



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 2/2026](#)
Date : 12 February 2026
Title (Indonesian) : Reksa Dana Berbentuk Kontrak Investasi Kolektif Yang Unit Penyertaannya Diperdagangkan Di Bursa Efek Dengan Aset Yang Mendasari Berupa Emas
Title (English) : Collective Investment Contract Mutual Funds Traded on the Stock Exchange with Gold as the Underlying Asset

Summary

OJK Regulation No. 2 of 2026 establishes the regulatory framework for collective investment contract mutual funds whose units are traded on the stock exchange with gold as the underlying asset, commonly referred to as gold Exchange Traded Funds (ETF Emas). The regulation introduces a new category of investment products in Indonesia's capital market to expand investment options and support market deepening through instruments backed by gold assets. The regulation requires gold ETFs to comply with the general provisions governing collective investment contract mutual funds and other applicable capital market regulations, except where specific provisions are introduced for gold-based ETFs. It sets out requirements regarding the content of the collective investment contract, including disclosures relating to the gold underlying assets and operational arrangements of the fund. The regulation also outlines the issuance and management of gold ETF units, including procedures for issuing participation units, requirements for the prospectus, and mechanisms for the initial listing of units on the stock exchange. It defines the roles and responsibilities of key parties involved in the product structure, including investment managers, custodian banks, sponsors, and participating dealers, as well as obligations and prohibitions applicable to these parties in managing and safeguarding investor interests. Additional provisions address management guidelines for gold ETFs, the conduct of general meetings of participation unit holders, and the distribution of units through mutual fund selling agents. The regulation also recognizes the use of Electronic Gold Receipts and sets out conditions for ETFs managed based on Sharia principles within the capital market framework.

2. Regulation : [POJK 1/2026](#)
Date : 6 February 2026
Title (Indonesian) : Penggunaan Tenaga Kerja Asing dan Program Alih Pengetahuan oleh Bank Umum
Title (English) : The Use of Foreign Workers and Knowledge Transfer Programs by Commercial Banks

Summary

This regulation governs the use of foreign workers (Tenaga Kerja Asing/TKA) in commercial banks and establishes requirements for implementing knowledge transfer programs aimed at strengthening domestic human resources in the banking sector. The regulation replaces POJK No. 37/POJK.03/2017 to align with current national labor policies and industry needs. Banks and representative offices of foreign banks may employ foreign workers provided they comply with financial sector regulations as well as labor and immigration laws. The regulation specifies the positions and functions in which foreign workers may be employed. Banks with at least 25% foreign ownership may appoint foreign workers as members of the board of directors, board of commissioners, executive officers, specialized positions requiring particular expertise, or as experts and consultants. Banks with lower levels of foreign ownership may

generally employ foreign workers only as experts or consultants unless certain control-related conditions are met. The regulation also requires that the majority of directors, executive officers, and at least half of the commissioners be Indonesian citizens. Foreign workers may be assigned to specific functional areas such as treasury, risk management, information technology, financing or credit, investor relations, marketing, finance, and internal audit. However, they are prohibited from occupying roles related to human resources and compliance. The regulation requires banks to plan the use of foreign workers in their business plans and obtain approval from the financial authority for certain positions. Banks must also implement knowledge transfer programs by appointing Indonesian employees as counterparts, providing training, and ensuring that foreign workers conduct training or educational activities for bank staff or other participants. Additionally, banks must periodically report the realization of foreign worker employment and the implementation of knowledge transfer programs, including performance evaluations, training activities, and plans for Indonesian successors to the positions. Administrative sanctions may be imposed for violations of these provisions.

