Financial Services Authority (OJK) &
Banking Regulations Update
KM No.5/July/2026
27 July 2026

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 10/2026**

   Date : 2 July 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Atas Peraturan Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Nomor 14 Tahun 2023 tentang Perdagangan Karbon Melalui Bursa Karbon

   Title (English) : Amendments to Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 14 of 2023 concerning Carbon Trading Through Carbon Exchanges

   Summary

   The regulatory architecture governing environmental asset trading in Indonesia is structurally refined through Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 10 of 2026 (POJK 10/2026). This policy acts as the First Amendment to POJK Number 14 of 2023 regarding Carbon Trading through Carbon Exchanges. By updating this framework, the Financial Services Authority (OJK) aims to optimize carbon exchange operations, broaden market participation, enhance liquidity, and align national market mechanisms with international climate commitments and sustainable financing strategies. A central element of POJK 10/2026 is the expansion and clarification of eligible carbon unit categories and market participants allowed to trade on licensed domestic carbon exchanges. The amendment clarifies the operational linkage between domestic carbon offset certificates, such as the Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Certificate (SPE-GRK) and international carbon trading standards. To drive transaction volumes and improve price discovery, the regulation streamlines the onboarding processes for both domestic and foreign market users, provided they satisfy rigorous registration, verification, and environmental integrity protocols administered by the ministry overseeing climate affairs. Furthermore, POJK 10/2026 strengthens governance, risk management, and market conduct requirements for carbon exchange operators. Exchange operators are required to implement robust, transparent trading systems capable of preventing market manipulation, insider trading, and duplicate counting of carbon credits. The regulation also updates reporting obligations, requiring real-time transactional data submission to OJK to maintain regulatory oversight. Through these targeted enhancements, the authority fosters a credible, efficient, and transparent domestic carbon market that actively mobilizes capital toward national net-zero targets and sustainable economic development.

2. Regulation : POJK 7/2026

Date : 4 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum dan Pemenuhan Modal Inti Minimum Bank Perekonomian Rakyat

Title (English) : Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirements and Minimum Core Capital Requirements for Rural Banks

Summary

Strengthening the resilience and institutional stability of rural banks, a comprehensive capital restructuring framework has been issued by the Financial Services Authority. This regulation updates the requirements concerning the Minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) and minimum core capital fulfillment for these localized banking institutions. By raising structural capital benchmarks, the authority aims to ensure that rural banks maintain a robust financial cushion to absorb potential operational losses, support sustainable credit expansion, and securely protect public depositor funds within the shifting national economy. Under this updated mandate, rural banks are legally obligated to maintain a minimum CAR proportional to their risk-weighted assets, alongside a standardized minimum core capital requirement. Financial institutions that fail to meet these revised thresholds face strict regulatory consequences and step-by-step intervention protocols. The framework empowers the authority to impose progressive corrective actions on undercapitalized banks, including restrictions on asset growth, bans on expanding operational networks, and prohibitions against distributing dividends or bonuses to shareholders and executives. To ensure compliance, the regulation demands regular, transparent capital reporting and gives the authority explicit power to direct undercapitalized banks toward mandatory corporate actions. Shareholders may be legally required to inject fresh capital, or failing that, the bank must actively pursue institutional mergers, consolidations, or acquisitions with healthier financial entities. Additionally, the policy mandates strict alignment with modern corporate governance standards, holding management personally accountable for capital shortfalls. By enforcing these rigorous requirements, the authority limits systemic vulnerabilities in the rural banking sector, enhances regional credit risk management, and fosters long-term financial stability across smaller economic communities.

