**Reducing Fuel Subsidies to Finance the Chronic Deficits of the UHC in Indonesia**

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Non communicable diseases in Indonesia has been taking about 60% of lives in the last decades in Indonesia. To anticipated the growing NCDs and to prevent people from impoverished, Indonesia launched integrated health coverage by establishing the National health Insurance Scheme (Known as JKN) in 2014. Currently the JKN covers more than 205 million people, about 75% of the 266 million people. The single payer JKN is now the biggest UHC under a single database in term of population coverage. Despite increasing utilization of the JKN benefits, protecting ten of millions of people from impoverishments, the JKN has been suffering from five year consecutive deficits. Poor and inclining toward more political considerations in setting the contributions, the JKN is struggling to ensure sustainability. Last year, the Government fill the financial gaps from cigarette tax income stimulating debates about financing NCDs via sin-tax. About 30% of the JKN spending has been for NCDs. Many believe that NCDs will put more burden to the Indonesian UHC. The Indonesian UHC has been suffering from five consecutive deficits. Financing for the deficits becomes big debates recently. Many argue that Indonesia has not adequate fiscal capacity. However, the author found that it has been malfunction of public policy in Indonesian public finance policy. For example subsidies for oil, gas and electricities in 2019 reach IDR 157 Trillion while the government subsidy to cover 107 million low income people is only IDR 29.5 Trillion, or about 15%. Who are the users of oil and gas subsidies? Not the low income. This mistargetting of the public fund should be corrected inspite of strong political opposition. In addition, increasing contributions are also a viable options given that the economic growths have been quite good at more 5% annually in the last five years. At the same time, contributions rates have not been increased. Lastly, sin-tax from cigarettes potentially could increase the UHC fund with more than IDR 50 Trillion. All of those viable options can be done if the Government has a political will.