers to NPISHs</i> | 207,208 97.45 | 232,812 96.64 | 263,409 96.73 |
| Total | 212,623 100.00 | 240,909 100.00 | 272,308 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

1.3

Neraca Modal dan Keuangan LNPRT, 2017 – 2019
NPISHs Capital and Financial Account, 2017 -2019

Penggunaan
Uses

Miliar Rp, Persen
Billion Rp, Percent

| Item Items | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 432 0.73 | 538 0.74 | 580 0.72 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | |
| Perengkapan dan peralatan <i>Supplies and equipment</i> | 6,984 11.80 | 7,766 10.73 | 8,901 10.98 |
| Bangunan <i>Buildings</i> | 50,692 85.66 | 58,499 80.86 | 67,304 83.07 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan <i>Costs of ownership transfer on land</i> | 39 0.07 | 43 0.06 | 49 0.06 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | 1,029 1.74 | 5,505 7.61 | 4,191 5.17 |
| Total | 59,176 100.00 | 72,350 100.00 | 81,025 100.00 |

Sumber
Resources

Miliar Rp, Persen
Billion Rp, Percent

| Item Items | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 30,320 51.24 | 39,685 54.85 | 42,279 52.18 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 9,095 15.37 | 6,284 8.69 | 7,809 9.64 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto <i>Capital transfers, net</i> | 19,761 33.39 | 26,381 36.46 | 30,937 38.18 |
| Total | 59,176 100.00 | 72,350 100.00 | 81,025 100.00 |

Lampiran **2.1** Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2017 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix **2.1** Structure of NPISHs Production Account by Actors, 2017 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara <i>Intermediate consumption</i> | 63.06 | 70.87 | 76.70 | 60.82 | 76.77 | 58.05 | 65.59 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja <i>Compensation of employees</i> | 31.41 | 21.97 | 16.43 | 28.37 | 17.01 | 30.83 | 29.75 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 3.77 | 5.09 | 2.80 | 5.24 | 5.49 | 9.03 | 5.45 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi <i>Other taxes on production</i> | 0.56 | 0.40 | 0.14 | 0.27 | 0.49 | 0.31 | 0.41 |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 1.20 | 1.68 | 3.94 | 5.30 | 0.24 | 1.77 | 1.22 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 102.42 |

Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors :

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Organisasi Kemasyarakatan <i>Society Organizations</i> | 3 Organisasi Profesi dan Serikat Buruh <i>Professional Organizations and Labor Union</i> | 5 Partai Politik <i>Political Parties</i> |
| 2 Organisasi Sosial <i>Social Organizations</i> | 4 Organisasi Kebudayaan, Olah Raga, dan Rekreasi <i>Cultural/Sport/Recreation Organizations</i> | 6 Lembaga Keagamaan <i>Religious Institutions</i> |

Lampiran
Appendix

2.1

Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2017 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by Actors, 2017 (Resouces)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs (9) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 (2) | 2 (3) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 5 (6) | 6 (7) | |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 97.93 | 97.81 | 86.29 | 93.97 | 99.66 | 95.26 | 96.18 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 1.72 | 1.80 | 10.67 | 5.69 | 0.16 | 2.05 | 2.66 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 0.36 | 0.39 | 3.04 | 0.34 | 0.18 | 2.69 | 1.17 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 2.2 Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2017 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 2.2 Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by Actors, 2017 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 69.78 | 84.89 | 67.96 | 82.04 | 77.40 | 77.63 | 75.53 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 0.09 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.14 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.05 |
| 3 <i>Transfer keluar</i> <i>Current transfers</i> | 13.84 | 6.86 | 17.85 | 4.89 | 12.10 | 6.43 | 10.16 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 16.29 | 8.25 | 14.17 | 12.93 | 10.49 | 15.93 | 14.26 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

