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 42/2025**

   Date : 22 December 2025

   Title (Indonesian) : Integritas Pelaporan Keuangan Lembaga Pembiayaan, Perusahaan Modal Ventura, Lembaga Keuangan Mikro, dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lainnya

   Title (English) : Financial Reporting Integrity for Financing Institutions, Venture Capital Companies, Microfinance Institutions, and Other Financial Services Institutions (PVML)

   Summary

   OJK Regulation No. 42 of 2025 establishes requirements for integrity in financial reporting by entities classified as Financing Institutions, Venture Capital Companies, Microfinance Institutions, and Other Financial Services Institutions (PVML), which include financing institutions, venture capital companies, microfinance institutions, pawn companies, peer-to-peer lending organizers, export financing institutions, secondary mortgage companies, state-owned financing institutions such as PT Permodalan Nasional Madani and BP Tapera, and other designated financial service entities. The regulation recognizes that financial information and financial statements produced by PVML are used by regulators and stakeholders in critical decision-making, and therefore mandates that PVML must ensure accuracy, truthfulness, and transparency in the preparation of financial information and financial statements. Furthermore, PVML must develop, document, and implement internal control policies and procedures related to financial reporting to ensure that reported financial data reflects actual economic conditions and complies with applicable financial reporting standards. These internal controls must cover transaction recording, maintenance of financial records, authorization of transactions by designated officials, and safeguards to prevent or detect unauthorized or improper transactions. PVML's board of directors, board of commissioners, supervisory board (for Sharia entities), controlling shareholders, executive officers, and employees are prohibited from engaging in manipulation of financial information or financial statements that would cause the reports to misrepresent the entity's actual condition. The regulation also requires PVML to establish a dedicated work unit or designate an executive officer responsible for preventing financial reporting fraud and manipulation. This unit or officer may be combined with risk management, compliance, or anti-fraud functions, depending on the size and complexity of the PVML's operations. The internal control framework must be supported by information systems appropriate to the institution's scale and reporting needs. Exceptions to internal control implementation apply to microfinance institutions of very small scale, recognizing their limited operational complexity. Non-compliance with the regulation can result in administrative sanctions, including written warnings, partial or full suspension of business activities, restrictions on specific operations, risk profile downgrades, revocation of approvals, administrative fines, or revocation of Sharia unit licenses. Senior officers and board members involved in integrity violations may also face written warnings or bans from serving in governing roles within PVML.

2. Regulation : **POJK 41/2025**

Date : 22 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Kantor Perwakilan Lembaga Pembiayaan, Perusahaan Modal Ventura, dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lainnya yang Berkantor Pusat di Luar Negeri

Title (English) : Representative Offices of Foreign-Headquartered Financing Institutions, Venture Capital Companies, and Other Financial Service Institutions

Summary

POJK No. 41 of 2025 provides a comprehensive legal framework for the establishment, operation, supervision, and closure of representative offices (KPPVL) in Indonesia by financing institutions, venture capital companies, and other financial service entities that are headquartered abroad and do not already operate branches or subsidiaries in the country. This regulation responds to increasing cross-border economic and financial integration by creating clear requirements and oversight mechanisms for foreign-based financial providers that seek to maintain a local presence for information exchange, marketing, and cooperation with Indonesian counterparts. It aims to ensure legal certainty, application of prudential principles, and effective supervision while supporting economic and social needs. Under the regulation, a financial institution headquartered overseas must obtain prior approval from OJK before opening a representative office in Indonesia. Applicants must demonstrate a sound performance and reputation, supply audited financial statements from the past three years, and submit a detailed proposal including governance structure, human resources plans, and a one-year work plan for the representative office. The regulation also requires that the proposed leader of the representative office undergo an OJK fit and proper assessment and meet domicile and exclusivity requirements. Representative offices are permitted to perform liaison functions such as providing information, facilitating cooperation, supporting export activities, and handling complaints, but are prohibited from conducting the core business activities of their parent entity, such as directly extending credit or similar financial services. The regulation includes provisions for ongoing reporting and supervision, specifying quarterly reporting obligations to OJK, and outlines administrative sanctions for non-compliance, including warnings and activity restrictions. Transitional provisions require existing foreign financial providers operating in Indonesia before the regulation's effective date to obtain formal approval within six months to regularize their representative office status.

3. Regulation : **POJK 40/2025**

Date : 19 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penggunaan Dana Hasil Penawaran Umum

Title (English) : Use of Funds from Public Offerings

Summary

This regulation establishes a comprehensive, modernized framework governing how public companies (emitters) must use and report on funds obtained from public offerings of securities in Indonesia, replacing the previous regulation on the reporting of realization of these funds. The regulation's objective is to enhance investor protection, improve financial reporting quality and corporate governance, and ensure that funds raised through public offerings are utilized in accordance with the plans disclosed in the company's prospectus. It also updates earlier rules to reflect technological advances in electronic reporting and strengthens the transparency and oversight role of the Financial Services Authority (OJK) in monitoring these activities. Under this regulation, an emitter that has completed a public offering must prepare and submit a Realization Report on the Use of Public Offering Funds (LRPD) to OJK and announce it to the public, covering the period from the time funds are received until all funds have been fully realized. The LRPD must include detailed information such as the total funds raised, costs associated with the public offering, planned use of funds, amounts already used and their purposes, remaining funds and reasons for non-realization, placement of unused funds, and the target timeline for complete realization. The regulation defines four levels at which public offering funds may be used, ranging from direct use by the issuer itself to use by multiple tiers of affiliated entities, and requires that use plans in the prospectus (and any changes) be followed and disclosed appropriately. In cases where realization timelines are exceeded or where plan changes occur, additional disclosures and explanations are required. Emitters planning changes to their use of funds must obtain the relevant approvals (such as from shareholder or bondholder meetings) and publicly disclose supporting documentation. LRPDs must be submitted and announced electronically by the 15th day of the month following the reporting period, and unused funds must be held in special escrow accounts separate from operating accounts. Emitters intending new public offerings while still holding unused funds must explain the reasons and commit to realizing remaining funds within a specified timeframe before the new offering proceeds.

