REGULATION SUMMARY - JULY 2006

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General Corporate

1. Regulation of the Government No. 30 of 2026 on Non-Tax State Revenue Types and Rates Applicable at the Ministry of Law

   Enforcement Date: 2 August 2026

   Summary:

   - This new Regulation introduces new Non-Tax State Revenue (*Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak* – "**PNBP**") types and tariffs that will apply at the Ministry of Law and that will come into effect on 1 August 2026. The new framework removes several PNBP categories while also introducing a set of revised tariffs for corporate registrations, legal services and intellectual property-related services.
   - Several PNBP tariffs that apply to companies and professional services are set to increase, including company registrations, access to corporate data, notary services and the employment of foreign advocates.
   - Intellectual property service fees have also been adjusted, including higher trademark registration and renewal fees. Meanwhile, song and music copyright recording fees have now been eliminated.

2. Regulation of the Government No. 31 of 2026 on Concessions for Persons with Disabilities and Incentives for Companies

   Enforcement Date: 2 July 2026

   Summary:

   - This Regulation establishes a minimum 20% concession rate for persons with disabilities who hold official Disability Cards (*Kartu Penyandang Disabilitas* – "**KPD**"). This concession will cover fees and charges across ten sectors (e.g. education, transportation, healthcare, employment, entrepreneurship, and culture and tourism).

- Persons with disabilities who have not yet secured KPD may use disability certificates issued by healthcare facilities as alternative proofs of eligibility until official KPD are issued. Higher concession rates may also be available within certain sectors for persons with disabilities who require assistance with their daily activities.
- This Regulation also mandates the provision of various government incentives to private companies that offer concessions to or that employ persons with disabilities, as well as tourism companies that offer accessible travel services. Said incentives include official recognition, promotional support, licensing facilitation and accessible workplace facilities.

3. Regulation of the President No. 28 of 2026 on the Organization of Development Investments in Order to Accelerate Economic Growth

Enforcement Date: 11 May 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation introduces a new structured mechanism for the organization of development investments in strategic projects. This will allow the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (*Badan Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara* - "**BPI Danantara**") to facilitate project selections, fundraising and investment execution through Development Investment Holdings. Strategic projects may remain eligible for development investments in situations where their economic feasibility and strategic benefits are considered strong in spite of limited commercial viability.
- The new framework allows development investments to be delivered through Public-Private Partnership (*Kerja Sama Pemerintah dan Badan Usaha* – "**KPBU**") schemes, as well as special assignments for State-Owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara* – "**BUMN**") and/or their subsidiaries and other lawful schemes, with funding being secured through various equity, debt, grant and capital-market sources. Special Purpose Vehicles ("**SPV**")

may also be established and will act as standby partners for sponsors while helping to maintain overall investment stability and adjusting the capital structures of given projects.

- This new framework also enables selective government support and the issuance of comfort letters, subject to defined limitations and processes of optimized risk management. Project stakeholders must apply good governance and integrated risk management that should encompass project, financial, legal and fiscal risks, alongside ring-fenced pockets for investment portfolios.

4. Regulation of the Minister of Investment and Downstream Industries/Head of the Investment Coordinating Board No. 5 of 2026 on Assessment of the Performance of One-Stop Integrated Service and the Performance of Accelerated Business Implementation

   Enforcement Date: 7 July 2026

   Summary:

   - This Regulation establish the applicable procedures and mechanism for the assessment of the performance of One-Stop Integrated Service (*Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu* – "**PTSP**") and the performance of accelerating business implementation. Upon entering into force, this Regulation replace and repeals Regulation of the Minister of Industries/Head of the Investment Coordinating Board (*Badan Koordinasi Penanaman Modal* – "**BKPM**") No. 2 of 2022 ("**Regulation 2/2022**").

   - This Regulation streamlines the performance assessment for regional governments and ministries/agencies into two distinct stages, whereas Regulation 2/2022 utilized a three-stage procedure. This reorganization consolidates verification, validation, and final reporting into a more concise administrative workflow before the nominee selection phase begins.

   - Performance indicators under This Regulation have been expanded to include downstreaming efforts and a rigorous quality control (mechanism conducted by the assessment team and a survey institution. By contrast, Regulation 2/2022 focused on more generalized primary and stakeholder components within Risk-Based Business Licensing

(*Perizinan Berusaha Berbasis Risiko* – "**PBBR**") and Online Single Submission ("**OSS**") frameworks.

5. Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections No. 10 of 2026 on Addition of the List of Countries, Special Administrative Regions of a Country, and Certain Entities Granted Visa-Free Visits

   Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

   Summary:

   - As the title suggests, this Regulation outline the list of countries, special administrative regions of a country, and certain entities that have been granted with free visit visas (*Bebas Visa Kunjungan*). The enforcement of this Regulation results in the replacement and repeals of Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections No. 10 of 2025 ("**Regulation 10/2025**").
   - In essence, this Regulation affirms that the aforesaid free visit visas shall be granted to citizens of the following countries, governments of special administrative regions and certain entities: 1) Republic of Turkey; 2) Federative Republic of Brazil; 3) Republic of Peru; 4) Republic of Kazakhstan; 5) Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China; and 6) Republic of Belarus. Previously, countries and administrative regions outlined in points (3) - (6) is not outlined under the list of free visit visas featured under Regulation 10/2025.

6. Regulation of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission No. 4 of 2026 on Business Processes Within the Business Competition Supervisory Commission

   Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

   Summary:

   - The Regulation establishes the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (*Komisi Pengawas Persaingan Usaha* – "**KPPU**") Business Process Map as the organizational framework for coordinating work relationships, business processes, and organizational outputs. This Regulation serves as the basis for preparing and improving standard operating procedures, service standards, job analyses, workload analyses, and organizational structuring.

- Furthermore, the Regulation prescribes the preparation and implementation of the Business Process Map through four stages: 1) Preparation and planning; 2) Development; 3) Implementation; and 4) Monitoring and evaluation. The Business Process Map comprises three components, namely the Process Map, Subprocess Map, and Relationship Map, each detailing the Commission's core, managerial, and supporting functions, as well as the roles and coordination among organizational units.
- The Regulation also requires the implementation, maintenance, and periodic review of the Business Process Map. It must be updated whenever organizational or strategic changes occur, monitored and evaluated at least once annually, and the evaluation results must be reported to the minister responsible for state apparatus affairs.

7. Draft Bill on the Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This new Draft Bill has been introduced in an effort to strengthen the institutional position of Indonesia's Chamber of Commerce and Industry (*Kamar Dagang dan Industri* - "**Kadin**"), thereby positioning it as a strategic government partner with a unique *sui generis*, non-structural status, as well as broader responsibilities relating to policymaking, business development and industry representation. The Draft Bill also introduces a number of new governance arrangements and will expand Kadin's statutory authorities over business and corporate organizations.
- This Draft Bill will also restructure Kadin's membership framework through the introduction of new tiered membership categories and a binding Code of Ethics that will be enforced by an Honorary Council that will be able to wield administrative sanctioning powers. The Draft Bill also mandates the establishment of an independent business dispute resolution agency, which will offer mediation and arbitration services with binding outcomes.

- This Draft Bill further mandates the establishment of the Kadin Information System, an integrated electronic platform that will act as a national business and trade-related database. While the legislative passage of the Draft Bill remains ongoing, businesses should monitor further developments given its potential implications for and impact upon governance, compliance and engagement with Kadin.

8. Draft Regulation of the Government on the Restructuring and Privatization of State-Owned Enterprises

   Enforcement Date: -

   Summary:

   - If this Draft Regulation is ultimately enforced, then it will establish an entirely new governance framework for the restructuring and privatization of State-Owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara* – "**BUMN**") through enhanced institutional coordination. The Draft Regulation establishes revised institutional approval processes through the assigning of key roles to the Daya Anagata Nusantara Investment Management Agency (*Badan Pengelola Investasi Daya Anagata Nusantara* – " **BPI Danantara**") and the BUMN Regulatory Agency (*Badan Pengaturan BUMN* – "**BP BUMN**") for restructuring initiatives, particularly those that are undertaken for recovery or rescue purposes.
   - This new Draft Regulation expands the available restructuring mechanisms through the introduction of spinoffs, which will now coexist alongside mergers, consolidations and acquisitions. The Draft Regulation also refines the scope of permissible acquisitions and provides greater flexibility for any restructuring that is undertaken in order to improve corporate performance, enhance corporate value or facilitate corporate recovery.
   - The Draft Regulation also revises the governance of BUMN privatization by transferring key implementation responsibilities to the Head of BP BUMN and updating the applicable privatization eligibility criteria. The Draft Regulation also introduces restrictions on certain entities that participate as investors in direct share sales while retaining the existing methods of privatization.

