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INTEGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) INTO THE 2025-2045 NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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Abstract: This study examines the process and challenges of integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into Indonesia's Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045. Using a literature review and content analysis approach, the research highlights how the national development vision aligns with sustainability principles and SDG indicators. The findings indicate that although progress has been made in integrating SDGs, major challenges include *harmonization of indicators, data availability across regions, and institutional capacity at central and local levels. Strategic recommendations include enhancing local government capacity, improving data quality, strengthening private sector partnerships, and fostering sustainable financing innovations to ensure comprehensive achievement of SDG targets by 2045. Strong political commitment and coordinated efforts among stakeholders are essential for effective integration and sustainable development in Indonesia.*

Keywords: *SDGs integration, Government capacity, National data, Partnerships, Sustainable financing*

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INTRODUCTION

The *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) are a global agreement adopted by all member states of the United Nations (UN) in 2015 as a continuation of *the Millennium Development Goals* (MDGs). The SDGs contain 17 goals, 169 targets, and more than 230 indicators designed to address global challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, and the improvement of welfare and peace (United Nations, 2015). As a global development agenda that will remain in effect until 2030, the SDGs require countries to commit to integrating them into their national development policies and plans.

Indonesia is one of the countries that actively mainstreams the SDGs into its short, medium, and long-term development plans. This is in line with the mandate of Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, which emphasizes the importance of synchronizing the national development vision with global commitments. The Indonesian government has incorporated the principles of sustainable development into various planning documents such as the 2015-2019 RPJMN () and the 2020-2024 RPJMN, and strengthened the implementation framework through Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017 on the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2017).

Entering the next long-term planning period, namely the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045, the integration of SDGs has become increasingly strategic. The RPJPN 2025-2045 serves as the direction for Indonesia's development towards *the 2045 Golden Indonesia Vision*: a sovereign, advanced, just, and sustainable country. In order to realize this vision, SDG dimensions such as improving human quality, inclusive economic development, environmental sustainability, and good governance must be systematically integrated into long-term development planning (Bappenas, 2023).

However, the integration of SDGs into the RPJPN still faces various challenges, ranging from indicator harmonization, data availability, cross-sector coordination, to institutional capacity in implementing the sustainable development agenda. Therefore, a study on how the SDGs are integrated into the 2025-2045 National Development Plan is important to ensure that Indonesia's development direction remains relevant to global dynamics and national needs.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a library research method that focuses on examining various written sources related to the integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in national development planning. This method was chosen because the study is conceptual and relies on the analysis of official documents and relevant scientific literature. The secondary data sources used include the 2025-2045 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) document, the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), Presidential Regulations related to the implementation of SDGs, SDG progress reports published by the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, and international documents such as The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by the United Nations. In addition, books, journal articles, and previous studies were also used as references to strengthen the theoretical and analytical basis.

Data analysis in this study was conducted through content analysis to identify and interpret the alignment between the goals, principles, and indicators of the SDGs () with the direction of Indonesia's long-term development policy. Through this technique, the researchers explored the extent to which the elements of the SDGs are reflected in the vision, mission, policy direction, and priority objectives of the 2025-2045 RPJPN. This approach enabled the compilation of findings based on a systematic review of the literature, so that the results of the study could provide a clear picture of the level of SDG integration in national development planning.

RESULTS

The results of the literature review show that the integration of SDGs in the 2025-2045 RPJPN has been carried out through the alignment of the long-term development vision with the principles of sustainability. The government emphasizes that development towards *Indonesia Emas 2045* does not only focus on economic growth, but also on improving human quality and environmental sustainability. A number of SDG indicators that have been evaluated until 2023 show that around 62% of national indicators have achieved their targets, which shows real progress, especially in the pillars of environment, governance, and economy. This achievement is an important basis for formulating the direction of the RPJPN policy so that it remains consistent with global commitments to sustainable development. However, this success also requires further review of indicators

that have not yet reached their targets so that SDG integration can be more comprehensive in the long-term planning document.

An analysis of the planning document shows that most of the SDGs are directly related to the priority objectives of the 2025-2045 RPJPN. Key goals such as poverty eradication, improving the quality of education, inclusive economic growth, and strengthening sustainable infrastructure have been translated into national development policy directions. This integration is evident in the alignment between the SDGs agenda and the long-term development focus, particularly on improving the quality of human resources, competitive economic transformation, and environmental preservation. However, some technical goals, such as sustainable consumption and production or marine ecosystem management, still require more detailed elaboration so that they can be measured and monitored consistently within the RPJPN framework. This shows that the integration of the SDGs has been relatively successful, but still needs improvement, especially in terms of harmonizing indicators and monitoring mechanisms at the national level.