4. Regulation : **POJK 39/2025**

Date : 19 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Tata Cara Penagihan Sanksi Administratif Berupa Denda di Sektor Jasa Keuangan

Title (English) : Procedures for the Collection of Administrative Sanctions in the Form of Fines in the Financial Services Sector

Summary

POJK No. 39 of 2025 sets out the procedures for the collection and enforcement of administrative sanctions in the form of fines imposed by the Financial Services Authority (OJK) on individuals or corporations ("every person") that violate financial services laws in Indonesia. The regulation applies across the entire financial services sector, including banking, capital markets, insurance, pension funds, financing institutions, and other financial service entities, and aims to ensure that fines are collected in an orderly, transparent, and legally certain manner as part of OJK's supervisory functions. Under the regulation, OJK determines the issuance and billing of administrative fines following a violation and may include fines coupled with interest charges if the initial amount is not paid within specified deadlines. The regulation defines the basic terms used, including what constitutes an administrative fine and interest due to payment delays, and it sets out the mechanism by which fines must be paid to OJK in accordance with applicable procedures. Fines and any accrued interest are to be paid through channels designated by OJK, which may include direct debit from bank accounts held with commercial banks for the benefit of OJK or other methods deemed appropriate when bank channels are unavailable. The regulation also addresses situations where deadlines fall on non-working days, allowing payments to be made by the next working day, and categorizes fines and interest that remain unpaid for extended periods as non-performing receivables. In such cases, the regulation establishes that OJK may transfer the management of these receivables to the Panitia Urusan Piutang Negara (State Receivables Committee) for further handling.

5. Regulation : [POJK 38/2025](#)

Date : 18 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Gugatan oleh Otoritas Jasa Keuangan untuk Pelindungan Konsumen di Sektor Jasa Keuangan

Title (English) : Lawsuits by the Financial Services Authority for Consumer Protection in the Financial Services Sector

Summary

This regulation establishes a legal framework that empowers the Financial Services Authority (Otoritas Jasa Keuangan/OJK) to file civil lawsuits in court for the purpose of protecting consumers in the financial services sector. This regulation was issued to operationalize the authority granted to OJK under Article 30 of Law No. 21 of 2011 concerning the Financial Services Authority, as amended by Law No. 4 of 2023 on the Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector, enabling OJK to act as a plaintiff on behalf of the public interest when consumers suffer losses due to unlawful acts by financial service providers. Under this regulation, OJK may initiate lawsuits against financial services business that are licensed or were formerly licensed by OJK, as well as other parties acting in bad faith whose conduct has resulted in consumer harm. The regulation specifies that the lawsuits filed by OJK are grounded in institutional legal standing, meaning that OJK brings the action under its statutory authority rather than representing a class of consumers as in class action litigation. The primary legal objectives of these lawsuits are to restore consumer losses, uphold justice, and enhance legal certainty in the financial services environment. POJK No. 38 of 2025 outlines procedural elements for how OJK's lawsuits should be filed and pursued in the judiciary, how enforcement of court decisions should proceed, and how OJK must report on the execution of these decisions. The regulation also clarifies that consumers should not bear any costs associated with the lawsuit process or the implementation of court judgments, thereby facilitating access to justice for consumers regardless of their financial position. Through these provisions, the regulation aims to strengthen consumer protection mechanisms, promote fairness in financial services interactions, and build public trust in Indonesia's financial system.

6. Regulation : [POJK 37/2025](#)

Date : 17 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penetapan Status dan Tindak Lanjut Pengawasan Perusahaan Perasuransian, Lembaga Penjamin, dan Dana Pensiun

Title (English) : Establishment of Status and Follow-Up Supervision of Insurance Companies, Guarantee Institutions, and Pension Funds

Summary

OJK Regulation POJK No. 37 of 2025 establishes a structured framework for how the Financial Services Authority (OJK) determines and manages the supervisory status of insurance companies, guarantee institutions, and pension funds operating in Indonesia. The regulation is a refinement and update of earlier supervisory rules and aligns especially with the principles of risk-based supervision, where institutions are categorized for oversight according to their financial condition, governance quality, and risk profile. The regulation expands the scope of risk-based supervision to explicitly include guarantee institutions, recognizing their growing role in financial markets and the need to assess their soundness systematically. With this regulation, OJK is authorized to assign one of several supervision statuses to an entity, including normal supervision, intensive supervision, or special supervision, with criteria based on quantitative parameters (such as capital adequacy, solvency, and other financial ratios) and qualitative indicators (including governance and risk management practices). The regulation also allows OJK to adjust an entity's supervision status during key corporate events such as mergers, acquisitions, or capital increases, so that supervision remains responsive to changes in the institution's condition. Entities already under intensive or special supervision before the regulation takes effect continue under the same status until OJK reassesses and issues an updated determination. The regulation sets time limits on how long an institution can remain in a given status, with possibilities for extension where appropriate, and requires follow-up action plans for institutions subject to heightened supervision. These actions may include corrective measures, reporting obligations, and other supervisory interventions designed to help the institution restore financial health and protect consumers. By strengthening the criteria for supervision status and clarifying supervisory follow-up measures, POJK No. 37 of 2025 seeks to promote a resilient insurance, guarantee, and pension fund sector that supports financial system stability and public confidence.

7. Regulation : **POJK 36/2025**

Date : 17 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penguatan Ekosistem Asuransi Kesehatan

Title (English) : Strengthening the Health Insurance Ecosystem

Summary

This regulation establishes a strengthened regulatory framework for health insurance practices in Indonesia, aiming to enhance consumer protection, improve product transparency, and support long-term stability in the health insurance market. The regulation was promulgated on 22 December 2025 and becomes effective three months after enactment. It introduces core requirements for how health insurance products must be structured, priced, and disclosed by insurance companies operating under Indonesian law. One of the central provisions is the requirement for insurers to offer health insurance products without risk-sharing features, ensuring that policyholders can choose coverage without cost-sharing mechanisms. However, insurers are still permitted to offer products that include risk-sharing arrangements, such as co-payment and deductible features, provided these comply with prudential principles and the specific criteria set by OJK. The regulation caps the co-payment portion for claim costs at 5 percent of the claim amount that the policyholder must pay, with maximum limits of Rp 300 thousand for outpatient services and Rp 3 million for inpatient services per claim. OJK also allows for annual deductible amounts agreed between the insurer and policyholder, so long as these terms are clearly stated in the insurance contract. Beyond product design, the regulation emphasizes the need for effective governance, risk management, and coordination among stakeholders in the national health insurance ecosystem, including mechanisms like Coordination of Benefit (CoB) among payers to avoid overutilization and ensure appropriate coordination of benefits across multiple insurers or plans. Through these provisions, POJK No. 36/2025 aims to balance consumer choice and protection with industry sustainability and to foster transparent product structures that align with policyholder needs and financial system resilience.

