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Financial Services Authority (OJK) & Banking Regulations Update
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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 9/2026**

   Date : 6 July 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Pelaporan Insidental Melalui Sistem Pelaporan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan di Sektor Pasar Modal, Keuangan Derivatif, dan Bursa Karbon

   Title (English) : Incidental Reporting through the OJK Reporting System in the Capital Market, Derivatives Finance, and Carbon Exchange Sectors

   Summary

   This regulation establishes a standardized framework for incidental reporting by entities operating in the Capital Market, Financial Derivatives, and Carbon Exchange sectors through the OJK Reporting System. It is intended to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and timeliness of regulatory reporting while enabling OJK to obtain information needed for supervision, policy formulation, and monitoring of market activities. The regulation forms part of OJK's broader transition toward integrated and technology-based reporting. Under the regulation, OJK may require reporting entities to submit information on an incidental basis, in addition to their regular reporting obligations. Such reports may be requested when OJK requires specific information for supervisory purposes. The regulation sets out the general framework for submitting these reports electronically through the OJK Reporting System, including requirements concerning the type and substance of information, reporting format, data position or reference date, reporting period, and submission deadline. Reporting entities are responsible for ensuring that information submitted through the system is complete, accurate, and compliant with the applicable reporting requirements. The regulation also provides a common reporting mechanism across the three sectors, replacing or consolidating various sector-specific arrangements where applicable. OJK may establish further technical requirements, including reporting forms, guidelines, and procedures, to support implementation. Reporting entities are required to comply with OJK requests and applicable technical reporting requirements, while OJK may impose administrative sanctions for failures to submit reports or for non-compliance with the prescribed reporting requirements. Overall, the regulation strengthens OJK's supervisory data infrastructure and promotes more consistent, centralized, and digitally enabled reporting across the Capital Market, Financial Derivatives, and Carbon Exchange sectors.

2. Regulation : **POJK 8/2026**

   Date : 6 July 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Pelaporan dan Permintaan Data Transaksi Pendanaan oleh Penyelenggara Layanan Pendanaan Bersama Berbasis Teknologi Informasi

   Title (English) : Reporting and Requests for Funding Transaction Data by Information Technology-Based Joint Funding Service Providers (LPBBTI)

   Summary

   OJK Regulation No. 8 of 2026 establishes the regulatory framework for the reporting of funding transaction data and requests for recipient-of-funds information by LPBBTI providers (peer-to-peer lending platforms). The regulation is intended to strengthen OJK's supervisory framework by ensuring that transaction data is available on a timely and consistent basis, while supporting the use of reliable information in monitoring the LPBBTI industry. OJK identifies the regulation as providing the legal basis for daily reporting of LPBBTI funding transaction data. LPBBTI providers are required to submit funding transaction data through the designated reporting infrastructure, including the Pusat Data

Fintech Lending (Pusdafil) and Fintech Data Center (FDC). The reporting framework covers information relating to funding transactions and users and is designed to facilitate centralized collection and utilization of data by OJK. Providers are responsible for ensuring that reported information is accurate, complete, and submitted in accordance with the prescribed reporting requirements. The regulation also governs OJK's requests for information concerning Penerima Dana (recipients of funds). This provides OJK with a structured mechanism to obtain additional information from LPBBTI providers when required for supervisory and regulatory purposes. The regulation therefore strengthens OJK's ability to monitor individual funding activities and assess developments and risks within the industry based on more timely and granular transaction data. Overall, POJK No. 8 of 2026 enhances the data-driven supervision of the LPBBTI sector by introducing a clearer legal basis for daily transaction reporting, standardizing the use of centralized fintech data infrastructure, and establishing mechanisms for OJK to request recipient information. These measures are expected to improve the availability, consistency, and usability of LPBBTI data for regulatory oversight and industry monitoring.

3. Regulation : **PADK 3/2026**

Date : 30 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggaraan Perdagangan Aset Keuangan Digital termasuk Aset Kripto

Title (English) : Operation of Digital Financial Asset Trading Including Crypto Assets