2.2

Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2017 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by Actors, 2017 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 0.50 | 1.05 | 3.33 | 3.77 | 0.14 | 1.07 | 0.96 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 2.29 | 0.84 | 0.42 | 1.87 | 0.12 | 1.50 | 1.59 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfers to NPISHs</i> | 97.22 | 98.10 | 96.24 | 94.36 | 99.74 | 97.43 | 97.45 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 2.3 Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2017 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 2.3 Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by Actors, 2017 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 0.18 | 1.82 | 7.77 | 0.87 | 0.01 | 1.27 | 0.73 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | | | | | |
| Perengkapan dan peralatan <i>Supplies and equipment</i> | 11.84 | 7.55 | 8.23 | 10.06 | 6.90 | 4.80 | 11.80 |
| Bangunan <i>Buildings</i> | 85.68 | 88.89 | 81.91 | 87.14 | 90.70 | 92.56 | 85.66 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan <i>Costs of ownership transfer on land</i> | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.21 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.07 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | 2.24 | 1.66 | 1.88 | 1.86 | 2.33 | 1.31 | 1.74 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

2.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2017 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by Actors, 2017 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 52.55 | 46.97 | 48.95 | 47.70 | 56.16 | 41.34 | 51.24 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 7.34 | 26.45 | 20.02 | 20.03 | 25.68 | 20.61 | 15.37 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto <i>Capital transfers, net</i> | 40.10 | 26.58 | 31.03 | 32.26 | 18.15 | 38.05 | 33.39 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 3.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2018 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 3.1 Structure of NPISHs Production Account by Actors, 2018 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara <i>Intermediate consumption</i> | 58.82 | 66.97 | 70.87 | 74.09 | 71.59 | 58.23 | 63.78 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja <i>Compensation of employees</i> | 36.72 | 30.13 | 26.93 | 23.12 | 25.72 | 36.53 | 29.25 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 3.66 | 2.56 | 1.71 | 2.59 | 2.22 | 4.73 | 3.36 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi <i>Other taxes on production</i> | 0.80 | 0.33 | 0.49 | 0.20 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.51 |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 3.20 | 2.22 | 4.73 | 5.00 | 0.27 | 4.08 | 3.11 |
| Total | 103.20 | 102.22 | 104.73 | 105.00 | 100.27 | 104.08 | 100.00 |

Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors :

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Organisasi Kemasyarakatan <i>Society Organizations</i> | 3 Organisasi Profesi dan Serikat Buruh <i>Professional Organizations and Labor Union</i> | 5 Partai Politik <i>Political Parties</i> |
| 2 Organisasi Sosial <i>Social Organizations</i> | 4 Organisasi Kebudayaan, Olah Raga, dan Rekreasi <i>Cultural/Sport/Recreation Organizations</i> | 6 Lembaga Keagamaan <i>Religious Institutions</i> |

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Appendix

3.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2018 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by Actors, 2018 (Resouces)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs (9) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 (2) | 2 (3) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 5 (6) | 6 (7) | |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 97.41 | 97.63 | 95.41 | 92.65 | 99.62 | 95.00 | 96.57 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 2.35 | 1.37 | 3.43 | 6.83 | 0.35 | 2.76 | 2.43 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 0.24 | 1.00 | 1.16 | 0.52 | 0.02 | 2.24 | 0.99 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 3.2 Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2018 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 3.2 Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by Actors, 2018 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 78.88 | 80.67 | 66.28 | 80.99 | 74.40 | 66.15 | 75.06 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.12 | 0.13 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.05 |
| 3 <i>Transfer keluar</i> <i>Current transfers</i> | 10.29 | 7.40 | 9.27 | 7.41 | 5.46 | 8.59 | 8.43 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 10.79 | 11.92 | 24.33 | 11.47 | 20.07 | 25.23 | 16.47 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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Appendix

3.2

Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2018 (Sumber)

Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by Actors, 2018 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 2.16 | 1.90 | 3.39 | 4.72 | 0.19 | 3.40 | 2.41 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 0.92 | 1.38 | 0.43 | 1.34 | 0.55 | 0.80 | 0.95 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfers to NPISHs</i> | 96.92 | 96.72 | 96.18 | 93.94 | 99.26 | 95.80 | 96.64 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 3.3 Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2018 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 3.3 Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by Actors, 2018 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 1.22 | 1.17 | 0.16 | 1.71 | 0.32 | 0.53 | 0.74 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | | | | | |
| Perlengkapan dan peralatan <i>Supplies and equipment</i> | 13.41 | 11.24 | 5.16 | 16.69 | 9.85 | 10.11 | 10.73 |
| Bangunan <i>Buildings</i> | 76.30 | 80.47 | 85.63 | 74.15 | 79.19 | 83.00 | 80.86 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan <i>Costs of ownership transfer on land</i> | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.14 | - | - | 0.07 | 0.06 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | 8.97 | 7.12 | 8.92 | 7.45 | 10.64 | 6.29 | 7.61 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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3.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2018 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by Actors, 2018 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs (9) |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 (2) | 2 (3) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 5 (6) | 6 (7) | |
| 4 Tabungan neto Saving, net | 52.81 | 41.31 | 65.69 | 51.89 | 51.71 | 51.94 | 54.85 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap Consumption of fixed capital | 15.48 | 8.24 | 3.68 | 12.13 | 5.79 | 7.41 | 8.69 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto Capital transfers, net | 31.72 | 50.45 | 30.63 | 35.98 | 42.50 | 40.65 | 36.46 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 4.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2019 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 4.1 Structure of NPISHs Production Account by Actors, 2019 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara <i>Intermediate consumption</i> | 59.59 | 70.71 | 71.04 | 72.31 | 74.68 | 63.29 | 64.20 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja <i>Compensation of employees</i> | 33.04 | 23.95 | 24.02 | 21.28 | 22.13 | 30.02 | 29.31 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 2.89 | 2.04 | 1.71 | 1.75 | 2.22 | 3.94 | 3.68 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi <i>Other taxes on production</i> | 0.62 | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.22 | 0.88 | 0.46 | 0.49 |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 3.87 | 2.59 | 2.52 | 4.45 | 0.08 | 2.29 | 2.32 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors :

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 Organisasi Kemasyarakatan <i>Society Organizations</i> | 3 Organisasi Profesi dan Serikat Buruh <i>Professional Organizations and Labor Union</i> | 5 Partai Politik <i>Political Parties</i> |
| 2 Organisasi Sosial <i>Social Organizations</i> | 4 Organisasi Kebudayaan, Olah Raga, dan Rekreasi <i>Cultural/Sport/Recreation Organizations</i> | 6 Lembaga Keagamaan <i>Religious Institutions</i> |

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Appendix

4.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2019 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by Actors, 2019 (Resouces)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs (9) |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 (2) | 2 (3) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 5 (6) | 6 (7) | |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 96.85 | 97.97 | 97.75 | 94.01 | 99.82 | 97.05 | 97.14 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 2.83 | 1.79 | 2.21 | 5.71 | 0.15 | 2.00 | 2.02 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 0.32 | 0.24 | 0.04 | 0.28 | 0.03 | 0.95 | 0.83 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 4.2 Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2019 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 4.2 Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by Actors, 2019 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 70.68 | 81.08 | 71.97 | 78.19 | 83.66 | 75.21 | 75.65 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.07 |
| 3 Transfer keluar <i>Current transfer</i> | 10.06 | 11.83 | 14.85 | 7.10 | 6.88 | 8.61 | 8.75 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 19.15 | 7.07 | 13.14 | 14.62 | 9.41 | 16.11 | 15.53 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 4.2 Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2019 (Sumber)

Appendix

Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by Actors, 2019 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 2.83 | 2.15 | 1.85 | 3.70 | 0.07 | 1.77 | 1.81 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 0.54 | 2.23 | 2.04 | 1.00 | 0.14 | 1.53 | 1.46 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfer to NPISHs</i> | 96.63 | 95.62 | 96.10 | 95.30 | 99.79 | 96.70 | 96.73 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Lampiran 4.3 Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2019 (Penggunaan)
 Appendix 4.3 Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by Actors, 2019 (Uses)

