Resource Governance Assessment

Indonesia: Revenue Management in the Minerals Sector

NOVEMBER 2026



A tool developed by

NRGI

In partnership with

POLGOV
Research Center for Politics and Government

Contents

03 What is the RGA?

04 Introduction

05 Key messages

06 Subcomponent 01: National Budget Management

10 Subcomponent 02: Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures

13 Recommendations

15 Conclusion

16 About NRGI and POLGOV

What is the RGA?

The Resource Governance Assessment (RGA) is an analytical framework developed by the Natural Resource Governance Institute to succeed the Resource Governance Index (RGI). It measures the quality of governance in the extractive sector around four components: Licensing and Taxation, Revenue Management, Socio-environmental Impacts and Energy Transition. Each component is assessed through indicators that systematically distinguish the rules (what the legal framework provides for) from practice (what the State actually implements). The RGA includes core and optional indicators. Scores range from 0 to 100.

Extractive sector components:



Licensing & Taxation



Revenue Management



Socio-Environmental Impacts



Energy Transition

2026 Indonesia RGA methodology

The data collection for the RGA was conducted from July 2025 to February 2026. Primary data (laws, regulations) were collected from official government websites (such as peraturan.bpk.go.id). Laws, regulations and policies assessed were issued between January 1999 and December 2025. External reviews were conducted by stakeholders from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (EITI-Indonesia Secretariat) and the Publish What You Pay Indonesia (PWYP-Indonesia) Secretariat.

Introduction

39 / 100

Indonesia receives an overall score of 39 out of 100 on the Revenue Management component, comprising a National Budget Management score of 56 out of 100, and a Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures score of 26 out of 100.

Indonesia has established systems that make public financial information and extractive-sector data relatively accessible. However, this progress has not been matched by equally strong arrangements for planning, monitoring and evaluating how extractive revenues are managed and allocated.

The country publishes extensive information on mineral production, government revenues and the national budget through platforms such as Minerba One Data Indonesia (MODI), the Indonesia Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) Extractive Data Portal and the Ministry of Finance's quarterly *APBN Kita*[1] report. Together, these systems provide an important foundation for public oversight of Indonesia's mineral wealth.

While the government is relatively strong in publishing data on revenue sharing between the central and subnational administrations, it provides no dedicated space for meaningful public engagement in decision-making concerning the allocation and redistribution of extractive revenues. Public information on mineral processing, refining, transformation and manufacturing remains limited, as does information on shared infrastructure. Given the government's focus on moving along the mineral value chain, clearer information on plans for these stages, their feasibility, and their potential costs and benefits is particularly important. Information is also limited on the proportion of extractive revenues invested in energy, transport, telecommunications, water and sanitation infrastructure. Overall, Indonesia's comparatively robust systems for preparing, publishing and overseeing national fiscal information are not matched by equally participatory and transparent arrangements for the use of extractive revenues.

This contrast is reflected in the country's uneven performance in these two subcomponents. Its National Budget Management score is considerably stronger than its score for Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures. This imbalance is a concern, given the finite and volatile nature of mineral revenues. Decisions about their allocation today can have long-term consequences for future public services, infrastructure provision, regional inequality, fiscal resilience and the economic legacy of depleted mineral deposits.

Indonesia's performance should also be considered in relation to the 2017 Resource Governance Index (RGI). While the results are not directly comparable because the 2017 RGI used a different methodology from the current Resource Governance Assessment, it is still worth noting that in the 2017 RGI, Indonesia's mining sector received a Revenue Management score of 76, making this one of the stronger-performing dimensions of the country's resource governance at that time. The fall in this score may reflect both changes in governance performance and the Resource Governance Assessment's broader scope and more ambitious criteria; it should therefore not be read as a direct measure of deterioration. Rather, the current assessment considers not only whether fiscal rules and information systems exist, but also whether transparency and participation allow public scrutiny of how extractive revenues are used for accountable public investment and sustainable development outcomes.

1 APBN stands for *Anggaran Pendapatan Belanja Negara* which is Indonesia's State Budget. The Ministry of Finance releases a quarterly report on the state budget called *APBN Kita*.

Key messages

Indonesia has built strong foundations for fiscal transparency and public oversight: Indonesia has developed comprehensive public information infrastructure for natural resources and public finance. MODI and the Indonesia EITI Extractive Data Portal provide important information on mineral production, resources, revenues and revenue distribution. The Ministry of Finance publishes extensive information on the national budget and its execution. Indonesia's public financial-management framework gives citizens, parliament, researchers and other stakeholders substantial information about government revenues, expenditures, deficits and debt.