Summary

The structural supervision of capital markets, derivative transactions, and digital financial assets is comprehensively unified under Financial Services Authority Board of Commissioners Regulation Number 3 of 2026 (PADK 3/2026). This policy establishes the technical and operational guidelines required following the formal transition of crypto asset oversight to the Financial Services Authority. By standardizing market conduct and institutional requirements, the authority aims to protect investor funds, prevent market manipulation, and foster a transparent digital asset ecosystem across Indonesia. Under this regulatory framework, all entities acting as digital asset exchanges, clearing houses, custodians, or traders must obtain formal authorization from the authority and adhere to strict capital adequacy standards. To protect consumer assets from operational insolvency, exchange operators are legally mandated to segregate client funds completely from corporate operational accounts, using independent custodians and secure cold-storage infrastructure. Furthermore, trading platforms are restricted to listed digital assets that meet verified evaluation criteria, including technological security, market liquidity, and clear functional utility. To preserve financial integrity, operators must integrate automated market surveillance technology to identify and block unfair trading practices such as wash trading or market manipulation. The regulation also enforces strict compliance with Know Your Customer protocols, Anti-Money Laundering frameworks, and international Travel Rule standards for cross-border asset transfers. Institutions or individual executives failing to comply with these operational mandates face progressive enforcement measures, including substantial financial fines, business suspensions, and mandatory license revocations.

New Banking Regulations

1. Regulation : **PADG 25/2026**

   Date : 14 August 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Penyelesaian Transaksi Bilateral antara Indonesia dan Singapura Menggunakan Rupiah dan Dolar Singapura melalui Bank

   Title (English) : Settlement of Bilateral Transaction Between Indonesia and Singapore Using Rupiah and Singapore Dollars Through Banks

   Summary

   PADG No. 25 Tahun 2026 establishes the framework for bilateral transactions between Indonesia and Singapore using rupiah (IDR) and Singapore dollar (SGD) through designated banks, supporting Bank Indonesia's policy to increase the use of local currencies in bilateral transactions and strengthen rupiah stability. The framework is implemented in coordination with the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS) and applies to designated Indonesian banks, Indonesian customers, and their Singaporean counterparts. Under the framework, Bank Indonesia designates Indonesian banks as Appointed Cross-Currency Dealer (ACCD) Banks, taking into account factors such as size, interconnectedness, complexity, their role in developing the money and foreign exchange markets and payment system, recommendations from Singaporean authorities, and other considerations agreed with MAS. Bank ACCD Indonesia may facilitate eligible financial activities and transactions between Indonesian and Singaporean customers through dedicated Special Purpose Non-Resident Accounts (SNA) and Sub-SNA arrangements denominated in IDR or SGD. The regulation covers the relevant underlying transactions, financial activities and transactions, price quotations, reporting, sanctions, and correspondence requirements. The framework is designed to facilitate settlement of eligible bilateral economic activities in local currencies while maintaining appropriate transaction controls and oversight. Bank Indonesia may evaluate designated ACCD Banks and coordinate with MAS or relevant Indonesian authorities. The designation may also be terminated based on evaluation results, changes in the bank's circumstances, or non-compliance with applicable requirements.

2. Regulation : **PADG 24/2026**

   Date : 14 August 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 17 Tahun 2025 tentang Penyelesaian Transaksi Bilateral antara Indonesia dan Tiongkok Menggunakan Rupiah dan Renminbi melalui Bank

   Title (English) : Amendments to Board of Governors Member Regulation Number 17 of 2025 concerning Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and China Using Rupiah and Renminbi through Banks

   Summary

   The framework for bilateral trade settlement between Indonesia and China is structurally updated under PADG 24/2026. This regulation acts as the First Amendment to PADG Number 17 of 2025 concerning the Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and China Using Rupiah and Renminbi through Banks. By expanding local currency settlement mechanisms, Bank Indonesia aims to stabilize the Rupiah exchange rate, lessen third-currency dependencies in cross-border trade, and modernize the domestic foreign exchange and money markets. A central focus of this amendment is reinforcing the operational role of Appointed Cross Currency Dealer (ACCD) banks in Indonesia operating as designated Renminbi Clearing Banks. To serve in this capacity, an Indonesian ACCD bank must secure official authorization from Bank Indonesia and formal designation from the People's Bank of China. Authorized entities are required to establish an internal operational rulebook approved by their board of commissioners, supply market liquidity in offshore and onshore Renminbi (CNY/CNH), and maintain continuous pricing quotes for local currency transactions. Furthermore, PADG 24/2026 enhances regulatory oversight and reporting mandates for clearing bank operators. ACCD banks functioning as clearing institutions must regularly submit foreign exchange position, liquidity, and settlement reports to Bank Indonesia, alongside disclosures regarding supervisory actions taken by foreign regulatory counterparts. Institutions that fail to meet governance, reporting, or liquidity standards face administrative consequences, including formal written warnings and temporary suspensions of money market and foreign exchange activities.