DISCUSSION

Although the integration of SDGs into national planning documents has shown progress, its implementation still faces a number of significant challenges. One of the main obstacles is the lack of synchronization between SDG indicators and national development indicators used in the RPJPN, which complicates the process of comprehensive monitoring and evaluation of achievements. In addition, the uneven availability of data between regions and differences in institutional capacity at the central and regional levels are obstacles to ensuring consistent implementation. Another challenge is the need for more effective coordination between ministries, agencies, and non-governmental stakeholders so that all SDG goals can be operationalized into concrete programs. These factors indicate that although normative integration is strong, the success of its implementation is highly dependent on strengthening governance, data systems, and cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms.

The integration of SDGs into the 2025-2045 RPJPN has strategic implications for the direction of Indonesia's development over the next two decades. By adopting the principle of sustainability as the foundation for planning, the government seeks to ensure that economic development does not sacrifice environmental quality or social welfare. This approach also encourages the strengthening of governance that is more transparent, data-driven, and results-oriented. In addition, the integration of SDGs provides a clearer

framework for addressing global challenges such as climate change, social inequality, and technological transformation, so that the resulting policies are able to adapt to the ever-evolving global dynamics. However, the sustainability of this integration requires consistent political commitment, adequate funding, and synergy between the government, the business world, and the community to ensure the achievement of comprehensive and sustainable development goals by 2045.

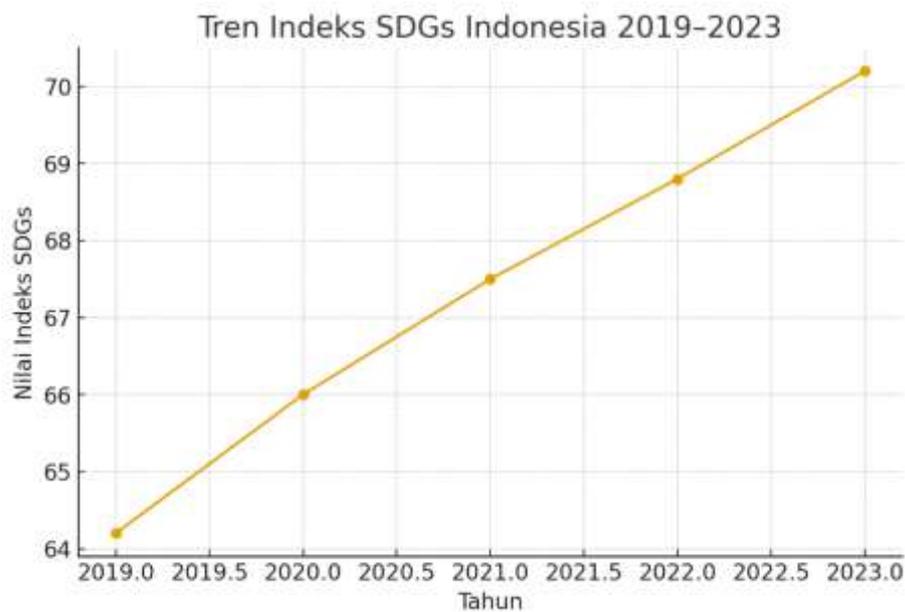


Figure 1.0 Trend curve of Indonesia's SDGs index for the period 2019-2023

The trend curve of Indonesia's SDGs index for the 2019-2023 period shows a consistent increase from 64.2 to 70.2, indicating aggregate progress in achieving sustainable development goals. The relatively stable annual increase shows that the integration of SDG programs into national policy is on the right track. However, this linear upward trend also implies that the pace of progress is still not fast enough to meet the full SDG 2030 targets, given that several indicators, especially from the social pillar, are still "off-track." Therefore, the 2025-2045 RPJPN needs to adopt a more adaptive data-based approach, focusing interventions on stagnant indicators so that the upward trend in the index is not only aggregate but also evenly distributed across all pillars.

One important aspect of the successful integration of the SDGs into the 2025-2045 RPJPN is the readiness of the national data system, which forms the basis for measuring indicator achievement. To date, several SDG indicators still face data availability constraints, especially at the regional and village levels. These limitations mean that some targets cannot be analyzed consistently each year. To support long-term

implementation, the government needs to strengthen the National SDGs Information System (SDGs Dashboard) through cross-ministerial data integration, the use of statistical estimation methods for indicators that are difficult to measure, and capacity building for local governments in data collection and reporting. Strengthening this data system is crucial so that policy in the RPJPN can be evaluated based on strong evidence and not just assumptions or macro projections.

