



Financial Services Authority (OJK) & Banking Regulations Update

The following is a list of the new Financial Services Authority (OJK) & banking regulations.

All regulations are available in Indonesian.

New Financial Services Authority (OJK) Regulations

1. Regulation : [POJK 11/2025](#)
Date : 6 May 2025
Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggaraan Usaha Lembaga Penjamin
Title (English) : Operation of Guarantor Institutions

Summary

Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) Number 11 of 2025 on the Operation of Guarantee Institutions governs the organization and conduct of guarantee business activities in Indonesia. This regulation establishes comprehensive provisions covering licensing, institutional structure, capital requirements, business operations, governance, risk management, reporting, supervision, and sanctions. It applies to both conventional and Sharia-based guarantee institutions. The regulation defines the types of guarantor institutions authorized to operate, including entities providing guarantees for financing, trade transactions, or project implementation, either as their main or supporting business. It outlines the requirements for obtaining a business license, such as minimum paid-up capital, ownership structure, and submission of a business plan. Institutions must also meet the fit and proper test criteria for key personnel and establish adequate internal governance systems. POJK 11/2025 specifies the forms of guarantees that may be offered, including surety bonds, counter-guarantees, and re-guarantees. Institutions are required to implement sound risk management frameworks, maintain prudential ratios, and ensure effective internal controls. They must also submit periodic reports on financial and operational performance and comply with supervision and inspection procedures conducted by the OJK. The regulation also governs corporate actions such as mergers, consolidations, acquisitions, and conversions, setting out conditions for their execution, including the need for prior approval and post-transaction obligations. For Sharia-based guarantee institutions, compliance with Sharia financial principles is additionally required. Lastly, this POJK includes transitional provisions to allow existing institutions to adjust to the new regulatory framework, and it prescribes administrative sanctions for non-compliance—ranging from written warnings to license revocation.

2. Regulation : [POJK 10/2025](#)
Date : 6 May 2025
Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 1/POJK.05/2017 tentang Perizinan Usaha dan Kelembagaan Lembaga Penjamin
Title (English) : Amendment to the Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 1/POJK.05/2017 on Business Licensing and Institutional Aspects of Guarantor Institutions

Summary

The revision in this regulation strengthens institutional resilience within Indonesia's guarantee sector by adjusting minimum capital requirements based on operational scope: national level guarantors must now hold at least IDR 250 billion in paid in capital, provincial level institutions IDR 100 billion, and regency/municipality institutions IDR 50 billion. Sharia based and reinsurance guarantors are required to maintain a minimum paid in capital of IDR 500 billion, ensuring financial robustness across diverse legal and operational frameworks. Moreover, the regulation expands the operational reach of provincial guarantor companies (Jamkrida), permitting them to extend services to adjacent areas lacking existing provincial guarantors after obtaining OJK approval. This provision supports equitable distribution of guarantee services, particularly in underserved regions, while enforcing strict compliance to prevent overlapping jurisdictions. The regulation also strengthens governance by prohibiting the use of capital sourced from loans, illicit funds, money laundering, terrorism financing, or proliferation activities, mandating transparency and ethical funding practices. All new guarantor institutions are now required to appoint a Controlling Shareholder to oversee strategic direction and ensure accountability in governance structures. These enhanced licensing,

capital, and operational requirements are designed to foster a healthier, more credible guarantee industry capable of supporting economic development, including the growth of small and medium enterprises. The changes reflect OJK's strategy to align regulatory frameworks with evolving market dynamics and global best practices, safeguarding financial stability and consumer trust in the guarantee ecosystem.