Banking

9. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 7 of 2026 on Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirements and the Fulfillment of Minimum Core Capital for Rural Banks

   Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

   Summary:

   - This new Regulation has revised core capital calculations for rural banks (*Bank Perekonomian Rakyat* – "**BPR**") through the introduction of a number of new deduction factors, including the shortfall between asset quality assessment provisions and impairment loss allowances. The new framework has also extended the administrative deadline for the processing of capital deposits to 120 business days.
   - BPR are now explicitly prohibited from distributing profits if said actions will result in their capital dropping below the mandated minimum thresholds. Furthermore, BPR are permitted to inject capital through the use of fixed assets, provided that said assets are operationalized within three years.
   - Non-compliant BPR also face severe operational sanctions for noncompliance, including the temporary suspension of activities, bans on the collection of new funds and mandatory public disclosures of their restricted status. The new framework also grants undercapitalized banks a strict six-month grace period in which to restore their levels of core capital to the minimum threshold.

10. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 18 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 23 of 2025 on the

Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This Second Amendment expands the scope of corporate securities and sharia corporate securities that are recognized under the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (*Rasio Intermediasi Makroprudensial* - "**RIM**") and Sharia RIM frameworks. The expanded coverage includes various debt-related instruments and allows eligible securities to be issued through either public offerings or private placements.
- This Second Amendment also revises the treatment of interbank repurchase agreement (repo) transactions by preventing both counterparties from recognizing underlying securities in their RIM calculations. This change aims to ensure more consistent measurement of macroprudential intermediation.
- The Second Amendment also introduces a phased transition to Integrated Commercial Bank Reports (*Laporan Bank Umum Terintegrasi*/LBUT) as the sole source of reporting data. Banks are therefore expected to migrate from manual submissions to automated reporting in line with the prescribed implementation timeline.

11. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 19 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 7 of 2024 on the Implementing Regulation for the Bank Foreign Funding Ratio

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- This Second Amendment implements a structural shift in macroprudential oversight through the formalization of the positive 10% countercyclical parameter, which has effectively raised the RPLN ceiling to 40%. This policy adjustment will hopefully provide banks with greater flexibility in terms of the management of foreign currency liquidity in order to support the expansion of domestic credit.

- Operational transparency has now been significantly enhanced through the introduction of a new notification mechanism under the Second Amendment. In this regard, BI is now required to inform banks of any changes that are made to the countercyclical parameters via formal letters, official websites or other designated media, thereby ensuring that all regulated entities receive timely guidance regarding their liquidity management obligations.
- The regulatory scope has also been further clarified through the inclusion of government-issued foreign currency SBN as an instrument that has now been exempted from RPLN calculations. This amendment, alongside the operational timeline for parameter implementation, provides banks with more precise criteria for calculations of foreign funding obligations under the existing prudential regime.

12. Draft Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on Bank Examinations

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This new Draft Regulation has now significantly expanded the supervisory scope of the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**") by extending examinations to include entities operating within banks' broader business groups, as well as third-party entities that possess contractual relationships with banks. The new framework also requires commercial banks, rural banks, representative offices of foreign banks and relevant service providers to provide systems access and also strengthen their information technology infrastructure in order to support the new examination process.
- In addition, the Draft Regulation has now replaced the fixed annual regular examination schedule with a risk-based approach. The new framework also simplifies cross-border examination procedures by adopting a notification-based mechanism instead of requiring prior approvals to be issued by the OJK.

- Finally, the Draft Regulation introduces a stronger sanctions framework through the addition of significant administrative fines and business restrictions, which can be imposed in response to non-compliance with examination requirements.