Penggunaan
 Uses

Persen
 Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|---|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 0.18 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.36 | 0.08 | 0.79 | 0.72 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | | | | | |
| Perlengkapan dan peralatan <i>Supplies and equipment</i> | 6.96 | 12.52 | 6.71 | 8.73 | 11.72 | 11.17 | 10.98 |
| Bangunan <i>Buildings</i> | 85.37 | 82.78 | 86.32 | 84.73 | 81.58 | 82.96 | 83.07 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan <i>Costs of ownership transfer on land</i> | 0.20 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | 7.29 | 4.37 | 6.84 | 6.16 | 6.60 | 5.02 | 5.17 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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4.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut Pelaku, 2019 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by Actors, 2019 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | Pelaku LNPRT/NPISHs Actors | | | | | | LNPRT <i>NPISHs</i> |
|--|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (9) |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 60.02 | 33.93 | 52.26 | 51.84 | 40.06 | 52.88 | 52.18 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 6.60 | 8.12 | 5.02 | 5.15 | 7.92 | 10.02 | 9.64 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto <i>Capital transfer, net</i> | 33.38 | 57.95 | 42.72 | 43.01 | 52.02 | 37.10 | 38.18 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

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5.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2017 (Penggunaan)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by COPNI, 2017 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara Intermediate consumption | 59.18 | 77.38 | 71.52 | 53.77 | 66.80 | 54.20 | 71.38 | 37.08 | 57.20 | 65.59 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja Compensation of employees | 22.06 | 19.04 | 21.14 | 40.01 | 27.04 | 34.78 | 23.41 | 56.96 | 31.30 | 29.75 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap Consumption of fixed capital | 18.32 | 1.19 | 5.42 | 4.59 | 5.11 | 9.33 | 4.25 | 5.19 | 9.01 | 5.45 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi Other taxes on production | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.40 | 0.37 | 0.29 | 0.34 | 0.72 | 0.53 | 0.96 | 0.41 |
| 5 Surplus usaha Operating surplus | 0.25 | 2.28 | 1.52 | 1.26 | 0.75 | 1.34 | 0.25 | 0.25 | 1.53 | 1.22 |
| Total | 100.00 | 102.42 |

COPNI (Classification of Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households):

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Perumahan Housing | 4 Pendidikan Education | 7 Partai Politik, Organisasi Buruh, dan Organisasi Profesi Political Parties, Labour and Professional Organizations |
| 2 Kesehatan Health | 5 Jaminan Sosial Social Protection | 8 Lingkungan Hidup Environmental Protection |
| 3 Rekreasi dan Kebudayaan Recreation and Culture | 6 Keagamaan Religion | 9 Jasa lainnya Services n.e.c |

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5.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2017 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by COPNI, 2017 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 99.34 | 90.04 | 94.04 | 97.73 | 98.35 | 94.66 | 99.47 | 98.79 | 97.57 | 96.18 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 0.54 | 8.20 | 5.65 | 1.87 | 1.05 | 2.30 | 0.41 | 1.07 | 2.31 | 2.66 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 0.12 | 1.76 | 0.31 | 0.40 | 0.60 | 3.04 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.12 | 1.17 |
| Total | 100.00 |

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5.2 Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2017 (Penggunaan)
Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by COPNI, 2017 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 68.05 | 81.57 | 82.99 | 88.80 | 82.97 | 75.61 | 67.27 | 83.69 | 85.12 | 75.53 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 |
| 3 <i>Transfer keluar</i> <i>Current transfers</i> | 10.41 | 6.99 | 3.90 | 5.31 | 4.89 | 7.57 | 12.61 | 6.13 | 7.99 | 10.16 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 21.54 | 11.43 | 12.97 | 5.87 | 12.13 | 16.82 | 20.00 | 10.18 | 6.89 | 14.26 |
| Total | 100.00 |

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5.2 Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2017 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by COPNI, 2017 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 0.08 | 3.03 | 1.41 | 1.11 | 0.57 | 1.16 | 0.13 | 0.23 | 1.03 | 0.96 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 0.13 | 0.22 | 2.25 | 2.30 | 0.38 | 1.61 | 2.71 | 0.44 | 0.13 | 1.59 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfers to NPISHs</i> | 99.80 | 96.75 | 96.34 | 96.59 | 99.05 | 97.23 | 97.16 | 99.33 | 98.84 | 97.45 |
| Total | 100.00 |