The country scores higher for budget management than for use of extractive revenues: Indonesia scores **56 out of 100 for National Budget Management**, compared with **26 out of 100 for Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures**. The stronger result reflects established systems for budget preparation, fiscal reporting and public disclosure. These systems provide a foundation for further transparency reforms.

Revenues reach producing regions, but their use and impact are harder to trace: The lower score for Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures reflects a difficulty in seeing how mineral revenues are used for public investment and development outcomes. Revenue-sharing mechanisms provide a formal basis for transferring resources to producing regions, but greater transparency is needed around how these revenues are allocated and used for positive public results. This matters, because producing regions often bear the environmental and social costs of extraction, while expecting tangible economic and infrastructure benefits.

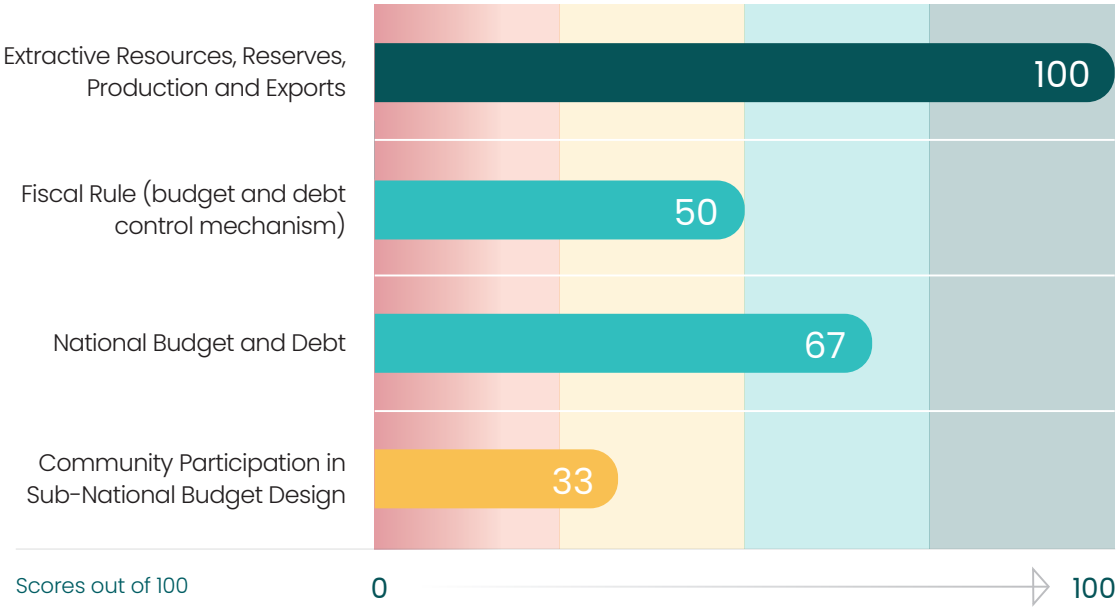
Connecting existing systems would make mineral revenues traceable from production to outcomes: Indonesia does not need to build transparency systems from scratch. The priority is to connect what already exists. Greater interoperability among MODI, the Indonesia EITI Extractive Data Portal, national APBN reporting, subnational budget information and revenue-sharing transfer systems would allow oversight along the chain from mineral production, through government revenue, transfer and expenditure, to development outcomes. SIMBARA (Sistem Informasi Mineral dan Batu Bara, or the Mineral and Coal Information System), a government information platform originally developed to monitor coal companies' fiscal compliance, has been expanded under Presidential Regulation No. 94/2025 on Integrated Digital Services for Mineral and Coal Resources to cover critical minerals such as nickel and bauxite. The 2025 regulation not only expands the system to other types of minerals but also aims to extend its traceability scope to other aspects of mineral extraction, including social and environmental impacts. However, unlike MODI, the EITI Portal and APBN Kita, SIMBARA currently has no public-facing platform through which its data can be accessed by the public.

Subcomponent 01: National Budget Management

56 / 100

Indonesia publishes extensive fiscal information, but the use of mineral revenues remains difficult to trace.

Figure 1. Detailed Score Breakdown (National Budget Management)



Although the country has established a relatively strong framework for making fiscal information publicly available, there remains scope for improving the traceability of extractive revenue information through the budget.