13. Draft Regulation of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority on the Application of Country Risk and Transfer Risk Management for Commercial Banks

    Enforcement Date: -

    Summary:

    - The Draft Regulation introduces a mandatory framework for commercial banks and foreign bank branches in Indonesia (collectively referred to as "**Banks**"), which will now be required to identify, measure and manage country risk and transfer risk.
    - Banks will now be required to conduct semi-annual, self-assessments of their Country and Transfer Risk (CTR) ratios and will be classified into one of three compliance tiers based on their exposure levels. Higher-risk banks will be subject to progressively stricter obligations, including enhanced governance, quantitative reporting, exposure sub-limits and semi-annual stress testing.
    - The Draft Regulation also requires country and transfer risks to be incorporated into impairment provisioning (*Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai*/CKPN), with the adequacy of provisions being reviewed by external auditors. Implementation will be phased in, commencing with the first self-assessment and trial reports, which are due in June 2027, while full reporting obligations for affected banks will apply from June 2028 onwards.

Capital Market

14. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 9 of 2026 on Incidental Reporting Through the Financial Services Authority Reporting System in the Capital Market, Derivatives and Carbon Exchange Sectors

    Enforcement Date: 1 October 2026

    Summary:

    - Stipulates that parties conducting business activities in the capital market, derivatives, and carbon exchange sectors, including stock exchanges, clearing and guarantee institutions, and central securities depositories (collectively, the "Reporting Parties"), are required to prepare and submit incidental reports to the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**") completely, accurately, up to date, and in a timely manner through the OJK Reporting System. Reporting Parties are also required to maintain records of such reports for OJK's supervisory purposes, ensuring that the retained records contain the same information as the submitted incidental reports.
    - Additionally, where any errors in the data and/or information contained in an incidental report are identified after the reporting deadline, the Reporting Party must submit a correction to OJK. Such errors may be identified either by the Reporting Party itself or by OJK. Based on such findings, the Reporting Party is also required to submit a written notification of the reporting error to OJK.
    - A Reporting Party is deemed to have fulfilled its reporting obligation on the date the incidental report and/or its correction is received by OJK. It should be noted that failure to comply with the reporting and report correction obligations may result in administrative sanctions, ranging from written reprimands to the revocation of registration.

15. Regulation of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. 5 of 2026 on Guidelines for the Internal Control and Conduct of Securities Companies That Conduct Business Activities as Securities Underwriters

Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation introduces comprehensive internal control requirements for Securities Underwriters (*Penjamin Emisi Efek* – "**PEE**") that encompass underwriting activities, risk management, bookkeeping and compliance obligations. In this regard, PEE must conduct thorough issuer assessments prior to the submission of any registration statements for public offerings.
- Said assessments must be conducted based on established Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), which require enhanced due diligence measures, such as interviews with key parties, physical site inspections, document reviews, issuer viability assessments and verifications of information provided by issuers and relevant third parties.
- In addition, PEE are also required to verify the financial capacities of fixed-allotment investors, identify ultimate beneficial owners and ensure that duties relating to bookkeeping functions are adequately segregated. PEE must also strengthen their risk management practices and conflict-of-interest controls, including the conducting of stress testing in relation to potential offering risks and ensuring the independence of all research analysts and external advisors.

16. Rule No. XI-C - Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia No. KEP-0035/DIR/KSEI/0626 on Procedures for the Organization of General Meetings of Bond and/or Sukuk Holders Accompanied by the Granting of Power of Attorney Through the KSEI Electronic General Meeting System (eASY.KSEI)

Enforcement Date: 24 June 2026

Summary:

- Rule XI-C establishes a comprehensive procedural framework for the conducting of electronic General Meetings of Bondholders (*Rapat Umum Pemegang Obligasi*– "**RUPO**") and General Meetings of Sukuk Holders General Meetings of Sukuk Holders (*Rapat Umum Pemegang Sukuk*– "**RUPSu**") through the Electronic General Meeting System ("**eASY.KSEI**") operated by PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("**KSEI**"). The framework also introduces more detailed governance requirements for the administration of electronic meetings, proxy arrangements, voting procedures and reporting obligations.

- In addition, Rule XI-C requires issuers, trustees and custodian banks to comply with a standardized set of procedures that address meeting announcements, convocations and participant registrations, as well as the management of agendas and electronic voting. Rule XI-C also introduces various restrictions and exceptions that specifically relate to proxy appointments and split-voting in an effort to strengthen transparency and the overall integrity of voting.
- Rule XI-C also further enhances post-meeting governance by requiring digital submissions of meeting summaries through eASY.KSEI, as well as the synchronization of electronic attendance and voting records for notarial purposes.