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5.3 Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2017 (Penggunaan)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by COPNI, 2017 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs (11) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | 1 (2) | 2 (3) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 5 (6) | 6 (7) | 7 (8) | 8 (9) | 9 (10) | |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 0.55 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.27 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.73 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perlengkapan dan peralatan Supplies and equipment | 15.16 | 13.70 | 10.28 | 7.86 | 11.58 | 9.91 | 14.06 | 6.36 | 10.06 | 11.80 |
| Bangunan Buildings | 88.00 | 99.43 | 74.63 | 57.06 | 84.02 | 71.92 | 102.06 | 46.14 | 73.01 | 85.66 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan Costs of ownership transfer on land | - | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.63 | 0.07 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | (3.70) | (13.17) | 14.96 | 34.92 | 4.22 | 17.85 | (16.22) | 47.43 | 16.25 | 1.74 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

5.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2017 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by COPNI, 2017 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 4 Tabungan neto Saving, net | 41.66 | 53.77 | 49.21 | 45.97 | 50.94 | 48.71 | 54.25 | 43.96 | 32.81 | 51.24 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap Consumption of fixed capital | 15.46 | 7.47 | 21.70 | 31.79 | 16.31 | 23.26 | 5.96 | 38.05 | 38.73 | 15.37 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto Capital transfers, net | 42.88 | 38.76 | 29.09 | 22.24 | 32.76 | 28.04 | 39.79 | 17.99 | 28.46 | 33.39 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

6.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2018 (Penggunaan)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by COPNI, 2018 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara Intermediate consumption | 57.87 | 63.46 | 74.37 | 58.99 | 63.64 | 59.50 | 71.92 | 63.49 | 61.63 | 63.78 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja Compensation of employees | 28.41 | 30.81 | 16.59 | 35.86 | 29.35 | 31.43 | 23.66 | 28.65 | 30.82 | 29.25 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap Consumption of fixed capital | 11.29 | 2.36 | 2.53 | 2.05 | 3.66 | 4.62 | 2.62 | 2.36 | 3.10 | 3.36 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi Other taxes on production | 0.19 | 0.23 | 0.24 | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.41 | 0.57 | 0.30 | 0.55 | 0.51 |
| 5 Surplus usaha Operating surplus | 2.24 | 3.13 | 6.26 | 2.43 | 2.69 | 4.03 | 1.23 | 5.20 | 3.90 | 3.11 |
| Total | 100.00 |

COPNI (Classification of Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households):

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Perumahan Housing | 4 Pendidikan Education | 7 Partai Politik, Organisasi Buruh, dan Organisasi Profesi Political Parties, Labour and Professional Organizations |
| 2 Kesehatan Health | 5 Jaminan Sosial Social Protection | 8 Lingkungan Hidup Environmental Protection |
| 3 Rekreasi dan Kebudayaan Recreation and Culture | 6 Keagamaan Religion | 9 Jasa lainnya Services n.e.c |

Lampiran
Appendix

6.1 Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2018 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by COPNI, 2018 (Resouces)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 99.40 | 96.74 | 90.50 | 98.17 | 97.49 | 95.13 | 98.62 | 95.10 | 96.47 | 96.57 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 0.50 | 3.20 | 9.18 | 1.59 | 1.59 | 2.60 | 1.01 | 4.89 | 3.44 | 2.43 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.32 | 0.24 | 0.92 | 2.27 | 0.37 | 0.01 | 0.09 | 0.99 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

6.2

Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2018 (Penggunaan)

Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by COPNI, 2018 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs (11) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 66.43 | 84.51 | 73.23 | 87.45 | 85.92 | 62.71 | 72.78 | 76.32 | 82.49 | 75.06 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.54 | 0.13 | 0.05 |
| 3 <i>Transfer keluar</i> <i>Current transfers</i> | 8.68 | 2.76 | 8.88 | 2.89 | 4.49 | 10.31 | 7.48 | 10.22 | 6.28 | 8.43 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 24.88 | 12.60 | 17.87 | 9.65 | 9.56 | 26.96 | 19.69 | 12.93 | 11.09 | 16.47 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

6.2

Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2018 (Sumber)

Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by COPNI, 2018 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT NPISHs (11) |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| | 1 (2) | 2 (3) | 3 (4) | 4 (5) | 5 (6) | 6 (7) | 7 (8) | 8 (9) | 9 (10) | |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 0.33 | 2.45 | 2.63 | 2.07 | 1.95 | 3.23 | 0.89 | 4.66 | 2.22 | 2.41 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 0.07 | 0.27 | 1.76 | 2.58 | 0.37 | 1.16 | 0.49 | 3.00 | 0.04 | 0.95 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfers to NPISHs</i> | 99.59 | 97.27 | 95.61 | 95.35 | 97.68 | 95.62 | 98.63 | 92.33 | 97.74 | 96.64 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

6.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2018 (Penggunaan)

Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by COPNI, 2018 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs (11) |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.06 | 0.08 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.14 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.74 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perlengkapan dan peralatan Supplies and equipment | 7.81 | 10.72 | 10.73 | 10.81 | 10.82 | 10.72 | 10.68 | 10.74 | 10.73 | 10.73 |
| Bangunan Buildings | 58.82 | 80.78 | 80.85 | 81.47 | 81.53 | 80.72 | 80.43 | 80.89 | 80.86 | 80.86 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan Costs of ownership transfer on land | - | - | - | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.05 | - | - | 0.06 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | 33.35 | 8.45 | 8.36 | 7.62 | 7.49 | 8.36 | 8.69 | 8.21 | 8.22 | 7.61 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

6.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2018 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by COPNI, 2018 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 64.07 | 55.43 | 54.93 | 50.06 | 49.54 | 55.93 | 58.16 | 54.61 | 54.80 | 54.85 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 9.41 | 8.14 | 8.61 | 13.20 | 13.69 | 7.66 | 5.57 | 8.92 | 8.73 | 8.69 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto <i>Capital transfers, net</i> | 26.53 | 36.43 | 36.46 | 36.74 | 36.77 | 36.40 | 36.27 | 36.48 | 36.47 | 36.46 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran **Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2019 (Penggunaan)**
Appendix **7.1** **Structure of NPISHs Production Account by COPNI, 2019 (Uses)**

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item <i>Items</i> | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | <i>NPISHs</i> |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Konsumsi antara <i>Intermediate consumption</i> | 63.25 | 64.55 | 73.17 | 55.82 | 72.61 | 63.96 | 72.29 | 64.64 | 66.65 | 64.20 |
| 2 Kompensasi tenaga kerja <i>Compensation of employees</i> | 30.78 | 30.11 | 21.13 | 38.41 | 22.16 | 29.13 | 24.14 | 30.80 | 26.88 | 29.31 |
| 3 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 3.68 | 1.93 | 1.52 | 2.44 | 2.23 | 4.27 | 2.05 | 1.07 | 2.08 | 3.68 |
| 4 Pajak lainnya atas produksi <i>Other taxes on production</i> | 0.49 | 0.42 | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.61 | 0.46 | 0.73 | 0.47 | 1.33 | 0.49 |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 1.79 | 2.98 | 3.87 | 3.03 | 2.39 | 2.17 | 0.79 | 3.01 | 3.06 | 2.32 |
| Total | 100.00 |

COPNI (Classification of Purposes of Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households):

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1 Perumahan <i>Housing</i> | 4 Pendidikan <i>Education</i> | 7 Partai Politik, Organisasi Buruh, dan Organisasi Profesi <i>Political Parties, Labour and Professional Organizations</i> |
| 2 Kesehatan <i>Health</i> | 5 Jaminan Sosial <i>Social Protection</i> | 8 Lingkungan Hidup <i>Environmental Protection</i> |
| 3 Rekreasi dan Kebudayaan <i>Recreation and Culture</i> | 6 Keagamaan <i>Religion</i> | 9 Jasa lainnya <i>Services n.e.c</i> |

Lampiran
Appendix

7.1

Struktur Neraca Produksi LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2019 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Production Account by COPNI, 2019 (Resouces)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 6 Output non-pasar Non-market output | 97.14 | 97.56 | 94.86 | 97.47 | 97.92 | 97.02 | 99.04 | 97.81 | 97.16 | 97.14 |
| 7 Output pasar Market output | 2.03 | 2.31 | 4.88 | 2.29 | 1.79 | 1.93 | 0.74 | 2.19 | 2.34 | 2.02 |
| 8 Output untuk peng. akhir sendiri Output for own final use | 0.84 | 0.12 | 0.25 | 0.24 | 0.29 | 1.05 | 0.22 | 0.01 | 0.50 | 0.83 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