3. Regulation : **PADG 22/2026**

Date : 31 July 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 27 Tahun 2025 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Insentif Likuiditas Makroprudensial (PADG KLM)

Title (English) : Amendment to Board of Governors Member Regulation Number 27 of 2025 concerning the Regulation on the Implementation of the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy (PADG KLM)

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors No. 22 of 2026 amends the implementing rules for the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive (KLM) under PADG No. 27 of 2025. The amendment is intended to optimize bank funding beyond third-party funds, encourage financing outside conventional bank lending, and strengthen monetary policy transmission through lending rates. The regulation expands the activities eligible for KLM to include the purchase of corporate securities to support credit or financing, alongside lending to priority sectors and setting lending or financing rates in line with Bank Indonesia's policy direction. Eligible priority sectors comprise agriculture, industry and downstreaming; services including the creative economy; construction, real estate and housing; and MSMEs, cooperatives, financial inclusion and sustainability. The regulation also introduces an additional KLM component for banks achieving funding from sources other than third-party funds, provided they remain within the prescribed macroprudential intermediation ratio range. The maximum overall KLM remains 5.5%, with up to 4.5% attributable to lending/financing to priority sectors and corporate securities purchases, up to 1% attributable to lending-rate alignment, and an additional component of up to 0.5% for qualifying non-third-party funding, subject to the overall 5.5% ceiling. The regulation also revises the calculation formula for rate-based incentives and specifies sector-specific incentive amounts based on banks' lending shares and growth. The amendments further revise the calculation and reporting mechanisms for KLM, including the use of banks' reported lending commitments and lending shares as relevant bases for determining incentives.

4. Regulation : **PADG 21/2026**

Date : 29 July 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Keempat atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 21 Tahun 2025 tentang Operasi Moneter Valuta Asing

Title (English) : Fourth Amendment to the Board of Governors Member Regulation Number 21 of 2025 concerning Foreign Exchange Monetary Operations

Summary

Foreign exchange monetary operations are comprehensively updated under PADG 21/2026. Serving as the Fourth Amendment to PADG Number 21 of 2025 concerning Foreign Exchange Monetary Operations, this regulatory framework refines Bank Indonesia's instruments to maintain foreign exchange liquidity, improve monetary policy transmission, and enhance domestic foreign exchange market hedging mechanisms. The primary focus of this amendment involves expanding eligible foreign currencies and structural options across Conventional and Sharia Term Deposit transactions. The updated framework adjusts technical execution parameters, auction announcements, bidding submissions, winner designations, settlement penalties, and early termination protocols. Furthermore, it formalizes emergency procedures and force majeure handling for term deposit placements to guarantee operational continuity during abnormal market conditions. Additionally, PADG 21/2026 introduces important updates to hedging transactions (*hedging instruments*). It revises the definitions and operational mechanics for Conventional Buy Swap Transactions and Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward (DNDF) transactions, expanding allowable underlying transactions and currency types. The policy also adds a new hedging instrument framework for Conventional Sell Swap Transactions to Bank Indonesia. By establishing clear rules on eligibility, confirmation processes, settlement protocols, rollover conditions, and default sanctions across these instruments, Bank Indonesia strengthens national financial resilience against global foreign exchange volatility.

5. Regulation : **PADG 20/2026**

Date : 23 July 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Transaksi Pasar Valuta Asing untuk Lindung Nilai melalui Bank Mitra

Title (English) : Foreign Exchange Market Transactions for Hedging through Partnership Banks

Summary

Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors Number 20 of 2026 (PADG 20/2026) governs Foreign Exchange Market Transactions for Hedging through Partnership Banks. Enacted to enhance foreign exchange market services and support foreign exchange stability, this regulation establishes a structured hedging framework for global investors looking to manage currency risks associated with their Indonesian Rupiah investments. The mechanism engages three main entities: Domestic Partnership Banks (DPBs), Offshore Partnership Banks (OPBs), and Registered Global Investors (RGIs). Under this policy, global investors can hedge against exchange rate volatility through back-to-back cross-border hedging schemes backed by genuine underlying economic activities, such as holdings in Rupiah-denominated Government Securities (*Surat Berharga Negara* / SBN), Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (*Sekuritas Rupiah Bank Indonesia* / SRBI), and Bank Indonesia Sukuk (*SukBI*). The regulation introduces operational controls to prevent speculative behavior, detailing transaction position limits, strict back-to-back transaction parameters, mandatory underlying asset verifications, and standardized reporting procedures for participating banks. Additionally, PADG 20/2026 incorporates comprehensive monitoring provisions, supervisory rules, and an Exit Policy framework that grants Bank Indonesia the authority to evaluate, suspend, or revoke partnership statuses for non-compliant participants. Through these operational guidelines, Bank Indonesia deepens the domestic foreign exchange market, facilitates portfolio investment inflows, and safeguards Rupiah exchange rate stability.

Contact

Growth

Deloitte Indonesia

iddttl@deloitte.com