8. Regulation : [**POJK 35/2025**]

Date : 16 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan 46 Tahun 2024 tentang Pengembangan dan Penguatan Perusahaan Pembiayaan, Perusahaan Pembiayaan Infrastruktur, dan Perusahaan Modal Ventura

Title (English) : Amendment to the Regulation of Financial Services Authority No. 46 of 2024 concerning the Development and Strengthening of Financing Companies, Infrastructure Financing Companies, and Venture Capital Companies

Summary

This POJK amends POJK No. 46 of 2024 to support the development, competitiveness, and operational flexibility of financing companies, infrastructure financing companies, and venture capital companies in Indonesia. The amendment aims to simplify administrative requirements and align regulatory obligations with principles of proportionality and effective risk management, thereby creating a more efficient and competitive regulatory environment for these financial institutions. Key changes focus on reducing regulatory complexity and providing space for firms to respond to market dynamics without compromising financial safety and risk standards. One notable shift is the simplification of administrative procedures, reducing burdens associated with routine regulatory filings and approvals so that firms can focus more on core business activities. The amendment also adjusts specific financing and prudential ratio requirements to better reflect current economic conditions, including provisions that allow down payments for motor vehicle financing to be as low as 0 percent under certain conditions for companies that meet eligibility criteria, which is expected to improve market accessibility and demand. POJK 35/2025 also revises capital ratio requirements for certain types of financing, particularly those related to working capital and investment financing, to ease constraints and support productive credit flows. The changes are intended to support broader strategic policy goals, improve ease of doing business in the financing sector, and enhance the overall competitiveness of Indonesia's financing industry while maintaining a framework that prioritizes appropriate risk management and oversight. Through these amendments, OJK seeks to stimulate growth and resilience in the financing ecosystem by balancing regulatory rigor with operational flexibility.

9. Regulation : [**POJK 34/2025**]

Date : 16 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggaraan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Perekonomian Rakyat dan Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah

Title (English) : Implementation of Information Technology by Rural Bank and Sharia Rural Bank

Summary

This regulation establishes a regulatory framework governing the implementation and management of information technology (IT) by Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks. The regulation aims to ensure that IT supports banking operations effectively while strengthening technology governance, risk management, and cybersecurity in line with increasing digitalization within the rural banking sector. Under this regulation, Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks are required to implement sound IT governance structures, clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of the board of commissioners, directors, and management in overseeing IT utilization. The regulation addresses key components of IT management, including system architecture, data management, and information security. Banks must ensure that IT systems are reliable, secure, and aligned with their business scale and complexity. The regulation emphasizes the implementation of comprehensive IT risk management, covering risks related to confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information systems. Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks must integrate IT risk management into their overall risk management framework and establish controls to mitigate operational and cybersecurity risks. This includes safeguarding customer data and complying with applicable data protection requirements. In addition, POJK No. 34 of 2025 requires banks to maintain business continuity and disaster recovery arrangements to ensure the resilience of critical IT systems. Banks must also manage risks arising from the use of third-party technology service providers, including outsourcing arrangements, by conducting due diligence and ensuring appropriate contractual safeguards. Through these provisions, the regulation seeks to promote the safe and orderly use of information technology by Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks, supporting digital service development while maintaining system reliability, data security, and operational stability.

10. Regulation : **POJK 33/2025**

Date : 11 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Perusahaan Perasuransian Lembaga Penjamin dan Dana Pensiun

Title (English) : Assessment of Financial Health for Insurance Companies, Guarantee Institutions, and Pension Funds

Summary

OJK Regulation POJK No. 33 of 2025 establishes a risk-based framework for how insurance companies, guarantee institutions, and pension funds operating in Indonesia must conduct and report assessments of their financial health. This regulation was issued to provide a more structured, forward-looking, and comprehensive methodology for evaluating financial soundness and supporting effective supervision in these sectors, recognizing the increasingly complex risk environments these institutions face. The rule applies to entities operating both under conventional frameworks and based on Sharia principles and went into effect on 1 January 2026. Under POJK No. 33/2025, financial health assessments are conducted using a risk-based supervision approach that examines an institution's performance, risk profile, challenges encountered, and future development prospects. Key factors considered in the assessment include good corporate governance, risk profile, profitability (rentability), and capitalization or funding strength. These factors form the basis of a systematic evaluation that informs OJK's strategy and supervisory actions. The regulation requires that institutions perform health assessments at both individual entity and consolidated levels when they have ownership or control over subsidiaries. Each institution is obligated to self-assess and submit the results to OJK through the authority's reporting system, ensuring transparency and enabling OJK to monitor sector health in real time. POJK No. 33/2025 also includes administrative sanctions for institutions that fail to comply with assessment requirements, reinforcing accountability. The rule contains transition provisions to provide time for existing guarantee institutions and other entities licensed before the regulation's effective date to adjust their practices to the new assessment methodology.

11. Regulation : [POJK 32/2025]

Date : 15 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggaraan Beli Sekarang Bayar Nanti (Buy Now Pay Later/BNPL)

Title (English) : Implementation of Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL)

Summary

OJK Regulation No. 32 of 2025 regulates the implementation of Buy Now Pay Later (BNPL) services within Indonesia's financial services sector. The regulation establishes a comprehensive framework for BNPL activities in order to ensure legal certainty, strengthen governance and risk management, protect consumers, and support the orderly development of digital financing. BNPL is defined as a financing facility provided through electronic systems for the non-cash purchase of goods and or services, which is unsecured and settled through installment payments according to agreed terms. The regulation limits BNPL provision to commercial banks and financing companies, whether operating under conventional or Sharia principles. Commercial banks may offer BNPL in accordance with prevailing banking regulations, while financing companies are required to obtain approval from OJK prior to offering BNPL services. BNPL activities must be supported by adequate policies and procedures, including eligibility assessment, creditworthiness evaluation, and financing limits that align with prudential principles. BNPL providers are required to implement sound governance and risk management, covering credit risk, operational risk, information technology risk, and compliance risk. The regulation also requires providers to ensure transparency by clearly disclosing material information to consumers, including financing terms, installment structures, fees or charges, and consumer rights and obligations. Consumer data protection and confidentiality must be maintained in accordance with applicable laws. The regulation further governs cooperation with third parties, collection practices, reporting obligations to OJK, and circumstances under which BNPL services may be suspended or terminated. Existing BNPL arrangements remain valid but must be aligned with the provisions of this regulation. Through these provisions, POJK 32 of 2025 establishes a standardized regulatory framework for BNPL implementation in Indonesia's financial system.