3. Regulation : [PADK 1/2026](#)
- Date : 23 January 2026
- Title : Penyelenggaraan Teknologi Informasi oleh Bank Umum
(Indonesian)
- Title (English) : Implementation of Information Technology by Commercial Banks

Summary

PADK No. 1 of 2026 provides detailed implementation guidance on the organization and governance of information technology by commercial banks, in response to the banking sector's accelerating digital transformation and the growing risks associated with increased reliance on technology. The regulation serves as a technical implementation of POJK No. 11/POJK.03/2022 and aims to strengthen banks' IT governance frameworks so that technology adoption delivers sustainable value while maintaining effective risk mitigation. The regulation elaborates on key aspects of IT governance, including the roles and responsibilities of the board of directors, board of commissioners, IT steering committees, and IT work units. It regulates the preparation of IT architecture and strategic IT plans, IT risk management processes, information and network security, engagement of third-party IT service providers, and requirements for obtaining approval to place electronic systems or conduct transaction processing outside Indonesia. It also addresses data management and personal data protection, internal control mechanisms, internal audits, and regulatory reporting obligations. Compared to previous regulations, particularly SEOJK No. 21/2017, PADK No. 1 of 2026 introduces updated provisions on the use of IT service providers, including policies, overseas outsourcing arrangements, and periodic materiality assessments. It refines standards for IT service provision, internal controls, reporting formats, and licensing procedures, while expanding rules on IT governance structures, IT architecture development, data protection, and reporting mechanisms. Banks are required to align governance arrangements with related cybersecurity and digital maturity regulations. The regulation also clarifies procedures for revising IT strategic plans and development reports, including documentation requirements and reporting timelines. Changes to IT development plans related to new digital products are limited in frequency and subject to quarterly submission deadlines.

4. Regulation : [48/PADK.06/2025](#)
- Date : 30 December 2025
- Title (Indonesian) : Penerapan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Lembaga Pembiayaan, Perusahaan Modal Ventura, Lembaga Keuangan Mikro, dan Lembaga Jasa Keuangan Lainnya
- Title (English) : Implementation of Risk Management for Financing Institutions, Venture Capital Companies, Microfinance Institutions, and Other Financial Services Institutions

Summary

This regulation provides implementing provisions for the application of risk management by institutions in the PVML sector, namely financing institutions, venture capital companies, microfinance institutions, and other financial services institutions. The regulation was issued to implement several provisions of POJK No. 42 of 2024 on Risk Management for Financing Institutions, Venture Capital Companies, Microfinance Institutions, and Other Financial Services Institutions, particularly concerning the preparation of risk management guidelines and the procedures for reporting risk profile assessments. The regulation sets out requirements related to the implementation of risk management, including the preparation of internal risk management guidelines, the establishment of organizational structures responsible for risk management functions, and the mechanisms for assessing institutional risk profiles. PVML institutions are required to develop risk management policies and procedures that are aligned with their business characteristics, operational complexity, and scale of activities. Furthermore, this regulation also specifies the types of risks that must be managed by PVML institutions, referring to the risk categories provided under POJK No. 42 of 2024. Institutions must implement processes for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and controlling risks arising from their operations. Organizational structures must clearly define responsibilities for risk management oversight and implementation. The regulation also introduces a standardized reporting format for the self-assessment of risk profiles and requires PVML institutions to adjust their internal risk management strategies, policies, and procedures within six months from the issuance of the regulation. Several previous OJK circular provisions concerning risk management implementation and risk profile assessment for financing companies, infrastructure financing companies, venture capital companies, and LPEI are revoked upon the entry into force of this regulation.

5. Regulation : [POJK 30/2025](#)
- Date : 21 November 2025
- Title (Indonesian) : Penerapan Tata Kelola dan Manajemen Risiko Bagi Penyelenggara Inovasi Teknologi Sektor Keuangan
- Title (English) : Implementation of Governance and Risk Management for Financial Sector Technology Innovation Providers

Summary

This regulation establishes governance and risk management requirements for providers of Financial Sector Technology Innovation (*Inovasi Teknologi Sektor Keuangan/ITSK*). The regulation aims to ensure that technological innovation in the financial services sector operates with sound governance, adequate risk management, and effective consumer protection, while supporting the development of digital financial services. ITSK providers are required to implement good governance principles in their organizational structure and operational activities. Governance implementation includes clear roles and responsibilities of management and supervisory bodies, internal control mechanisms, and accountability for business decisions and operational processes. These measures are intended to maintain transparency, integrity, and responsible management in the use of technology-based financial services.