The role of the private sector is one of the main determinants of the success of SDG integration in the 2025-2045 RPJPN, as the majority of national development investment actually comes from the business world. In this context, companies contribute not only through direct investment, but also through technological innovation, strengthening sustainable supply chains, and implementing environmentally friendly and inclusive business practices. ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) programs, which are now increasingly being implemented in Indonesia, serve as an important bridge between business interests and the achievement of SDGs. In addition, public-private partnerships (PPPs) play a strategic role in overcoming the limitations of state funding for priority sectors such as renewable energy, green infrastructure, health, and education. By positioning the private sector as a development partner, the integration of SDGs into the RPJPN becomes more operational and has the potential to deliver tangible impacts, supported by the financial resources, innovation, and strong managerial capacity of the business world.

Although the private sector has a major role in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs, the effectiveness of this contribution is highly dependent on the capacity of local governments as the spearhead of implementation in the field. Many regions still face gaps in their planning, coordination, and management capabilities in partnerships with the business world, so that opportunities for integrating the SDGs into local projects are often not optimally utilized. In addition, differences in governance quality, regional regulatory readiness, and data availability cause SDG implementation to be uneven across regions. In the context of the 2025-2045 RPJPN, strengthening regional capacity is crucial so that collaboration with the private sector can truly produce development impacts that are in line with SDG targets. Central-regional planning harmonization also needs to be strengthened so that private investment can be directed towards local development priorities that have strategic value and long-term sustainability.

Based on long-term policy directions and various dynamics in the current implementation of the SDGs, projections for SDG achievement in 2045 indicate that

Indonesia has a great opportunity to achieve most of its sustainable development targets, especially if integration into the 2025-2045 RPJPN is consistent and supported by regional strengthening and strategic partnerships with the private sector. The upward trend in the SDG index in recent years is a positive sign, but full achievement still requires special acceleration on social and governance indicators that are still lagging behind. By addressing regional capacity gaps, expanding green investments, and optimizing digital innovation for development monitoring, Indonesia has the potential to enter the 2045 era as a developed country that not only has strong economic growth but also inclusive and sustainable development quality. Thus, the integration of SDGs into the RPJPN is not merely a technocratic strategy but the foundation for Indonesia's Golden Age 2045 vision.

CONCLUSION

The integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the 2025-2045 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) is a strategic step that ensures Indonesia's development direction remains in line with global sustainability principles. The results of the discussion show that although Indonesia's SDG index continues to improve, achievements at the indicator level still vary between pillars, especially in the social aspect, which requires significant acceleration. The implementation of this integration also depends heavily on the readiness of the national data system and the capacity of local governments, which are the main implementers in the field.

The private sector has proven to be an important component in promoting sustainable investment through ESG initiatives and public-private partnerships, but the effectiveness of its contribution remains determined by the quality of coordination with local governments. If various implementation challenges can be overcome, including regional capacity gaps, the need for data harmonization, and interregional disparities, Indonesia has a great opportunity to achieve most of the SDG targets by 2045. With consistent policy support, strengthened governance, and development innovation, the integration of SDGs into the 2025-2045 RPJPN will be an important foundation for the realization of an inclusive, resilient, and sustainable Golden Indonesia.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of the study, there are several recommendations that need to be considered to strengthen the integration of SDGs in the 2025-2045 RPJPN. First, the government needs to increase the capacity of local governments as the main implementers of SDGs through technical training, mentoring, and harmonization of planning and reporting systems between the central and regional governments. Second, the quality of

SDG data must be improved by strengthening the Ministry of National Development Planning's () cross-ministerial data integration and optimizing the National SDG Information System, including the use of estimation methods for indicators that are difficult to measure. Third, private sector involvement needs to be continuously encouraged through clear incentive mechanisms, such as tax breaks for sustainable projects and ease of licensing for green investments, while strengthening the public-private collaboration framework. Fourth, the government needs to prioritize accelerating programs in social pillars that are still lagging behind, particularly those related to poverty, health, education, and regional disparities, using an evidence-based approach to ensure more effective interventions. Finally, innovation in sustainable development financing is needed through schemes such as green bonds, blended finance, and multilateral partnerships to ensure adequate and sustainable funding in achieving the SDGs targets by 2045.

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