3. Regulation : [POJK 9/2025](#)

Date : 6 May 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Dematerialisasi Efek Bersifat Ekuitas dan Pengelolaan Aset yang Tidak Diklaim di Pasar Modal

Title (English) : Dematerialization of Equity Securities and Management of Unclaimed Assets in the Capital Market

Summary

This regulation introduces significant changes to the Indonesian capital market by mandating the dematerialization of equity securities and establishing a framework for managing unclaimed assets. Under this regulation, all public companies must issue equity and debt securities in a scripless form, and existing physical share certificates must be converted to electronic form within five years of the regulation's enactment. The decree clarifies that the dematerialization process involves shareholders returning physical certificates to share registrars or issuers, who then validate ownership and facilitate the electronic transfer of holdings. Following the dematerialization period, trading in physical shares is prohibited, except for specific cases such as inheritance or judicial directives, thus enhancing market integrity and liquidity. The regulation ensures transparency by requiring registrars or issuers to announce the process publicly whether on stock exchange and company websites, in OJK platforms, and/or by registered mail, twice annually until the conversion deadline. Additionally, the regulation defines clear procedures for handling unclaimed assets. Physical shares not dematerialized and those left unclaimed after five years are to be recorded in custodial accounts and declared as unclaimed assets through an application to the OJK. Custodian institutions must also identify inactive accounts with no transactions over five years, send confirmation requests twice annually, and, if disregarded or denied, apply for these assets to be declared unclaimed. Unclaimed assets may include shares, funds, or other capital market instruments whose ownership cannot be verified. These are managed by parties appointed by the OJK for up to 30 years, safeguarding investor rights by allowing legitimate owners or their heirs to reclaim assets. If no claim is made within that time, the assets may be transferred to industry funds to support capital market development. This comprehensive framework modernizes securities processing, enhances market transparency, and provides legal mechanisms for addressing dormant assets.

4. Regulation : [POJK 8/2025](#)

Date : 25 April 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penerbitan Daftar Efek Syariah dan Daftar Efek Syariah Luar Negeri

Title (English) : Issuance of the Sharia Securities List and Foreign Sharia Securities List

Summary

Financial Services Authority Regulation (POJK) 8 of 2025 establishes a unified regulatory framework for Shariah-compliant securities in Indonesia, encompassing both domestic and foreign Shariah securities. It establishes clear definitions for Shariah securities, Shariah principles in the capital market, and the parties entitled to issue Shariah security lists, based on fatwas from the National Shariah Council and aligned with Indonesia's strengthened financial legislation. Prior frameworks have been replaced by this regulation to accommodate shifts in market dynamics and support growth in Shariah investment products.

Notably, it mandates stricter Shariah finance ratios: banks and issuers must phase in compliance with a new cap of 33% total interest-bearing debt to total assets and reduce non-Shariah income to no more than 5% of total revenues. These targets are intended to be achieved gradually over a period of ten years for debt ratios with immediate effect on income limits. The regulation expands issuer eligibility, allowing additional institutions beyond traditional Shariah investment managers to operate as Shariah security issuers, subject to OJK approval. Comprehensive provisions outline the registration process, required documentation, and competency standards for firms issuing foreign Shariah securities, including a mandatory management statement and qualifications tied to knowledge of Shariah market principles. This reform also implements enhanced disclosure requirements: issuers and public companies must provide Shariah-compliance information as part of their periodic financial reporting, and themselves are held accountable for the accuracy of this data. The regulation authorizes OJK to issue Shariah lists in multiple cycles during the year and governs their composition from both domestic and foreign markets. With the issuance of POJK 8/2025, all previous regulations on Shariah security listings have been revoked.