New Banking Regulations

1. Regulation : **PBI 6/2026**

   Date : 24 June 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Pelindungan Konsumen Bank Indonesia

   Title (English) : Bank Indonesia Consumer Protection

   Summary

   The structural modernization of Indonesia's money market infrastructure is comprehensively driven by a strategic regulatory overhaul issued by Bank Indonesia. This updated framework governs the technical, operational, and institutional requirements for electronic trading platforms, money market brokers, and central clearing houses. By establishing a more resilient, integrated, and transparent market architecture, the central bank aims to enhance pricing efficiency, maximize domestic liquidity, and significantly reduce systemic transaction risks across the national financial sector. Under this mandate, operators of money market infrastructures must adhere to elevated technological standards and rigorous corporate governance protocols. The regulation introduces stricter licensing procedures, requiring platforms to implement state-of-the-art cyber security measures, robust data protection mechanisms, and real-time transaction reporting capabilities directly linked to the central bank. To optimize market integrity, service providers are legally obligated to deploy comprehensive risk management frameworks that monitor credit, liquidity, and operational vulnerabilities during high-volume trading periods. Furthermore, the policy standardizes transaction execution and clearing procedures to align with evolving international best practices. It demands complete transparency regarding fee structures, market data dissemination, and conflict-of-interest prevention among market intermediaries. The regulation also outlines progressive enforcement mechanisms and administrative sanctions for non-compliance, including operational suspensions or the revocation of business licenses. Through these formalized criteria, Bank Indonesia successfully fosters a highly secure, reliable, and competitive monetary market that efficiently supports domestic economic expansion and financial stability.

2. Regulation : **PADG 19/2026**

   Date : 30 June 2026

   Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 7 Tahun 2024 tentang Peraturan Pelaksanaan Rasio Pendanaan Luar Negeri Bank

   Title (English) : Second Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Implementing Provisions for the Bank Foreign Funding Ratio

   Summary

   The management of banking liquidity and foreign financing exposure is further refined under Board of Governors Regulation Number 19 of 2026 (PADG 19/2026). This regulatory framework introduces the Second Amendment to PADG Number 7 of 2024 concerning the Implementation Regulations for the Bank External Funding Ratio. Through these updated provisions, Bank Indonesia aims to strengthen macroprudential supervision, manage the banking sector's vulnerability to global economic shocks, and ensure that short-term external borrowings remain within safe parameters to support national financial system stability. The core adjustment under this amendment focuses on fine-tuning the components and calculations used to determine a bank's external funding limits. By modifying these operational parameters, the central bank aims to encourage domestic commercial banking institutions to maintain a prudent balance between external foreign currency liabilities and local funding sources. The regulation outlines specific technical guidelines on how banks must calculate their risk-weighted foreign obligations and report their liquidity positions accurately to the monetary authority. This strict reporting structure allows Bank Indonesia to closely monitor cross-border capital inflows and prevent aggressive or speculative external borrowing practices that could threaten domestic liquidity. Additionally, PADG 19/2026 outlines updated supervisory responses and administrative consequences for banks that breach the maximum established external funding ratio. The framework emphasizes that banking institutions must continuously align their external funding strategies with prevailing domestic monetary conditions and broader macroprudential liquidity buffers. By formalizing these technical parameters, Bank Indonesia enhances its capacity to manage systemic risks stemming from volatile global capital markets, promotes sound asset-liability management among local lenders, and reinforces investor confidence in Indonesia's economic resilience.

3. Regulation : **PADG 18/2026**

Date : 30 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 23 Tahun 2025 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah

Title (English) : Second Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 23 of 2025 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units

Summary

Macroprudential oversight and banking liquidity management are further optimized through a strategic policy update issued by Bank Indonesia. Board of Governors Regulation Number 18 of 2026 (PADG 18/2026) serves as the Second Amendment to PADG Number 23 of 2025 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) for Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units. This regulation is designed to carefully calibrate banking intermediation, encourage balanced credit distribution, and maintain adequate liquidity cushions within the domestic banking industry amid evolving macroeconomic situations. The primary modifications under this amendment focus on adjusting the technical parameters and operational components used to evaluate bank lending activities against their funding bases. By fine-tuning the RIM and PLM requirements, the central bank aims to incentivize local financial institutions to expand credit or financing allocation safely to productive economic sectors while safeguarding internal stability. The updated framework explicitly defines calculation formulas, compliance assessment windows, and reporting procedures that banks must meticulously follow to demonstrate adherence to macroprudential liquidity benchmarks. Additionally, PADG 18/2026 updates the supervisory enforcement measures and administrative ramifications applied to banks that deviate from the specified target corridors. The policy emphasizes structural resilience, requiring banks to manage their liquidity buffers flexibly yet prudently to accommodate market fluctuations. Through these comprehensive technical refinements, Bank Indonesia effectively reinforces the domestic monetary infrastructure, balances financial intermediation objectives with systemic risk prevention, and supports sustainable national economic growth.