A comparatively mature public financial management system is in place, including established processes for preparing and approving the national budget, reporting budget execution and publishing information on government debt and fiscal performance.

This is supported by an extensive architecture for budget documentation, including the quarterly APBN, the *Nota Keuangan*[2], budget implementation documents, the Central Government Financial Report (LKPP) and regular Ministry of Finance fiscal updates.

The budget framework also extends to intergovernmental transfers, allowing observers to examine how national revenues are distributed to provinces and districts. The Ministry of Finance's regional-finance database reports individual components of revenue-sharing transfers, including natural-resource transfers from fixed fees and royalties for mineral and coal extraction. In 2023, the database indicated that East Kalimantan received approximately IDR36 trillion in mineral and coal-based royalties, alongside IDR76.3 billion in fixed-fee transfers, illustrating the potentially substantial fiscal significance of extractive revenues at the subnational level.

The assessment found that the Indonesian government publishes data on extractive resources, reserves, production and exports through publicly accessible platforms, including the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' Extractive Data Portal and the Ministry of Finance's *APBN Kita* report. For **Extractive Resources, Reserves, Production and Exports, the country scores 100 out of 100.**

Through these platforms, the government provides citizens and other stakeholders with regular information about national revenues, expenditures, deficits and financing. *APBN Kita* provides regular quarterly updates on budget execution across the year, rather than limiting disclosure to annual targets, and the Ministry of Finance publishes information on government debt and securities, supporting public understanding of fiscal risks. For example, the September 2026 report shows IDR2,055.6 trillion in state revenue, IDR2,295.7 trillion in expenditure and a deficit of 0.93 percent of GDP as of August 2026, together with information on net debt financing and transfers to regions. Detailed APBN documents go further: the 2024 revised budget, for example, identified IDR102.1 trillion of projected non-tax state revenue from mineral and coal mining, including fixed fees and royalties. This shows that extractive revenues are incorporated into established national revenue classifications.

MODI has been providing information on the mineral and coal sector since it was introduced in 2017, while the Indonesia EITI Extractive Data Portal, launched in 2024, provides information on production and revenue collection, distribution and disbursement. MODI is particularly useful for connecting information on mineral and coal production with the government's mining administration. EITI documentation notes that production data from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' monitoring systems are integrated with MODI. Indonesia's 2024 EITI Validation found that extractive revenues are recorded in the national budget and disclosed through the APBN and LKPP reports.

Revenue-sharing rules are public, but participation remains limited

However, these transparency measures do not ensure that communities can influence spending priorities or hold decision-makers accountable for the resulting public benefits. Article 116 of Law No. 1/2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments establishes the revenue-sharing arrangements for coal and mineral extraction. For production royalties generated on land and in territorial waters up to four nautical miles from the coast, 80 percent is allocated to regional governments, with shares distributed among the producing province, producing district, neighbouring districts, other districts in the province, and the district hosting processing facilities.

The law also provides for 10 percent of the allocation of revenue-sharing funds to be determined on the basis of regional government budget spending performance, measured by the Ministry of Finance Public Expenditure Review. These provisions make the distribution framework publicly accessible and provide a basis for scrutinising whether allocations follow statutory rules. Yet the availability of this information does not necessarily translate into meaningful public participation in decisions about revenue allocation and expenditure.

2 *Nota Keuangan* (Financial Note) in Indonesia's state financial system refers to the briefing document prepared by the Ministry of Finance to explain the annual State Budget.

The EITI recognises that Indonesia has improved the disclosure of subnational transfers, while also identifying challenges in public understanding of the revenue-sharing formula and civil society's capacity to verify whether allocations comply with legal requirements.

A World Bank-supported initiative implemented with Publish What You Pay Indonesia provides a concrete illustration. The project—Citizen Monitoring for Transparency and Accountability of Licensing and Revenue Management in Mining Sector—identified limited transparency and public dissemination of information on management of extractive revenue-sharing funds, alongside low community participation in planning and budgeting. In response, it promoted collaborative social accountability mechanisms, including multi-stakeholder forums through which citizens and civil society organisations could raise concerns and seek follow-up from government agencies.

This limited community participation in subnational planning and budgeting is reflected in the Resource Governance Assessment, with Indonesia scoring **33 out of 100 for Community Participation in Sub-National Budget Design**.