12. Regulation : [47/PADK.05/2025]

Date : 23 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Lembaga Penjamin

Title (English) : Assessment of the Financial Health of Guarantee Institutions

Summary

PADK No. 47/PADK.05/2025 establishes the detailed framework for assessing the financial health of guarantee institutions in Indonesia, as mandated by POJK No. 33 of 2025 and as part of the implementation of risk-based supervision by the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The regulation requires guarantee institutions to conduct financial health assessments using a risk-based approach, reflecting the nature, scale, and complexity of their activities. Assessments must be carried out on an individual basis, and where a guarantee institution exercises control over subsidiaries, an additional consolidated assessment is required. Sharia business units within guarantee institutions are specifically required to assess the risk profile factor. The financial health assessment must, at a minimum, cover four core factors: good corporate governance, risk profile, profitability, and capital. Governance assessments consider the application of governance principles, the adequacy of governance structures, processes, and outcomes, and other relevant governance-related information. The risk profile assessment encompasses

strategic, operational, guarantee, credit, market, liquidity, legal, compliance, and reputational risks. Profitability is evaluated based on performance, sources of earnings, and the sustainability of profits, while capital assessment focuses on capital adequacy and capital management practices. Each assessment factor is assigned a rating ranging from 1 to 5, which are then combined into a composite financial health rating through a structured and comprehensive analysis that considers the materiality and significance of each factor. Guarantee institutions are required to perform a self-assessment of their financial health at least once a year based on the position at the end of December, with results submitted to OJK no later than 15 February of the following year through OJK's reporting system. Updates to the assessment must be submitted within 30 working days if material changes occur.

13. Regulation : **46/PADK.05/2025**

Date : 23 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Lini Usaha Asuransi Umum, Asuransi Umum Syariah, Asuransi Jiwa, dan Asuransi Jiwa Syariah

Title (English) : Business Lines for General Insurance, Sharia General Insurance, Life Insurance, and Sharia Life Insurance

Summary

This regulation establishes a standardized classification of business lines for insurance activities conducted by general insurance, sharia general insurance, life insurance, and sharia life insurance companies licensed and supervised by the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The regulation is issued to implement the mandate in Article 3A paragraph (2) of OJK Regulation No. 69/POJK.05/2016 (as amended), which governs the business operations and licensing of insurance and reinsurance companies. It aims to provide clear categories and definitions for the types of insurance and reinsurance activities that insurers and sharia insurers may undertake, thereby strengthening regulatory clarity, risk assessment, and supervision in the insurance sector. The regulation's core content defines the scope and definitions of the main insurance business types and then details the specific lines of business allowable under each category. For general insurance and sharia general insurance, lines of business include property insurance, motor vehicle insurance, third party liability for motor vehicles, cargo and marine insurance (including hull and liability), aviation, satellite, energy (onshore and offshore), engineering, liability, personal accident, health insurance, credit insurance (including sharia credit/financing), trade credit insurance, suretyship (including sharia suretyship), travel insurance, moveable all-risk (goods insurance), and miscellaneous insurance. For life insurance and sharia life insurance, prescribed business lines include whole life and term life, endowment, combination life, annuities (general and for pension funds), personal accident, health, credit life/financing, unit-linked insurance (PAYDI), and other life insurance products specified in the regulation.

14. Regulation : [45/PADK.06/2025]

Date : 23 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Laporan Bulanan Perusahaan Pembiayaan dan Perusahaan Pembiayaan Syariah

Title (English) : Monthly Reports for Financing Companies and Sharia Financing Companies

Summary

The regulation explains that PADK No. 45/PADK06-2025 was issued to support the ongoing development of reporting requirements for financing companies and Sharia financing companies. The regulation modernizes and streamlines how these monthly reports are prepared and submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK), reflecting the evolving needs of industry supervision. Financing companies and their Sharia units must submit monthly reports in accordance with the forms, structure, and procedures laid out in the regulation. The regulation clarifies situations that qualify as force majeure that could disrupt operations and reporting duties. Examples include fires, mass riots, war or armed conflict, sabotage, pandemics, cyberattacks, natural and non-natural disasters, and social disasters, provided the disruption can be verified by a competent authority. In those cases, OJK will notify the institution through the reporting system and/or official letter about the technical issue or force majeure event.The regulation specifies that monthly reports must be submitted in electronic document form, and must be sent to a designated OJK email address or another address determined by OJK. The email is addressed to the Head of the Department of Data Management and Statistics with a copy to the relevant OJK supervision unit responsible for financing companies and Sharia financing companies, depending on the institution’s location. The timeline for submission is defined: financing companies and their Sharia units must begin their reporting obligations under this PADK with data for the June 2027 reporting period. This means that reports based on June 2027 positions are the first to be submitted under the new format and procedures prescribed by PADK 45.

15. Regulation : [44/PADK.01/2025]

Date : 19 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Tata Cara Penggunaan Profesi Penunjang di Sektor Jasa Keuangan

Title (English) : Procedures for the Use of Supporting Professions in the Financial Services Sector

Summary

PADK No. 44/PADK01/2025 establishes detailed procedures for how supporting professions are to be engaged, registered, managed, and supervised within Indonesia’s financial services sector, implementing OJK Regulation No. 5 of 2025 on Supporting Professions in the sector. The regulation defines that supporting professions include professional service providers whose expertise is used by financial services institutions, such as public accountants, public appraisers, actuaries and actuarial consultants, legal consultants, notaries, and other professionally licensed experts as recognized by OJK. A supporting professional may only provide services in the financial sector if they have a valid license or equivalent authorization from the relevant ministry, agency, or professional authority and are registered and recorded as active with the Financial Services Authority (OJK). The regulation requires that the provision of supporting professional services begins from the date of signing the assignment agreement or the issuance of an official appointment letter, establishing legal clarity on when obligations and reporting duties commence. It sets out comprehensive administrative procedures that must be followed, including registration, changes to the scope of services and valuation activities, leave applications, temporary inactive status (such as when appointed as a state official), reactivation from inactivity, appointment of substitute notaries, updates to professional data, and resignation. All of these administrative actions must be processed through OJK's integrated licensing and registration system, ensuring uniform management and oversight of supporting profession records. In addition, this regulation governs professional education and continuing professional development (PPL) requirements to ensure that supporting professionals maintain and enhance the competencies needed to serve the financial sector. It also outlines periodic reporting obligations through OJK's reporting platform, requiring professionals to submit activity reports on a regular basis. The regulation includes provisions that limit the provision of certain services to avoid conflicts of interest, and it authorizes OJK to request additional data or documentation to verify compliance. These provisions aim to strengthen the quality, independence, and accountability of supporting professions that play a key role in audit, appraisal, actuarial assessment, legal opinion, and other professional services critical to the effective functioning of financial services institutions.