The regulation also requires ITSK providers to establish comprehensive risk management frameworks. Risk management must cover identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of risks arising from business operations and the use of financial technology. Key risks include operational risks, information technology risks, legal and compliance risks, and risks related to consumer protection and data security. ITSK providers must also implement internal control systems and procedures to ensure operational reliability and prevent misuse of technology-based financial services. The governance and risk management frameworks must be supported by adequate information technology infrastructure, clear policies, and effective oversight by management.

New Banking Regulations

1. Regulation : [PBI 2/2026](#)
Date : 30 January 2026
Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Kelima atas Peraturan Bank Indonesia Nomor 20/4/PBI/2018 tentang Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial dan Penyangga Likuiditas Makroprudensial bagi Bank Umum Konvensional, Bank Umum Syariah, dan Unit Usaha Syariah
Title (English) : Fifth Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 2 of 2026 introduces the fifth amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation No. 20/4/PBI/2018 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) applicable to conventional commercial banks, Sharia commercial banks, and Sharia business units. The amendment reflects Bank Indonesia's ongoing evaluations of the effectiveness of macroprudential policies designed to balance banking intermediation quality with sustainable liquidity resilience. Changes focus particularly on the reference bases used to calculate penalties for non-compliance with RIM and PLM requirements in the Sharia banking segment. Under the revised regulation, banks that fail to meet required levels of RIM, RIM Syariah, PLM, or PLM Syariah can face written reprimands and financial penalties in the form of mandatory payment obligations. The amended rule harmonizes these sanctions for both conventional and Sharia banks, while clarifying that the detailed procedures, including the formula and amount of penalty payments and the process for debiting rupiah giro accounts, will be set out in a separate implementing regulation by the Board of Governors. In addition to ratios compliance, the regulation imposes sanctions on banks that are late in submitting required reports, such as securities reports, loan receivable reports, and financing receivable reports, as well as those that fail to submit such reports at all. These banks may receive written warnings and be subject to mandatory payments corresponding to specific penalty amounts per day of delay or non-submission.

2. Regulation : [PADG 3/2026](#)
Date : 2 March 2026
Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Ketiga atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 17 Tahun 2023 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment
Title (English) : Third Amendment to the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors Number 17 of 2023 Concerning the Implementation of Bank Indonesia-Fast Payment

Summary

This regulation amends the implementation framework of the Bank Indonesia Fast Payment (BI-FAST) system to align with developments in Indonesia's digital financial ecosystem and the policy direction outlined in the Indonesia Payment System Blueprint of 2030. The amendment also harmonizes BI-FAST operational provisions with the regulatory framework governing the payment system industry issued by Bank Indonesia. The regulation introduces adjustments and additions to several definitions related to participants and infrastructure in the payment system

ecosystem, including Bank Umum, Lembaga Selain Bank, Payment Service Providers, Payment Infrastructure Providers, supporting providers, transactions, interconnection, risk management, and information technology infrastructure. It also introduces terms related to BI-FAST services such as Financial Institution Credit Transfer and Financial Institution Credit Transfer Request. The regulation clarifies the authority and responsibilities of the BI-FAST operator, including establishing procedures for BI-FAST implementation, providing infrastructure, ensuring operational reliability and security, monitoring participant compliance, setting participation access policies, determining transaction limits and pricing schemes, and imposing administrative sanctions on participants. Participation in BI-FAST may involve Bank Indonesia, payment system providers such as banks and payment institutions, as well as other parties approved by the operator. The regulation specifies eligibility criteria for prospective participants, including financial performance requirements, infrastructure readiness, information system reliability, and compliance with technical standards established by Bank Indonesia. Participants are required to maintain operational reliability and security, ensure the accuracy of transaction data, comply with operational procedures and pricing transparency obligations, and submit relevant data and information to Bank Indonesia. Additional provisions regulate cooperation with supporting infrastructure providers, due diligence requirements, and operational procedures for the Financial Institution Credit Transfer service used for inter-institution fund transfers within the BI-FAST system.