Fiscal rules exist, but calibration methods are not public

For **Fiscal Rule, the country scores 50 out of 100**. The assessment notes that a regulatory framework for numerical fiscal rules and monitoring compliance is in place, but found no publicly available methodologies for calculating adherence to those rules.

Mineral revenue data remain fragmented, limiting traceability and oversight

Indonesia's formal budget processes, reporting requirements and public financial disclosure mechanisms make information publicly available. However, information relevant to the extractive sector is distributed across different systems and may require users themselves to combine datasets in order to trace extractive revenues.

The current challenge is therefore less about the complete absence of information than about its integration, granularity and usability. Although information about mineral production, government revenues and public spending exists across different systems and institutions, the datasets do not always provide a straightforward, end-to-end trail from production and sales at an individual mining operation, through to regional expenditure. Such a trail should also enable clear oversight of company payments, government revenue, budget classification (central or local government level) and revenue-sharing transfers.

In contrast, the current situation of fragmented information reduces the ability of citizens, local governments and oversight bodies to identify discrepancies between mineral production, government revenue, transfers and expenditure. It can be difficult for users to answer relatively straightforward questions, such as how much revenue a particular mineral generated, how much was transferred to producing regions, what proportion was ultimately spent on infrastructure, and what outcomes resulted. For example, MODI currently provides national or commodity-level information on production; the Ministry of Finance reports non-tax state revenue and revenue-sharing transfers through its budget and regional-finance systems, and the EITI can help reconcile extractive revenue streams. However, the 2024 EITI Validation noted limitations in obtaining a complete and clear picture of the total contribution of oil, gas and mining to state revenues, including questions around the reconciliation and disaggregation of revenue figures.

Institutional boundaries also confuse the picture. Mining production and licensing information is principally managed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, while tax and budget information falls under the Ministry of Finance, and regional transfer information under the Directorate General of Fiscal Balance. These boundaries become increasingly significant as Indonesia's mineral sector assumes a greater role in the national economy. The scale of the sector is visible not only in government revenues, but also in production, exports, regional transfers and economic activity.

Data from Statistics Indonesia separately identify coal and lignite mining and metal-ore mining within the national accounts. In 2025, mining and quarrying as a whole accounted for 8.75 percent of GDP, including almost 3.5 percent from coal and lignite mining and 1.7 percent from metal-ore mining.

Better-connected data would support fiscal planning and oversight

Mineral revenues vary considerably with commodity prices, production volumes, and the tax and royalty structure. Better traceability of these revenues would help improve fiscal planning, by allowing policy-makers and the public to connect these factors with changes in non-tax state revenue, corporate taxation and revenue-sharing transfers, and to examine how resource-producing regions use these revenues. This would be particularly relevant for rapidly expanding mineral-producing regions, such as coal-producing East Kalimantan, or Morowali and other nickel-producing areas, where the relationship between extractive activity, national revenue and local public finance is increasingly significant. Greater integration of different data sources would strengthen oversight of revenue risks and help citizens assess how Indonesia's mineral wealth is converted into public resources and development outcomes.

The National Budget Management score of 56 out of 100 also reflects the gap between formal fiscal transparency and information that can be readily used for oversight of the extractive sector. The issue is not simply whether information is public, but whether it is sufficiently detailed, timely, structured and connected to support independent analysis.