16.	Regulation	:	**43/PADK.03/2025**
	Date	:	17 December 2025
	Title (Indonesian)	:	Penyelenggaraan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Perekonomian Rakyat dan Bank Perekonomian Rakyat Syariah
	Title (English)	:	Implementation of Information Technology by Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks

Summary

PADK No. 43/PADK03/2025 implements the provisions of POJK No. 34 of 2025 concerning the Implementation of Information Technology (IT) for Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks. The regulation provides procedural and operational detail on how these banks must govern, manage, and secure their IT environments to support digital services, strengthen resilience, and protect the integrity of their systems, reflecting broader supervisory goals and the Roadmap for the Development and Strengthening of the Rural Banking Industry 2024–2027. Under this framework, Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks are required to develop and implement comprehensive IT governance policies and procedures that align with their business objectives and operational scale. These must cover the roles and responsibilities of the board of commissioners and directors in planning, executing, and monitoring IT usage, including strategic IT decision-making and oversight. The governance framework should ensure that IT operations support overall business goals while upholding prudent and prudent practices. The regulation also emphasizes risk management for IT operations, requiring banks to identify, assess, and mitigate risks associated with technology use. This includes protections for information security, collaboration with third-party technology service providers, and preparation of a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) to maintain continuity in the event of disruptions. Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks must ensure that their IT systems, especially those supporting digital services, are robust, secure, and aligned with expectations for reliability and customer protection. Additionally, this regulation encourages banks to strengthen data management and personal data protection, enhance cybersecurity capabilities, and build readiness to detect and respond to cyber threats and attacks. The regulation also guides the placement of electronic systems within Indonesian territory to facilitate oversight and contingency planning. These provisions seek to foster a safe, resilient, and well-governed IT environment that supports digital transformation while safeguarding operational stability and customer trust.

17. Regulation : **42/PADK.03/2025**

Date : 16 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Perintah Tertulis untuk Penanganan Permasalahan Bank melalui Penggabungan, Peleburan, Pengambilalihan, Integrasi, dan/atau Konversi

Title (English) : Written Orders for Handling Bank Problems through Merger, Consolidation, Acquisition, Integration, and/or Conversion

Summary

This PADK No. 42/PADK03/2025 provides detailed procedures for how the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (OJK) may issue written orders (Perintah Tertulis) to banks to address financial or operational problems by requiring them to undertake strategic corporate actions such as merger, consolidation, acquisition, integration, and conversion. This regulation implements and elaborates on the authority granted under POJK No. 31 of 2024 on Written Orders and the mandate of Article 8A of the amended OJK Law (UU No. 4 of 2023), giving OJK a structured framework for using these tools in supervision and crisis management. A Written Order for P3IK (*Penggabungan, Peleburan, Pengambilalihan, Integrasi, dan/atau Konversi*) is a specific type of supervisory directive aimed at resolving problems within banks by directing them to undertake one or more of the above actions. PADK 42 clarifies that this PADK applies specifically when directives are issued for problem resolution via corporate actions. If a Written Order is issued for other purposes (for example, voluntary consolidation), the general rules of the POJK on Written Orders continue to apply. The regulation outlines how OJK determines when to issue a P3IK Written Order, including the criteria and considerations OJK uses to identify problematic conditions requiring intervention. It also specifies the procedural steps for implementing, reporting, and evaluating compliance with a Written Order, including the formulation of a plan of action with agreed timelines, reporting requirements, and follow-up evaluations by OJK to assess whether the bank has fulfilled the order. The evaluation can conclude that the bank has either completed the order, requires more time within the existing schedule, or has failed to comply within the prescribed period. PADK 42 also addresses adjustments to standard corporate action procedures when they are pursued under a Written Order, such as streamlined administrative requirements or simplified documentation, to support effective and timely resolution of bank problems.

18. Regulation : **41/PADK.05/2025**

Date : 12 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Lembaga Penjamin

Title (English) : Risk Management Implementation for Guarantee Institutions

Summary

OJK Regulation No. 41/PADK.05/2025 sets out detailed requirements for how guarantee institutions in Indonesia must implement risk management practices as part of their overall governance and prudential framework. This regulation was issued to implement the mandate in OJK Regulation No. 28 of 2025 on risk management for insurers, guarantee institutions, and pension funds and to support the phased rollout of risk-based supervision (RBS) for the guarantee industry. Under this regulation, a guarantee institution, including conventional and sharia guarantee and re-guarantee companies, must have a written strategy, policies, and procedures for managing risk that are appropriate for the institution's business objectives, risk profile, size, complexity, and capacity. These internal risk governance documents must form part of a broader risk management framework that enables the institution to identify, measure, monitor, control, and mitigate risks arising from its activities. The regulation requires guarantee institutions to integrate the risk management framework into their organizational structure, including establishing an effective risk management function supported by a dedicated team or unit and overseen by senior leadership. The framework must cover nine categories of risk: strategic, operational, guarantee, credit, market, liquidity, legal, compliance, and reputational risk, and also include risk limits, measurement tools, and internal control systems to ensure risks are appropriately managed. Institutions must conduct risk assessments that consider both inherent risk and the effectiveness of controls, and they may use internal models or other measurement approaches that reflect their risk profiles so long as minimum standards for quantitative and qualitative accuracy are met. The regulation also requires procedures to manage risks associated with business development or expansion and calls for governance structures, such as risk management committees and clear reporting lines, that support effective oversight. In addition, the risk management framework must incorporate relevant aspects of anti-money laundering, counter-terrorism financing, and related preventive measures, aligning risk practices with broader regulatory requirements in the financial system. PADK No. 41/2025 strengthens the foundation for consistent and structured risk management across the guarantee sector, enhancing the ability of institutions to anticipate and respond to emerging risks while supporting the objectives of stability and consumer protection.