4. Regulation : [PADG 17/2026]

Date : 30 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Penguatan Kualitas Pelaku dan Penyelenggara Infrastruktur Pasar Keuangan serta Penyelenggaraan Self-Regulatory Organization di Pasar Uang dan Pasar Valuta Asing

Title (English) : Strengthening the Quality of Financial Market Participants and Financial Market Infrastructure Providers, and the Operation of Self-Regulatory Organizations in the Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market

Summary

The structural implementation of Bank Indonesia's monetary and macroprudential policies is further strengthened through an operational update issued by the central bank. Board of Governors Regulation Number 17 of 2026 (PADG 17/2026) serves as the Fourth Amendment to PADG Number 24/20/PADG/2022 concerning the Implementing Regulations for the Minimum Reserve Requirement (GWM) in Rupiah and Foreign Currency for Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units. This amendment is designed to fine-tune domestic liquidity management, optimize monetary policy transmission, and maintain a highly resilient banking sector amid shifting global and domestic economic landscapes. The key adjustments within this regulation focus on calibrating the technical parameters, fulfillment mechanisms, and calculation bases for the GWM that banking institutions must maintain at Bank Indonesia. By updating these structural formulas and compliance assessment periods, the central bank can flexibly regulate the volume of liquidity circulating within the domestic banking system. The updated framework explicitly outlines the obligations for both conventional and Sharia banking entities to manage their reserve accounts prudently, ensuring they hold sufficient high-quality liquid assets to support institutional stability without constraining their core financial intermediation functions. Furthermore, PADG 17/2026 updates the monitoring protocols, reporting channels, and administrative consequences for banks that fail to meet the mandated reserve thresholds. It clarifies the precise computational rules for calculating incentives or disincentives tied to macroprudential policy compliance, encouraging local lenders to actively align their asset-liability structures with broader national economic targets. Through these meticulous adjustments, Bank Indonesia enhances its capacity to manage systemic liquidity risks, maintains steady money market conditions, and reinforces the overall stability of the Indonesian financial architecture.

5. Regulation : [PADG 16/2026]

Date : 29 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Ketiga atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 4 Tahun 2023 tentang Devisa Hasil Ekspor dan Devisa Pembayaran Impor

Title (English) : Third Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 4 of 2023 concerning Export Proceeds and Foreign Exchange for Import Payments

Summary

Oversight of foreign exchange earnings from export activities and standardizing currency distributions for global procurement are structurally updated under Board of Governors Regulation Number 16 of 2026 (PADG 16/2026). This policy acts as the Third Amendment to PADG Number 4 of 2023 concerning Export Proceeds (DHE) and Import Payment Revenues (DPI). By modifying these administrative guidelines, Bank Indonesia aligns its technical operations with broad national resource frameworks to prevent market speculation, ensure exchange rate stability, and safeguard domestic foreign currency liquidity. The primary objective of this amendment is to clarify and reinforce the mandatory holding periods and placement percentages for foreign exchange generated through the export of natural resources (*DHE SDA*). The regulation explicitly divides the technical operational frameworks between oil and gas and non-oil and gas commercial sectors. For the oil and gas sector, exporters are strictly required to deposit a minimum of 30% of their total export proceeds into specialized domestic bank accounts for a minimum duration of 3 months. Concurrently, for the non-oil and gas resource sector, the mandate specifies that 100% of the designated export earnings must be placed within the domestic financial system for a consecutive minimum holding period of 12 months. Additionally, PADG 16/2026 details structural reporting parameters, mandatory verification mechanisms for banking intermediaries, and comprehensive administrative appendices outlining approved asset instruments. Banks executing these cross-border settlements must ensure complete document conformity and report data discrepancies immediately to the monetary authority. By fine-tuning these structural parameters, Bank Indonesia ensures that macroprudential resource yields actively reinforce the local financial ecosystem, boosts institutional transparency in cross-border trade, and systematically enhances national financial resilience against global economic shifts.