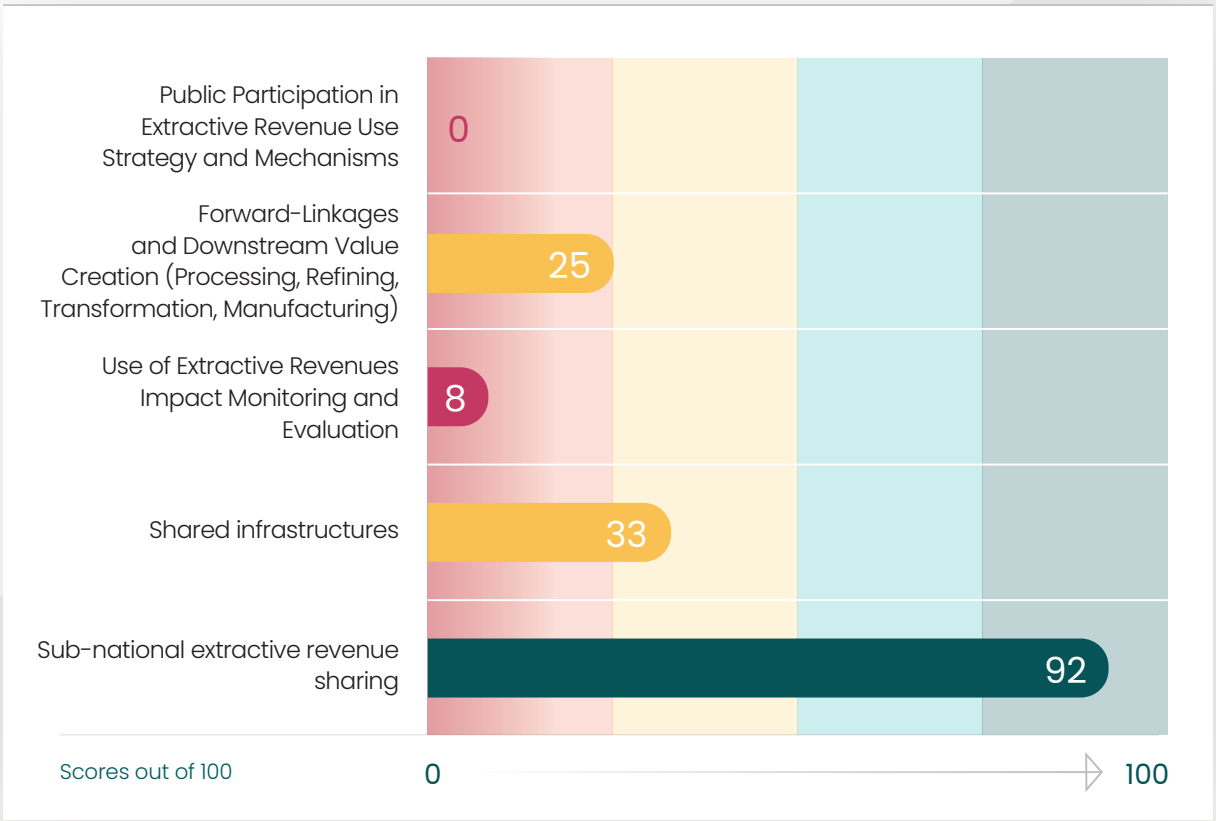
The EITI Standard emphasizes the traceability of extractive revenues to national and subnational budgets, and requires countries to explain revenues that are not recorded in the national budget. Indonesia already has the necessary institutional building blocks for such traceability, but there is a need to improve the effectiveness of existing systems by connecting them, rather than creating parallel reporting structures.

Subcomponent 02: Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures

26 / 100

Indonesia scores **26 out of 100 for Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures**, making this the weakest subcomponent of its Revenue Management assessment.

Figure 2. Detailed Score Breakdown (Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures)



Indonesia's revenue-sharing system delivers substantial transfers to producing regions

Indonesia has established a formal system for distributing resource revenues between the central and subnational governments. Under the system for revenue-sharing transfers, producing regions receive a share of revenues from extractive activities. Law No. 1/2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Regional Governments establishes the broader framework for transfers, while Ministry of Finance Regulation No. 35/2026 provides the current technical framework for managing revenue-sharing transfers and the General Allocation Fund.[3] This Regulation No. 35/2026 covers revenue-sharing transfers from oil and gas, coal and mineral extraction, forestry, geothermal energy and fisheries. It establishes procedures for calculating, allocating, disbursing, reporting and monitoring these transfers. For mineral and coal mining, revenue-sharing transfers are derived principally from fixed fees and royalties; allocations are calculated according to statutory formulas, and incorporate budget spending performance.

The existence of these mechanisms is an important strength. Revenue sharing can provide producing regions with resources to address infrastructure needs, and can compensate—at least in fiscal terms—for the negative impacts of extractive activity in particular areas. In Morowali District, a major nickel-processing centre, recorded revenue-sharing transfers from mineral and coal royalties amounted to approximately IDR439.75 billion in 2024. Public reporting makes this transfer visible. Less evident is how the funds are used, and what they achieve.

Revenue transfers are traceable, but their use and outcomes are harder to see

Indonesia's score for Use of Extractive Revenues and Infrastructures indicates that a key governance challenge lies in ensuring public accountability over how transferred revenues are allocated, what infrastructure is financed, how projects are selected and whether investments produce the intended public benefits. The current fiscal information architecture makes it relatively easy to identify how much in revenue-sharing transfers a region is entitled to and how much has been transferred.