19. Regulation : **40/PADK.05/2025**

Date : 11 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Pedoman Penyampaian Informasi oleh Emiten atau Perusahaan Publik dalam Rangka Penyusunan Daftar Efek Syariah dan Pedoman Bagi Pihak Penerbit Daftar Efek Syariah

Title (English) : Guideline on Submission of Information by Issuers or Public Companies in Compiling a List of Sharia Securities List and Guidelines for Issuers of Sharia Securities List

Summary

OJK regulation number 40/PADK.04/2025 explains the purpose and scope of the regulation, which was issued as an implementing measure following POJK No. 8 of 2025 on the issuance of the Sharia Securities List (*Daftar Efek Syariah*/DES), including the Foreign Sharia Securities List. The regulation provides procedural guidance for issuers and public companies in submitting information required for the preparation of the DES, as well as guidance for parties that issue the DES. It is intended to ensure that the process of compiling the DES is supported by accurate, consistent, and timely information submitted to the Financial Services Authority (OJK). Issuers or public companies that are required to submit periodic financial statements to OJK are obligated to provide information for DES preparation. This obligation applies to entities whose securities may be assessed for inclusion in the DES. The submission of information must be carried out electronically through OJK's Electronic Reporting System, where issuers or public companies are required to complete the relevant forms and follow the technical instructions available within the system. This standardized electronic process is designed to support efficiency, data consistency, and regulatory oversight. This regulation also clarifies the role of parties that act as issuers of the DES. Only parties that have submitted an application and obtained approval from OJK are permitted to conduct activities as a Sharia Securities List Issuer. These parties are subject to specific reporting obligations, particularly in relation to the issuance of a Foreign Sharia Securities List. Such obligations include submitting annual reports when the list is used in a limited manner for certain parties, providing evidence of public announcements when the list is disclosed to the public, and reporting any changes to the methodology used in preparing the Foreign Sharia Securities List

20. Regulation : [39/PADK.05/2025]

Date : 8 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Unit Usaha Penjaminan Pada Perusahaan Asuransi Umum dan Perusahaan Asuransi Umum Syariah

Title (English) : Guarantee Business Units in General Insurance Companies and Sharia General Insurance Companies

Summary

This PADK governs the establishment and operation of Guarantee Business Units (Unit Usaha Penjaminan or UUP) within general insurance companies and general insurance companies operating under Sharia principles that expand into guarantee activities based on government assignments. This regulation, issued as part of the implementation of Article 6 paragraph (4) of OJK Regulation No. 69/POJK.05/2016 as amended, sets out requirements for the institutional structure, licensing, governance, risk management, and reporting of UUPs. Under the regulation, a company that has expanded its scope into guarantee activities must first obtain OJK approval to form a UUP, after which it must transfer the relevant assets, liabilities, and equity related to these guarantee activities into the newly formed unit. A UUP must be led by an executive responsible for its operational activities and accountable to the insurance company's board. The scope of a UUP's activities is limited to guarantee operations under government assignments, and in conducting such activities it must apply adequate risk management and prudential principles, including the creation of claim reserves, general reserves, retention for each guarantee, and optimizing guarantee capacity. The regulation also establishes reporting obligations in which UUPs are required to submit monthly reports according to formats and procedures specified by OJK, with the first reporting period scheduled for June 2026. Existing guarantee agreements remain in force until expiry but renewals after the regulation's effective date must comply with its provisions.

21. Regulation : [38/PADK.06/2025]

Date : 8 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Penyelenggara Layanan Pendanaan Bersama Berbasis Teknologi Informasi

Title (English) : Assessment of Financial Health of Fintech Lending (LPBBTI) Providers

Summary

PADK No. 38/PADK.06/2025 establishes a structured framework for the assessment of the financial health of providers of *Layanan Pendanaan Bersama Berbasis Teknologi Informasi* (LPBBTI), also known as fintech peer-to-peer lending. The regulation was issued on 8 December 2025 in response to mandates within POJK No. 40 of 2024 governing LPBBTI and sets out principles and procedures for evaluating the overall condition of LPBBTI providers to support sound and resilient operations. Under this regulation, an LPBBTI provider must conduct a health assessment that is risk-oriented, proportional, materially significant, comprehensive and structured, covering five core factors: capital adequacy, funding quality, profitability, liquidity, and management effectiveness. Providers are required to quantify components of each factor using both quantitative and qualitative approaches, rank individual factor outcomes, and then integrate these into a final composite health rating. The composite health rating system comprises five tiers, ranging from "very healthy" to "not healthy" and providers must achieve at least a composite rating of "sufficiently healthy" to demonstrate minimum financial soundness. The assessment of capital must consider equity sufficiency and capacity to absorb risk, quality of funding looks at asset performance and risk concentration, profitability evaluates returns and operational efficiency, and liquidity measures the ability to meet obligations. The management assessment examines governance quality, risk management practices, internal controls and compliance, including adherence to Sharia principles where applicable.

22. Regulation : **37/PADK.08/2025**

Date : 2 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penyediaan Informasi dan Penyampaian Informasi untuk Pemasaran Produk dan Layanan Jasa Keuangan

Title (English) : Provision and Delivery of Information for Marketing Financial Products and Services

Summary

In this regulation, a standardized framework is set for how financial services business actors must provide and deliver information when marketing their financial products and services, in line with the consumer protection and financial sector strengthening mandates of recent financial laws. The regulation requires that information about financial products and services be clear, accurate, honest, easily accessible, and not misleading. It applies to all entities engaged in financial services business activities, including banks, insurers, pension funds, financing companies, and other financial institutions, whether operating under conventional or Sharia principles. Providers must prepare Product and/or Service Information Summaries in both a general version for broad dissemination and a personal version tailored to individual prospective consumers, and deliver these summaries in appropriate formats before consumers make decisions or enter into agreements. Marketing information may include brochures, advertisements, digital media content, and any other communication used to promote financial products and services, and must be documented and retained according to the regulation's requirements. The regulation also governs cooperation with third parties in the provision and delivery of information, requiring financial institutions to ensure that third parties are competent, clearly identify their relationship with the institution, and comply with data protection obligations. When disseminating advertising, institutions must state that they are licensed and supervised by the financial authority, but may not use the authority's logo or similar branding. Existing guidance in earlier circulars is repealed, and financial institutions are given a transitional period to adjust their product information and marketing materials to comply with the new PADK standards.

23. Regulation : **36/SEOJK.06/2025**

Date : 1 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penyelenggaraan Program Wakaf Mikro

Title (English) : Implementation of the Micro Waqf Program

Summary

SEOJK No. 36/SEOJK.06/2025 provides detailed guidance on how Micro Waqf Programs are to be carried out by Microfinance Institutions operating under Sharia principles. The circular letter stems from the mandate in OJK Regulation No. 41 of 2024 on Microfinance Institutions and aims to support structured, compliant, and well-governed implementation of programs that expand access to capital for underserved micro communities and bolster economic empowerment near *pesantren* (Islamic boarding schools). It defines key terms including Micro Waqf Program, its owner (a Lembaga Amil Zakat with appropriate ministry authorization), the funds used, and community groups that may benefit. The circular clarifies that a Micro Waqf Program must be undertaken by a licensed microfinance institution and that its legal form can be a limited liability company or cooperative, with program operations managed under the institution's organizational structure. The guidance touches on capital requirements and specifies that surplus funds of Sharia microfinance institutions must be placed in Sharia-compliant instruments such as deposits or government securities. It sets out how savings must be administered and how financing disbursements should be preceded by feasibility analysis, with the possibility of providing both commercial and semi-commercial financing and adjunct community support. Roles and coordination responsibilities among OJK, program owners, microfinance institutions, and associations are described, emphasizing compliance with Sharia and risk controls including anti-fraud and anti-money-laundering. Procedures for voluntary termination or forced cessation of programs due to regulatory non-compliance are also addressed, with liquidation of institutions guided by relevant microfinance supervision regulations. SEOJK 36/SEOJK.06/2025 thus operationalizes the integration of micro waqf into the regulated activities of Sharia microfinance providers.