3. Regulation : [PADG 2/2026](#)
- Date : 4 February 2026
- Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan Kedua atas Peraturan Anggota Dewan Gubernur Nomor 21 Tahun 2025 tentang Operasi Moneter Valuta Asing
- Title (English) : Second Amendment to the Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors Number 21 of 2025 concerning Foreign Exchange Monetary Operations

Summary

Bank Indonesia Regulation PADG No. 2 of 2026 amends key provisions of the earlier PADG No. 21 of 2025 concerning foreign exchange monetary operations, strengthening the regulatory framework for how Bank Indonesia manages monetary policy through transactions in foreign exchange instruments. The changes respond to the increasing complexity of achieving operational objectives for the Rupiah exchange rate and aim to enhance the effectiveness of Bank Indonesia's monetary control tools. The amendments focus primarily on the treatment of term deposit transactions in foreign currency for both conventional and Sharia operations. Under the revised regulation, certain characteristics of conventional and syariah foreign currency term deposits that were previously counted as a reduction to the Net Open Position (PDN) requirement for commercial banks have been removed. This includes eliminating the calculation of term deposit values that would reduce the PDN and discontinuing the requirement for banks to report daily PDN figures after accounting for those term deposits. For syariah operations, parallel adjustments were made for syariah foreign currency term deposits held by both syariah commercial banks and the syariah business units of conventional banks. This includes removing provisions that would have reduced the PDN and eliminating associated PDN reporting obligations when these instruments were considered. By revising these provisions, Bank Indonesia aims to simplify the treatment of foreign currency instruments in monetary operations, reduce operational reporting burdens, and support overall monetary policy implementation. This refinement is expected to contribute to more responsive exchange rate management and stronger financial stability mechanisms.

4. Regulation : [PADG 1/2026](#)
- Date : 30 January 2026
- Title (Indonesian) : Perubahan 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) : Amendment to Regulation of the Members of the Board of Governors 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

PADG No. 1 of 2026 amends the earlier PADG No. 23 of 2025 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM) and the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM) for conventional commercial banks, Sharia commercial banks, and Sharia business units. This amendment follows periodic evaluations by Bank Indonesia on the effectiveness of macroprudential policies designed to support sustainable banking intermediation and liquidity resilience. The regulation retains the requirement for banks to meet specified RIM, RIM Syariah, PLM, and PLM Syariah ratios. Banks that fail to maintain these required minimums may be subject to written warnings and financial penalties (sanctions). For conventional banks, penalties for not meeting RIM or PLM requirements are calculated by multiplying the amount of the shortfall by 125 percent of the Indonesian Overnight Index Average (IndONIA) and then dividing by 360 days to reflect the daily penalty rate. In the case of Sharia banks and Sharia units, penalties use 125 percent of the average interbank return based on Sharia principles (PUAS), such as returns from certificates like SIMA, Sika, and SiPA, with fallback to the previous day's PUAS rates if current data are unavailable. The regulation also outlines administrative sanctions for late or non-submission of key reports. Banks that submit securities reports, loan receivable reports, or financing receivable reports after their due dates may be fined IDR 1 million per day of delay, while failure to submit those reports can result in IDR 30 million fines in addition to written warnings. In terms of enforcement mechanics, the amended PADG clarifies procedures for debit processing from a bank's rupiah giro account at Bank Indonesia when sanctions are applied. It adds provisions allowing Bank Indonesia to debit the account beyond three working days after a violation under certain conditions, and it removes previous protections against debits when giro balances are insufficient.

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