However, it is much harder to establish a direct connection between an individual extractive-revenue transfer and the infrastructure or services it ultimately finances. The Resource Governance Assessment could not find any publicly accessible sources for this type of information. This difficulty is reflected in the 2024 EITI Validation. While Indonesia's system for subnational transfers has improved considerably, the EITI identified ongoing opportunities to clarify how planned and budgeted transfer amounts are derived from revenue-sharing formulas, and to strengthen the disaggregation of data on subnational transfers. Improvements in these areas are important because mineral-producing regions can face substantial pressure on infrastructure, public services and the environment. This necessitates significant investment to meet demand and mitigate potential harms from extraction. The large fiscal transfers producing regions receive are needed to fund such investments. Complete transparency is essential in how these transfers are allocated and spent, to ensure their effective use and that local people benefit from their region's mineral resources.

For example, in Morowali, the rapid expansion of nickel mining and processing around the Indonesia Morowali Industrial Park has occurred alongside rapid population and economic growth. This has increased demand for public infrastructure and services, including roads, water supply, housing and health care. The challenge is not only to ensure that producing regions receive a fiscal share, but to show that these resources address the infrastructure, environmental and social pressures associated with extraction, and support inclusive regional development.

3 This regulation is not included in the assessment score, because it was issued after the cut-off time for regulatory assessment.

The regional fiscal database Minerba run by the Ministry of Finance allows users to examine the allocation and actual transfer of these amounts by region and revenue type. At the national level, in 2024, the Minerba revenue-sharing transfers amounted to approximately IDR69.28 trillion, against an allocation of IDR70.71 trillion, accounting for around 98 percent of the allocation. The EITI also reports that disbursement to subnational governments recovered strongly after the COVID-19 period, reaching more than 99 percent of the allocation target by 2023.

While information on revenue transfers is relatively accessible, tracing how those funds are spent remains more difficult. For example, a user can identify the amount of mineral royalty transfers received by Morowali, but determining which specific road, water system, health facility or other infrastructure project was financed from that revenue requires moving from the national transfer database into the local government budget, budget implementation documents, procurement information and financial reporting systems—a more complex and cumbersome process.

Long-term planning must reflect uncertain mineral revenues

Infrastructure investment funded by mineral revenues can create benefits beyond the life of a mine by supporting economic diversification and public welfare after production declines. In Morowali, for example, roads, electricity, water supply and other basic infrastructure serve surrounding communities and non-mining economic activity. In East Kalimantan, where coal extraction has generated substantial fiscal revenues, infrastructure investment could similarly play a role in supporting economic activity beyond coal.

However, mineral revenues can vary with commodity prices, production and revenue-sharing adjustments, complicating medium-term infrastructure planning. A region that experiences a temporary increase in mineral revenue may have greater fiscal space in one budget year, but cannot necessarily assume that the same level of revenue will persist.

Greater disclosure by the government of multi-year revenue assumptions, project commitments and actual expenditure would therefore make it easier to assess whether local governments are managing these revenues sustainably. It is important that revenue-sharing funds received are used to convert temporary and potentially volatile revenues into durable productive assets and improved public services.

Conversely, weak planning or limited oversight can result in fragmented projects, low-value spending or infrastructure that does not adequately respond to local development needs. A particularly important issue is the possibility of a mismatch between the infrastructure required by rapidly expanding extractive activity and the infrastructure funded through the ordinary regional budget. A new mining or smelting development may generate demand for roads, drainage, clean water, waste management, health facilities and housing faster than local government planning and budgeting cycles can respond. In such circumstances, high expenditure does not necessarily demonstrate effective investment. Public reporting would be more useful if it allowed citizens to assess not only how much was spent, but also the project location, intended beneficiaries, procurement method, implementation status, completion status and, where relevant, the relationship between the investment and the pressures generated by extractive activity.

Indonesia's sovereign investment agency, Danantara, has identified downstream mineral processing as an investment priority. In February 2026, it launched six downstreaming projects with a combined investment value of approximately IDR126 trillion. Their funding includes dividends from state-owned enterprises, making these investment decisions relevant to the management of public wealth.

These projects could help Indonesia capture more value from its minerals and create employment. However, to allow effective oversight and ensure accountability, clear reporting is needed on funding sources, investment risks and returns, and the benefits for producing regions.