6. Regulation : **PADG 15/2026**

Date : 29 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Ketiga atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 11 Tahun 2024 tentang Transaksi Pasar Valuta Asing

Title (English) : Third Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 11 of 2024 concerning Foreign Exchange Market Transactions

Summary

To align the foreign exchange market with modern monetary policy goals, Bank Indonesia has updated its operational controls via Board of Governors Regulation Number 15 of 2026 (PADG 15/2026). This regulatory framework acts as the Third Amendment to PADG Number 11 of 2024 concerning Foreign Exchange Market Transactions. By re-evaluating transaction limits and refining implementation guidelines, the central bank aims to ensure orderly market conduct, bolster the stability of the Rupiah, and maintain a highly liquid yet secure domestic foreign exchange environment.
A pivotal update introduced by this amendment is the structural modification of transaction thresholds that do not require underlying documentation. Specifically, for cash purchase transactions of foreign exchange against the Rupiah, the central bank has adjusted the threshold limit to USD 10,000 or its equivalent per month per transaction participant. By shifting this specific limit, the central bank aims to find an optimal balance between facilitating legitimate retail currency demand and retaining appropriate macroprudential oversight to counter speculative market pressures. In addition, PADG 15/2026 maintains the broader documentation threshold framework for other standard market operations. Buying transactions exceeding USD 100,000 or its equivalent per month per participant, as well as selling transactions exceeding USD 1,000,000 or its equivalent per transaction, continue to demand robust underlying transaction documents. The regulation reiterates the strict responsibility of banking intermediaries to verify customer profiles and transaction motives thoroughly before execution. Through these targeted procedural calibrations, Bank Indonesia successfully mitigates operational risks, prevents illegal currency flows, and reinforces the transparency of the national financial architecture.

7. Regulation : [PADG 14/2026](#)

Date : 25 June 2026

Title (Indonesian) : Transaksi *Letter of Credit* di Bank Indonesia

Title (English) : Letter of Credit Transactions at Bank Indonesia

Summary

The processing and settlement of international trade finance operations are systematically structured under Board of Governors Regulation Number 14 of 2026 (PADG 14/2026). This regulatory framework governs the execution of Letter of Credit (L/C) Transactions directly handled by Bank Indonesia. By formalizing these operational procedures, the central bank aims to provide high levels of administrative clarity, ensure secure import-export payment facilities, and mitigate financial and settlement risks within state-funded or authorized trade channels. The regulation comprehensively maps out the lifecycle of an L/C transaction within Bank Indonesia, dividing it into four core procedural stages: issuance, bill payment processing, amendment, and closure. For payment settlement to proceed smoothly, the document outlines a rigorous verification process requiring that submitted bill documents strictly comply with international standards, such as the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (UCPDC) and the International Standard Banking Practice (ISBP) published by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC). Bank Indonesia will only authorize disbursements if the documentation achieves a "Complying Presentation" status or if outstanding discrepancies receive explicit payment approval from the applicant. Furthermore, PADG 14/2026 defines clear administrative guidelines regarding transaction fees, currency usage, and institutional liabilities. Fees associated with L/C services, including provision and correspondent charges, can be denominated in either Indonesian Rupiah or US Dollars, with the central bank's selling rate on the date of deposit acting as the reference conversion rate. The policy also features prudential risk measures, demanding that applicants verify that counterparty beneficiaries and advising or nominated banks adhere to strict know-your-customer and financial safety protocols. Furthermore, to safeguard trade integrity, the framework institutes accountability clauses for delayed payments, dictating that any external party or intermediary causing an operational bottleneck must cover the resulting late fees owed to the beneficiary or corresponding banks.

Contact

Growth

Deloitte Indonesia

iddttl@deloitte.com