7.2

Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2019 (Penggunaan)
Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by COPNI, 2019 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Pengeluaran konsumsi akhir <i>Final consumption expenditure</i> | 91.73 | 71.33 | 77.92 | 87.39 | 76.92 | 74.08 | 75.59 | 75.67 | 77.57 | 75.65 |
| 2 Pendapatan kepemilikan dibayar <i>Property income, payable</i> | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.50 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 |
| 3 Transfer keluar <i>Current transfer</i> | 0.25 | 8.96 | 6.76 | 3.88 | 16.83 | 8.64 | 8.77 | 10.15 | 13.91 | 8.75 |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 8.00 | 19.70 | 15.22 | 8.23 | 6.23 | 17.25 | 15.61 | 14.18 | 8.52 | 15.53 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

7.2

Struktur Neraca Penerimaan dan Pengeluaran LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2019 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Income and Expenditure Account by COPNI, 2019 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 5 Surplus usaha <i>Operating surplus</i> | 1.69 | 2.18 | 3.18 | 2.71 | 1.88 | 1.66 | 0.61 | 2.33 | 2.44 | 1.81 |
| 6 Pendapatan kepemilikan diterima <i>Property income, receivable</i> | 0.43 | 0.23 | 0.77 | 2.11 | 0.77 | 1.44 | 0.53 | 0.05 | 3.71 | 1.46 |
| 7 Transfer masuk <i>Current transfer to NPISHs</i> | 97.88 | 97.59 | 96.05 | 95.18 | 97.35 | 96.90 | 98.87 | 97.62 | 93.85 | 96.73 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

7.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2019 (Penggunaan)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by COPNI, 2019 (Uses)

Penggunaan
Uses

Persen
Percent

| Item Items (1) | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 1 Perubahan stok <i>Changes in inventories</i> | 0.18 | 0.34 | 0.36 | 0.19 | 0.43 | 0.81 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.37 | 0.72 |
| 2 Pembentukan modal tetap bruto <i>Gross fixed capital formation</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Perlengkapan dan peralatan <i>Supplies and equipment</i> | 9.72 | 11.67 | 11.61 | 10.54 | 10.46 | 10.96 | 11.49 | 11.76 | 10.93 | 10.98 |
| Bangunan <i>Buildings</i> | 85.47 | 82.42 | 82.50 | 79.30 | 81.66 | 83.42 | 82.93 | 82.48 | 80.92 | 83.07 |
| Biaya pengurusan lahan <i>Costs of ownership transfer on land</i> | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| 3 Penjumlahan neto <i>Net lending/borrowing</i> | 4.58 | 5.50 | 5.46 | 9.92 | 7.39 | 4.75 | 5.41 | 5.54 | 7.72 | 5.17 |
| Total | 100.00 |

Lampiran
Appendix

7.3

Struktur Neraca Modal dan Finansial LNPRT Menurut COPNI, 2019 (Sumber)
Structure of NPISHs Capital dan Financial Account by COPNI, 2019 (Resources)

Sumber
Resources

Persen
Percent

| Item Items | COPNI | | | | | | | | | LNPRT |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | NPISHs |
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | (7) | (8) | (9) | (10) | (11) |
| 4 Tabungan neto <i>Saving, net</i> | 46.17 | 55.45 | 55.13 | 50.04 | 49.69 | 52.06 | 54.59 | 55.86 | 51.92 | 52.18 |
| 5 Konsumsi barang modal tetap <i>Consumption of fixed capital</i> | 20.05 | 3.98 | 4.53 | 13.34 | 13.95 | 9.84 | 5.47 | 3.27 | 10.10 | 9.64 |
| 6 Transfer modal neto <i>Capital transfer, net</i> | 33.78 | 40.57 | 40.34 | 36.62 | 36.36 | 38.10 | 39.95 | 40.87 | 37.99 | 38.18 |
| Total | 100.00 |

DATA

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