5. Regulation : [10/SEOJK.04/2025](#)

Date : 5 June 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penyampaian Laporan Kepemilikan atau Setiap Perubahan Kepemilikan Saham Perusahaan Terbuka dan Laporan Aktivitas Menjaminkan Saham Perusahaan Terbuka Secara Elektronik

Title (English) : Electronic Submission of Reports on Share Ownership or Changes in Share Ownership of Public Companies and Reports on Share Pledging Activities of Public Companies

Summary

This Financial Services Authority Circular Letter requires specific stakeholders such as directors, commissioners, controlling shareholders, and individuals or entities acquiring, transferring, or pledging five percent or more of voting shares in a publicly listed company, to submit electronic reports on share ownership changes or pledge activities. These electronic submissions must be made within three business days of the transaction, with reporting possible via authorized electronic systems managed by designated providers. The Letter designates the Indonesia Central Securities Depository (KSEI) as the official provider of both the reporting and publication systems. KSEI is responsible for receiving data from the obligated parties, securely transmitting these reports to the Financial Services Authority (OJK) for regulatory oversight and forwarding information to the stock exchange for ongoing public disclosure. To ensure system integrity, KSEI must implement robust security measures, maintain audit trails, enable redundancy through backup data centers in Indonesia, and retain submitted reports for at least five years. Any system enhancements or changes also require prior notification to the OJK. Provisions are also made for exceptional circumstances such as natural disasters, technical failures, or system upgrades that disrupt normal electronic reporting channels. In such cases, the OJK will publicly declare the disruption, and affected parties may temporarily submit reports directly to the OJK via email or electronic documents. Once the electronic system is restored, parties are required to resubmit the reports within five working days. This mechanism ensures continuity in regulatory compliance while accommodating unforeseen disruptions. By mandating timely electronic reporting and establishing a centralized, secure platform for both submission and public disclosure, the circular facilitates enhanced transparency around significant shareholding adjustments. It strengthens OJK's capacity to monitor insider movements and share pledges, thereby promoting market integrity and investor protection in Indonesia's capital market.

6. Regulation : [9/SEOJK.03/2025](#)

Date : 26 May 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penerapan Fungsi Audit Intern Bagi Bank Perekonomian Rakyat dan Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah

Title (English) : Implementation of the Internal Audit Function for Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks

Summary

Technical guidance to ensure the effective application of internal audit functions in these institutions is provided in this circular. This regulation serves as an implementing provision of POJK 15 of 2023, which governs the broader framework for the governance and internal control systems of BPR and BPRS. The regulation outlines the responsibilities, structure, and scope of the internal audit function, which must be independent and objective, reporting directly to the Board of Commissioners. Internal audits are expected to support the achievement of bank objectives by evaluating and improving the effectiveness of governance, risk management, and internal control processes. The internal audit unit must be appropriately staffed with personnel possessing the competence and integrity required to carry out audit assignments. This regulation further defines the internal audit charter, audit planning and implementation, audit reporting and follow-up, as well as quality assurance and improvement programs. The internal audit unit is expected to develop a risk-based annual audit plan and communicate it to the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners. Audits must be conducted in accordance with internal audit standards applicable to the banking sector, and the results should be reported systematically to ensure transparency and accountability. Banks are required to submit periodic reports on the implementation of internal audits to the Financial Services Authority through the OJK Reporting System. The regulation emphasizes the role of internal audit in strengthening bank governance, aligning it with principles of prudence and sound banking practices. Through this circular, OJK aims to enhance the resilience and operational integrity of BPR and BPRS by ensuring that the internal audit function is well-established and effectively executed.

7. Regulation : [8/SEOJK.03/2025](#)

Date : 26 May 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penerapan Fungsi Kepatuhan Bagi Bank Perekonomian Rakyat dan Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah

Title (English) : Implementation of the Compliance Function for Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks

Summary

This circular provides technical guidelines to support the implementation of the compliance function as mandated by OJK Regulation Number 15 of 2023. This compliance function is a core part of good governance and internal control, aimed at ensuring that BPR and BPRS operate in accordance with prevailing laws, regulations, and ethical standards. The regulation mandates each bank to establish a dedicated compliance function that is independent from operational units and capable of objectively overseeing the bank's adherence to legal and regulatory obligations. This function must be led by a compliance officer with the qualifications and authority necessary to monitor and evaluate internal procedures, identify potential regulatory risks, and ensure the bank's business activities remain within the legal framework. The duties of the compliance function include formulating internal policies that are aligned with external regulations, reviewing and providing input on new product proposals and significant transactions, and assessing the bank's exposure to legal and compliance risks. It is also tasked with developing compliance awareness among employees through guidance, socialization, and training programs. The compliance officer is required to submit periodic reports on compliance implementation to the board of directors and board of commissioners and to deliver reports to OJK through the designated electronic reporting system. These reports cover assessments of regulatory compliance, identified violations, mitigation actions taken, and recommendations for improvement.