24. Regulation : **35/SEOJK.06/2025**

Date : 16 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Penilaian Tingkat Kesehatan Perusahaan Pergadaian dan Perusahaan Pergadaian Syariah

Title (English) : Assessment of Financial Health of Pawnshop Companies and Sharia Pawnshop Companies

Summary

This Circular Letter provides standardized guidance and procedures for the assessment of the financial health of pawnshop companies and Sharia pawnshop companie operating under Indonesian financial law. This circular letter implements provisions in the broader regulatory framework for the pawn industry and strengthens oversight by the Financial Services Authority. Under this guidance, each pawnshop company is required to conduct a regular assessment of its financial condition using a risk-oriented and structured approach that covers core aspects of operational soundness. These aspects include capital adequacy, quality of receivables, profitability, liquidity, and management effectiveness, with quantitative and qualitative indicators defined for each dimension. The results of these factor-level evaluations are integrated into a composite rating that reflects the overall financial health of the company on a standardized scale, with higher ratings indicating better soundness and a minimum threshold required to demonstrate acceptable financial condition. Companies must perform these assessments individually and report results to OJK in compliance with specified timelines and electronic reporting procedures. The circular letter also details expectations for updating assessments, developing corrective action plans where necessary, and submitting related reports that enable OJK supervision and validation.

25. Regulation : **34/SEOJK.07/2025**

Date : 1 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Rencana Bisnis Penyelenggara Perdagangan Aset Keuangan Digital

Title (English) : Business Plans for Digital Financial Asset Trading Organizers

Summary

OJK Circular Letter SEOJK No. 34/SEOJK.07/2025 outlines standardized requirements for the business plan that must be prepared and submitted by entities that operate as organizers of digital financial asset trading, including platforms that facilitate the trading of digital financial instruments and related assets under OJK supervision. This circular letter serves as a regulatory extension of the broader framework governing digital financial asset trading, ensuring that business plans reflect the operational, financial and risk management strategies needed for responsible and sustainable activity within the rapidly evolving digital asset ecosystem. Organizers are required to prepare a business plan annually and submit it to OJK before the start of the year to which the plan applies, with specific formats and content elements that include the organizer's corporate profile, strategic objectives, projected business activities, risk mitigation measures, capital and liquidity projections, governance structures, and intended technological capabilities. The plan must detail how the organizer intends to comply with applicable laws and regulations, protect customer interests, maintain security and resilience in its systems, and align with market conduct expectations. An authorized director or equivalent officer must sign the business plan, and quarterly reports on the realization of the business plan must be provided to OJK as part of ongoing reporting obligations. The circular letter also clarifies administrative procedures for submission, acceptable delivery methods to OJK, and transitional arrangements for plans submitted under previous circulars. SEOJK No. 34/SEOJK.07/2025 thereby reinforces commercial transparency and regulatory oversight as digital financial asset trading infrastructure expands under Indonesia's financial regulatory regime.

New Banking Regulations

1. Regulation : **[PBI 10/2025]**

   Date : 24 December 2025

   Title (Indonesian) : Pengaturan Industri Sistem Pembayaran (PBI PISP)

   Title (English) : Regulation Framework of the Payment Systems Industry

   Summary

   Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 10 of 2025 establishes a comprehensive regulatory framework for the national payment systems industry in Indonesia to support digital economic integration, ensure resilience and efficiency of payment infrastructure, and implement the Blueprint for Indonesian Payment Systems (BSPI) 2030. This regulation applies to Bank Indonesia itself, payment system service providers (PSPs) such as payment service providers and payment infrastructure operators, commercial banks, supporting service providers, participants in payment infrastructures, self-regulatory organizations, and affiliated entities. The regulation sets out rules governing payment system activities, including the management of funding sources, transaction forwarding, clearing, and settlement, as well as the products of payment systems, such as stored value (electronic money), payment accounts, and access channels to funding sources. It also provides for the oversight of pricing schemes, allowing Bank Indonesia to set pricing policies for services provided by PSPs and infrastructure operators, while permitting industry participants to set pricing where Bank Indonesia does not intervene. A central feature of the regulation is the introduction of the TIKMI assessment framework, covering transactions, interconnection, competence, risk management, and IT infrastructure, which Bank Indonesia uses to evaluate PSP performance and determine classifications. PSPs are required to conduct self-assessments and meet threshold scores for TIKMI criteria, and to submit action plans when thresholds are not met. The results of TIKMI assessments guide Bank Indonesia in decisions related to licensing, infrastructure participation, supervision, and even the termination of PSP operations. The regulation also requires PSPs to prepare Strategic Business Plans (SBP) and short-term business plans (RBSP) for payment system activities, with Bank Indonesia's approval tied to TIKMI outcomes. It establishes governance and risk management standards, expectations for market conduct and competition, and protocols for the development of new activities, products, or cooperation arrangements, all subject to Bank Indonesia's oversight.