Recommendations

Indonesia has already established many of the institutions and information systems needed for stronger extractive revenue governance. The priority is now to connect and deepen these systems so that information on extractive revenues can be more effectively traced, from production and collection through to budgeting, transfers, expenditure and ultimately public outcomes. This is particularly important as Indonesia advances its value addition and downstreaming agenda, and seeks to ensure that the economic benefits of mineral processing translate into lasting public value.

Connect mineral revenue and fiscal information, and continue budget and debt transparency

The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and EITI Indonesia should develop interoperable systems that allow users to trace major mineral revenue streams, from production and sales through government revenue collection, national budgeting and subnational transfers. This should be supported by the establishment of common data identifiers and reporting standards across MODI, the EITI and public financial-management systems. Alongside better integration of mineral-sector and fiscal data, the Ministry of Finance should continue the regular publication of APBN, budget execution and debt information through its quarterly APBN Kita report and related platforms.

Improve transparency and comparability of revenue-sharing transfers

Extractive-sector revenues should be easier to identify within broader fiscal reporting, allowing users to distinguish resource-related revenues from other government revenues. The Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Home Affairs, and provincial and district governments should build on existing transparency initiatives such as the EITI, and explore expanding SIMBARA to publish clear information on extractive revenues transferred to subnational governments. This should include details of their allocation, timing and execution. The government should also establish a standard public reporting template for use of resource revenue-sharing funds, to make information on how they are used more consistent and comparable across jurisdictions.

Make it easier to track infrastructure spending linked to mineral revenues

Subnational governments, the Ministry of National Development Planning, and the Ministry of Finance should improve public reporting on how extractive revenue transfers are allocated and used, including for infrastructure investments. Project-level information should include location, budget, implementation status, contractor, completion status and expenditure, allowing citizens and oversight institutions to follow the flow of extractive revenues from transfers to specific public investments.

Strengthen long-term planning and evaluation of investments from extractive revenues

National and subnational governments should ensure that extractive revenues are incorporated into medium- and long-term public investment planning, rather than treated primarily as a source of annual fiscal resources. Major infrastructure projects financed through significant extractive revenues should be required to disclose their expected development outcomes, as well as post-completion results. This would help shift the focus from the amount of revenue spent to the public value generated—including whether investments support economic diversification and deliver lasting benefits for producing regions.

Improve oversight and public accountability for mineral revenue use

The Supreme Audit Agency, Parliament, local legislatures and civil society should use integrated production, revenue, transfer and expenditure data to strengthen audit and legislative oversight. The government should continue to improve platforms such as the EITI Extractive Data Portal and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' MODI to allow oversight bodies to compare mineral production, revenues, transfers and expenditure across producing regions. These platforms would help identify discrepancies, assess how resource revenues are used, and strengthen scrutiny of public spending in mineral-producing areas. The government should strengthen opportunities for communities to participate in budget planning through the existing community-based development planning assembly (Musyawarah Perencanaan Pembangunan, or Musrenbang) process. All relevant government institutions should build on the country's existing transparency mechanisms. This would help citizens understand not only how much Indonesia earns from its mineral resources, but also how those revenues contribute to public investment, infrastructure and long-term development.

Conclusion

From transparency to traceability

Indonesia has built foundations for transparent management of public resources. Extractive-sector, budget, fiscal and debt information is now routinely disclosed, providing a strong platform for the next stage of reform.

However, important challenges remain. The firm foundations reflected in Indonesia's National Budget Management score are not matched by an equally robust ability to demonstrate how extractive revenues are used for public investment and development outcomes. The priority is not simply more disclosure, but linking different data sources, so that information is connected, comparable and usable across national and subnational extractive-sector public-finance systems.

Connecting extractive-sector data with national and subnational public financial information would allow citizens and oversight institutions to follow mineral revenues from production and collection through budget allocation, expenditure, infrastructure and development outcomes.

For a country pursuing mineral downstreaming and long-term economic transformation, stronger traceability can help Indonesia turn mineral wealth into public assets, services and opportunities that endure beyond the life of individual mining projects.

About NRGI

The Natural Resource Governance Institute is an independent, non-profit organization that supports informed, inclusive decision-making about natural resources and the energy transition. We partner with reformers in government and civil society to design and implement just policies based on evidence and the priorities of citizens in resource-rich developing countries.

Natural Resource Governance Institute

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The Research Center for Politics and Government (PolGov) is a research body under the management of Department of Politics and Government, Faculty of Social and Political Science, University of Gadjah Mada. PolGov has experience in research, community empowerment, and politics and government advocacy.

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