8. Regulation : [7/SEOJK.05/2025](#)
- Date : 19 May 2025
- Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggaraan Produk Asuransi Kesehatan
- Title (English) : Implementation of Health Insurance Products

Summary

This regulation outlines standards to ensure that health insurance products are managed with transparency, fairness, and the protection of policyholders' interests. This circular regulates the structure and classification of health insurance products, distinguishing between individual and group policies as well as between products with or without investment features. It sets requirements for the content of insurance contracts, including the scope of benefits, coverage exclusions, claim procedures, waiting periods, and premium payments. Insurance companies are required to formulate clear, accurate, and comprehensive policy documents that can be easily understood by consumers. Health insurance products must comply with actuarial principles, and insurers are required to apply proper risk assessment, underwriting, and pricing mechanisms. The regulation also mandates the use of reliable health service provider networks and requires insurers to ensure that access to medical services and claims settlement is efficient and timely. For products that combine insurance with investment, companies must ensure that the investment portion is separated and that the risks associated with it are fully disclosed to policyholders. For sharia-compliant products, insurance operators must also adhere to sharia principles in managing contributions, benefits, surplus underwriting, and investment returns. Insurance providers are required to report periodically to the OJK, including details of product performance, claims ratios, customer complaints, and product adjustments. They are also obligated to conduct internal reviews and product testing before launching or modifying products to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and customer protection standards.

9. Regulation : [6/SEOJK.04/2025](#)
- Date : 26 May 2025
- Title (Indonesian) : Pedoman Pelaporan dan Kontrak Penerimaan dan Pemberian Pinjaman Reksa Dana
- Title (English) : Guidelines for Reporting and Contractual Arrangements on Fund Borrowing and Lending by Mutual Funds

Summary

This 6/SEOJK.04/2025 on Guidelines for Reporting and Contractual Arrangements on Fund Borrowing and Lending by Mutual Funds establishes technical provisions for the implementation, documentation, and reporting of loan transactions involving mutual funds, in accordance with OJK Regulation Number 27 of 2023. This regulation aims to enhance transparency, accountability, and risk management in mutual fund operations that involve borrowing and lending activities. The circular mandates that Investment Managers must report fund borrowing and lending transactions to the Financial Services Authority through the designated electronic system. Reports must be submitted periodically and contain detailed information including the identity of the parties involved, the purpose of the transaction, the amount, interest rates or equivalent costs, terms of the agreement, and any collateral or guarantees involved. Reporting is required for both conventional and sharia-compliant mutual funds. In addition to reporting obligations, the regulation requires that all borrowing and lending agreements be formalized through a written contract signed by both parties. These contracts must clearly state the parties' rights and obligations, risk disclosures, repayment terms, penalties for non-performance, and other material terms to protect the

interests of mutual fund participants. The circular also specifies the format and contents of reports, procedures for amendments or updates to previously submitted data, and requirements for data accuracy and completeness. Investment Managers are responsible for maintaining supporting documentation and ensuring timely, accurate reporting. They must also implement internal controls to oversee such transactions, evaluate risk exposure, and ensure compliance with applicable mutual fund investment guidelines and legal requirements.