2. Regulation : **[PADG 32/2025]**

   Date : 24 December 2025

   Title (Indonesian) : Pengaturan Industri Sistem Pembayaran

   Title (English) : Regulation Framework of the Payment Systems Industry

   Summary

   PADG No. 32 of 2025 provides a detailed regulatory framework for the payment systems industry in Indonesia to support orderly market development, innovation, risk management, and supervision. This regulation is issued as a derivative implementation rule of Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 10 of 2025 on the Payment Systems Industry and aims to clarify and operationalize key aspects of payment systems oversight. The framework applies to a wide range of parties involved in payment systems, including Bank Indonesia itself, payment system service providers (PSPs) such as payment service providers and payment infrastructure operators, commercial banks, participants in payment infrastructures, supporting service providers, self-regulatory organizations, and affiliated entities. The regulation governs activity and product operations, pricing schemes, technology innovation, industrial structure, governance, risk management, market practices, data and reporting requirements, oversight mechanisms, and procedures for termination of payment system operations. It introduces the Transaction, Interconnection, Competency, and IT Infrastructure (TIKMI) assessment tool to evaluate PSP performance and determine industry classifications. The TIKMI framework uses criteria such as transaction volume and value, interconnection levels with other PSPs, staff competency certifications, and technology and risk management infrastructure to inform licensing, participation access, supervision, and activity bundles offered by payment service providers. Bank Indonesia may classify PSPs into primary or non-primary categories based on TIKMI results and other criteria, affecting their permitted activity bundles and access to payment infrastructures. The regulation also strengthens governance and risk management expectations, requiring documented policies and procedures, robust internal controls, technology resilience, and cybersecurity safeguards. Market practice provisions cover fair competition, corporate actions such as mergers, operational standards, and compliance with national technical and operational norms. Reporting obligations require PSPs and related entities to submit daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual reports and incident notifications. Non-compliance with reporting requirements may result in administrative sanctions. Bank Indonesia retains broad oversight authority, including the ability to supervise ecosystem-wide interactions, manage enforcement outcomes, and facilitate coordination among industry participants. PADG No. 32/2025 thus provides a comprehensive foundation for regulating Indonesia's payment system ecosystem.

3. Regulation : **PADG 31/2025**

Date : 23 December 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Keempat atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 24/8/PADG/2022 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Pemenuhan Giro Wajib Minimum dalam Rupiah dan Valuta Asing bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah

Title (English) : Fourth Amendment to the regulation of the Board of Governors Number 24/B/PADG/2022 concerning Regulation to the Implementation of the Mandatory Reserve Requirement in Rupiah and Foreign Currencies for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation PADG No. 31 of 2025 amends the existing regulation on the implementation of the Mandatory Reserve Requirement (*Giro Wajib Minimum*/GWM) in both Indonesian rupiah and foreign currencies for conventional commercial banks, Sharia commercial banks, and Sharia business units. The regulation responds to evolving conditions in the banking sector, including changes in deposit characteristics, liquidity profiles, and prevailing market interest rates, with the objective of strengthening monetary policy effectiveness and supporting overall financial system stability. Under this amended regulation, Bank Indonesia clarifies how the Mandatory Reserve Requirement should be calculated by defining which components of third-party funds are included or excluded in the GWM calculation, and it provides flexibility to exclude certain fund components as necessary. The amendment also introduces provisions for remuneration on excess reserves, allowing banks to receive remuneration from Bank Indonesia on funds held above the required GWM threshold. Additionally, adjustments are made to the reference benchmarks used in determining sanctions for non-compliance with the Mandatory Reserve Requirement for Sharia commercial banks and Sharia business units, reflecting contemporary money market conditions. The regulation expands and refines definitions related to reserve calculation, including the inclusion of various deposit types within the scope of third-party funds. It also maintains detailed procedures to ensure accurate computation of reserve requirements and aligns reporting expectations with Bank Indonesia's supervisory objectives.

4. Regulation : **[PADG 30/2025]**

Date : 1 January 2025

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Ketujuh atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 21/25/PADG/2019 tentang Rasio Loan to Value untuk Kredit Properti, Rasio Financing to Value untuk Pembiayaan Properti, dan Uang Muka untuk Kredit atau Pembiayaan Kendaraan Bermotor (PADG Perubahan Ketujuh LTV/FTV dan Uang Muka).

Title (English) : Seventh Amendment to the Regulation of the Board of Governors Number 21/25/PADG/2019 concerning Ratio Loan to Value for Property Loans, Financing to Value (FTV) Ratio for Property Financing and Down Payment Requirements for Motor Vehicle Loans and Financing.

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation PADG No. 30 of 2025 introduces the seventh amendment to the existing regulation governing the Loan to Value (LTV) ratio for property loans, Financing to Value (FTV) ratio for property financing, and down payment requirements for motor vehicle loans and financing. This amendment continues Bank Indonesia's macroprudential policy approach aimed at supporting balanced credit growth in key sectors such as property and automotive while maintaining overall financial system stability. The regulation recognizes the need for continued accommodative and flexible macroprudential measures that nevertheless uphold prudential principles. To achieve this, Bank Indonesia adjusts LTV and FTV ratios and down payment thresholds with the objective of facilitating increased financing activities for housing, property acquisition, and vehicle purchases, thereby contributing to sustained economic growth. These adjustments reflect current market conditions, credit performance trends, and risk management considerations within the banking sector. The amended provisions extend the previously established relaxation of LTV and FTV limits and down payment requirements, allowing banks to provide higher proportions of financing relative to collateral value under specified conditions. By prescribing these ratios and payment requirements, the regulation provides clearer guidance to banks on prudent loan and financing structuring while supporting credit accessibility for consumers. The changes are codified as modifications to specific articles in the original PADG on this topic, and the amended ratios and thresholds are set to take effect at the beginning of the following calendar year.

5. Regulation : **[PADG 29/2025]**

Date : 16 December 2025

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

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

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation PADG No. 29 of 2025 amends provisions in PADG No. 21 of 2025 concerning the conduct of foreign currency monetary operations as part of the central bank's implementation of monetary policy. This amendment responds to the increasing complexity of foreign exchange markets and the need to broaden the toolkit Bank Indonesia uses to manage liquidity, exchange rates, and monetary conditions. The regulation expands the set of instruments available for foreign currency monetary operations to include spot transactions and swap transactions in foreign currencies beyond just the U.S. dollar, enabling Bank Indonesia to engage in operations using other designated currencies in pursuit of effective monetary control. It adjusts and clarifies definitions, including the definition of a working day, which now covers Bank Indonesia's working days and other days designated by the central bank, including those in markets for the currencies being transacted. The regulation introduces detailed procedural elements for spot transaction auctions, including preparation, announcement, bidding, award determination, and result publication, and establishes similar mechanisms for swap transaction auctions. It also sets out how participants in conventional monetary operations must register their treasury dealers for each foreign currency in order to participate in these spot and swap operations. Additional provisions address how these transactions should be conducted under non-normal market conditions. By broadening the scope of eligible currencies and providing structured operational frameworks, PADG No. 29 of 2025 enhances Bank Indonesia's capacity to deploy foreign exchange operations for orderly monetary management and deeper integration with international money and foreign exchange markets, reflecting the central bank's mandate to steer liquidity and exchange rate dynamics in a complex global environment.

Contact

Growth

Deloitte Indonesia

iddttl@deloitte.com