10. Regulation : [5/SEOJK.04/2025](#)

Date : 9 May 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Pedoman Pelaporan Agen Penjual Efek Reksa Dana dan Bank Umum sebagai Kustodian

Title (English) : Reporting Guidelines for Mutual Fund Selling Agents and Commercial Banks Acting as Custodians

Summary

This regulation provides technical guidance for the implementation of periodic reporting obligations for mutual fund selling agents (APERD) and commercial banks acting as custodians. This circular is issued to support the implementation of OJK Regulation Number 6 of 2025 on Reporting by Mutual Fund Selling Agents and OJK Regulation Number 7 of 2025 on Reporting by Commercial Banks as Custodians. It also outlines the procedures, formats, and electronic submission requirements for the periodic reports that APERDs and custodian banks must submit to OJK. These reports aim to enhance oversight, ensure compliance, and improve transparency in the mutual fund industry. For mutual fund selling agents, the reports cover information related to sales activities, investor transactions, fee structures, and distribution practices. For custodian banks, the reporting includes data on asset custody, safekeeping activities, reconciliation results, and any deviations from standard procedures. Both entities are required to submit their reports through the OJK reporting system, ensuring timely and accurate data transmission. The regulation mandates that the reports be submitted regularly, with monthly and quarterly intervals depending on the report type. Each report must be complete, consistent with internal records, and supported by verifiable documentation. Furthermore, the circular emphasizes that APERDs and custodian banks must maintain effective internal controls and documentation systems to support the reporting process. They must also be prepared to provide additional information or clarification to OJK upon request. Failure to comply with the reporting obligations may result in administrative sanctions in accordance with applicable laws. Through this regulation, OJK seeks to strengthen supervision, ensure the integrity of fund-related activities, and safeguard investor interests within the capital market.

11. Regulation : [4/SEOJK.07/2025](#)

Date : 28 April 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Pelaporan Penyelenggara Inovasi Teknologi Sektor Keuangan Yang Memiliki Izin Usaha di Otoritas Jasa Keuangan

Title (English) : Reporting Obligations for Financial Sector Technology Innovation Providers Licensed by the Financial Services Authority

Summary

This circular serves as a follow-up to OJK Regulation Number 13 of 2018 concerning Digital Financial Innovation in the Financial Services Sector and is intended to ensure oversight and risk monitoring of licensed innovation providers through consistent and structured reporting mechanisms. The regulation applies to organizers of digital financial innovation activities who have obtained a business license from OJK. These organizers are required to submit both periodic and incidental reports that provide updates on their business operations, financial conditions, technological infrastructure, governance, and risk

management practices. The goal is to ensure transparency, accountability, and continuous compliance with regulatory requirements.

The reports are to be submitted electronically via the OJK reporting system, adhering to the formats and timelines specified in the regulation. Periodic reports, including quarterly and annual submissions, must reflect the financial position, user statistics, transaction volumes, complaint handling, and technological developments of the entity. Incidental reports are required when there are significant changes or events, such as security breaches, changes in ownership or leadership, or adjustments to the business model. The circular also outlines technical details related to the structure and content of the reports. Entities must ensure the accuracy, completeness, and timeliness of their reporting and are expected to maintain internal controls that support reliable data submission. Non-compliance with these provisions may lead to administrative actions or sanctions as determined by OJK.

12. Regulation : [3/SEOJK.04/2025](#)

Date : 24 April 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Atas Surat Edaran Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 25/SEOJK.04/2021 tentang Pedoman Perlakuan Akuntansi Perusahaan Efek

Title (English) : Amendment to Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number 25/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning Accounting Treatment Guidelines for Securities Companies

Summary

Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority Number 3/SEOJK.04/2025 amends Circular Letter Number 25/SEOJK.04/2021 concerning the Guidelines for Accounting Treatment of Securities Companies. This amendment aims to align the financial reporting of securities companies with updates to financial accounting standards and regulatory requirements within the capital market sector. The provisions are intended to strengthen the consistency, accuracy, and transparency of financial information reported by securities companies to the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The amendment revises several parts of the previous circular, particularly relating to the accounting treatment of transactions involving repurchase agreements (repo), financial instruments, and investment management activities. It introduces adjustments to ensure compliance with applicable Statements of Financial Accounting Standards (PSAK), including those related to financial assets and liabilities, income recognition, and fair value measurement. These updates reflect the need to maintain alignment with internationally recognized accounting principles and evolving market practices. The amended regulation also specifies the accounting documentation required for each type of transaction and sets out detailed guidance on the preparation of financial statements, including disclosures that must be included. In addition, the circular introduces a refined framework for recognizing income and expenses related to underwriting, brokerage, and asset management services to improve the comparability of financial reports across different securities companies. To ensure compliance, securities companies are required to adapt their accounting policies and internal systems accordingly and to maintain supporting records that align with the new standards. The financial statements must be prepared in accordance with the revised guidelines starting from the financial year specified in the circular. This update helps OJK enhance the reliability of financial supervision and supports market participants in making informed decisions based on accurate financial disclosures.

New Banking Regulation

1. Regulation : [PADG 13/2025](#)
Date : 10 June 2025
Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggara Sarana Transaksi
Title (English) : Transaction Infrastructure Providers

Summary

Outlined in this regulation is the regulatory framework governing institutions that provide facilities enabling transactions in the financial markets, particularly in the money market and foreign exchange market. The regulation serves as an implementing guideline under broader Bank Indonesia regulations related to financial market structure and operations. This PADG defines transaction infrastructure providers as institutions that facilitate the execution, confirmation, and recording of transactions between market participants. These providers play a crucial role in ensuring efficient, secure, and reliable market operations. The regulation establishes the categories of transaction infrastructure providers, which include trading systems, confirmation platforms, and other platforms that support transaction-related processes. The regulation sets forth the licensing and registration requirements for becoming a recognized transaction infrastructure provider, including organizational, governance, and operational criteria. These include the requirement to maintain integrity, neutrality, and transparency in operations, as well as the capability to support Bank Indonesia's monetary and financial market policies. Additionally, the PADG outlines the obligations of these providers in terms of risk management, system resilience, data security, and compliance with Bank Indonesia reporting standards. Providers must ensure system availability and business continuity while safeguarding the confidentiality and accuracy of transaction data. Bank Indonesia retains supervisory authority over these providers, including the right to conduct evaluations, request data, and impose administrative sanctions for non-compliance. The regulation also includes transitional provisions for existing providers to adjust to the new requirements within a specified timeframe.

2. Regulation : [PADG 12/2025](#)
Date : 1 June 2025
Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 7 Tahun 2024 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Rasio Pendanaan Luar Negeri Bank
Title (English) : Amendment to Governor Board Member Regulation Number 7 of 2024 concerning Implementing Regulation on Banks' External Funding Ratio

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation (PADG) Number 12 of 2025 amends PADG Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Implementation Regulation of the Foreign Funding Ratio (Rasio Pendanaan Luar Negeri or RPLN) for Banks. This amendment serves to refine the operational procedures and regulatory obligations related to the calculation, reporting, and fulfillment of the RPLN, which is a macroprudential instrument aimed at managing external debt exposure and enhancing financial system resilience. The amendment clarifies key definitions and technical provisions used in calculating the RPLN, including eligible foreign funding sources and how they are treated in the ratio computation. It revises the treatment of certain liabilities and assets denominated in foreign currencies, particularly in how they impact the numerator and denominator of the RPLN formula. It

also fine-tunes the reporting procedures to ensure consistency with current financial reporting practices and to streamline compliance for banks.

Furthermore, PADG 12/2025 updates the obligations for banks in meeting the minimum threshold of the RPLN, as previously set by Bank Indonesia. It emphasizes the use of accurate, real-time data in RPLN reporting and outlines procedures for corrective actions should a bank fall below the required ratio. Banks are also reminded of their obligation to maintain robust internal controls and monitoring systems to ensure continuous compliance. In addition, the regulation addresses transitional measures for banks undergoing structural or funding adjustments, providing clarity on how temporary deviations from the target ratio should be handled. Supervisory measures, including administrative sanctions, may be imposed on institutions failing to comply with the updated provisions. Through these adjustments, Bank Indonesia seeks to strengthen the effectiveness of the Foreign Funding Ratio as a tool for safeguarding macroeconomic and financial stability while supporting prudent external debt management practices across the banking sector.

3. Regulation : [PADG 11/2025](#)

Date : 1 June 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Kedelapan atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 21/22/PADG/2019 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah

Title (English) : Eighth Amendment to Governor Board Member Regulation Number 21/22/PADG/2019 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units

Summary

This amendment serves to align the implementation of macroprudential instruments with current economic developments and policy directions, particularly in supporting effective liquidity management and maintaining balanced credit intermediation. Included in this amendment are adjustments to the parameters, formula, and fulfillment mechanisms for the RIM and PLM. It refines the definitions and treatment of specific financial instruments and components included in the calculation of the ratios. For example, certain types of financing and securities are reassessed for their role in determining compliance with the required thresholds. The regulation also strengthens the linkage between RIM and PLM to promote complementary macroprudential goals: RIM supports the transmission of monetary policy through the credit channel, while PLM ensures adequate liquidity buffers. Additionally, PADG 11/2025 updates the procedures for calculating daily and average positions, introduces enhanced reporting obligations, and clarifies the timeframe for fulfilling requirements, including the implications for non-compliance. It also contains provisions on incentives and sanctions, which may involve adjustments to reserve requirements or other supervisory actions, depending on a bank's ability to meet the designated thresholds. By enhancing flexibility in fulfilling PLM through a wider range of eligible instruments and counterparties, the regulation aims to provide banks with more efficient options for liquidity management. This regulatory update reaffirms Bank Indonesia's commitment to maintaining financial system stability through proactive and adaptive macroprudential regulation, especially in times of economic uncertainty or shifting credit dynamics.

4. Regulation : [PADG 10/2025](#)
- Date : 8 May 2025
- Title (Indonesian) : Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 10 Tahun 2025 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 24/21/PADG/2022 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Rekening Giro di Bank Indonesia
- Title (English) : Governor Board Member Regulation Number 10 of 2025 concerning the Amendment to Governor Board Member Regulation Number 24/21/PADG/2022 on Implementing Regulation for Demand Deposit Accounts at Bank Indonesia

Summary

This Bank Indonesia regulation amends Regulation Number 24/21/PADG/2022 on the Implementation of Demand Deposit (Giro) Accounts at Bank Indonesia. The amendment aims to improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and accuracy of operational procedures related to the management of these accounts, in line with ongoing developments in monetary operations, payment systems, and the broader financial sector. Key refinements focus on the administrative and technical aspects of managing demand deposit accounts held by counterparties at Bank Indonesia. These include improved procedures for account registration, usage, and the responsibilities of account holders. The regulation also clarifies the types of entities eligible to open demand deposit accounts and defines the permitted uses, such as for monetary operations, obligation settlements, and fulfilling reserve requirements. Further provisions strengthen account holder responsibilities, particularly in ensuring transaction accuracy, timely reporting of discrepancies, and compliance with account usage guidelines. The amendment also enhances the monitoring framework to support Bank Indonesia's supervisory functions in monetary and payment operations. In cases of misuse, non-compliance, or failure to meet reporting obligations, the regulation sets out clear sanctions and corrective measures. These changes aim to reinforce legal certainty and operational clarity for institutions engaging with Bank Indonesia's account infrastructure. Overall, the amendment underscores Bank Indonesia's commitment to maintaining a secure, transparent, and well-regulated demand deposit system that supports effective monetary policy implementation, financial system stability, and efficient interbank settlement.

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