17. Rule No. XI-D - Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia No. KEP-0036/DIR/KSEI/0626 on Procedures for the Organization of Electronic General Meetings of Bond and/or Sukuk Holders Accompanied by Voting Through the KSEI Electronic General Meeting System (eASY.KSEI)

    Enforcement Date: 24 June 2026

    Summary:

    - Rule XI-D establishes a standardized framework for conducting electronic General Meetings of Bondholders (*Rapat Umum Pemegang Obligasi*– "**RUPO**") and General Meetings of Sukuk Holders (*Rapat Umum Pemegang Sukuk*– "**RUPSu**") through the Electronic General Meeting System operated by PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia (KSEI), which is known as eASY.KSEI. This new framework also addresses the respective responsibilities of issuers and trustees, who are required to ensure that all electronic meetings comply with applicable Laws, the Trust Contract and visual KSEI procedures.
    - Rule XI-D also introduces comprehensive requirements that will now govern the registration of participants, electronic attendance declarations, the conducting of

meetings, real-time communications and voting procedures through eASY.KSEI. This framework also requires issuers to provide meeting materials electronically and to manage meeting administration in accordance with the prescribed procedures.

- Rule XI-D further addresses quorum verifications, voting rights, vote counting and decision-making mechanisms for electronic RUPO and RUPSu. The framework also clarifies the treatment of abstentions, establishes procedures for the recording of voting results, and requires any discrepancies that are discovered in relation to vote calculations to be resolved in accordance with mechanisms determined by the eASY.KSEI provider.

18. Rule No. II-E - Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. Kep-00088/BEI/06-2026 on Futures Contract Trading

    Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

    Summary:

    - The new framework has now extended the validity of the transaction fee incentives for eligible futures contracts by one year, thereby ensuring the continued application of reduced transaction fees until a final deadline of 30 June 2027.
    - The new framework has also retained the existing preferential fee structure by preserving the full transaction fee exemption for futures contracts based on domestically listed shares with multipliers of 10,000 or below. Meanwhile, the Rp. 3,000 per-contract fee for comparable contracts based on foreign securities has also been retained.
    - Ultimately, the new framework retains the transaction fee exemption for Liquidity Providers that satisfy their continuous quotation obligations, reinforcing incentives in an effort to support market liquidity in relation to futures contract trading.

19. Rule No. II-F - Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia No. KEP-0043/DIR/KSEI/0726 on the Registration of Electronic Gold Receipts at KSEI

Enforcement Date: 10 July 2026

Summary:

- The new Rule II-F establishes a comprehensive framework that will now govern the registration and administration of Electronic Gold Receipts ("**EGR**") at PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("**KSEI**") for use as underlying assets of Gold Exchange Traded Funds ("**Gold ETF**"). Rule II-F requires all registered EGR to be fully backed by unencumbered physical gold that meets prescribed standards for purity, authenticity, weight accuracy and nominal value.
- Rule II-F also introduces detailed obligations for Issuers, including the verification and reconciliation of EGR and Physical Gold Records, the submission of discrepancy confirmations and the maintenance of accurate records that correspond to physical gold held by Gold Depositories. Rule II-F also sets various documentation requirements, contractual arrangements and timelines that will now govern the registration and distribution of EGR through KSEI.
- Rule II-F further regulates the operational lifecycle of EGR by establishing procedures for asset conversions, withdrawals, account blocking and registration cancellations. Rule II-F also clarifies that cancelled EGR cannot be reinstated under previous applications and must undergo entirely new registration processes.

20. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia No. KEP-0034/DIR/KSEI/0626 on the Implementation of the Integrated Data Center System for Crowdfunding Services (SCFNET)

    Enforcement Date: 26 June 2026

    Summary:

    - This Decree addresses the implementation of the Integrated Data Center System for Crowdfunding Services ("**SCFNET**"), which will serve three specific roles within the crowdfunding ecosystem. Firstly, the SCFNET will act as a comprehensive facility which can be used by members of the general public, particularly potential and current investors, in order to access data, information and disclosure documents regarding organizers, issuers and securities that are being offered.

- Secondly, the SCFNET also provides a media platform that can be utilized by the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**") in order to support and streamline the supervision of the crowdfunding industry. Ultimately, the SCFNET is intended to be used as a medium that will hopefully increase public literacy and education in relation to crowdfunding services.

- It should be noted that all mechanisms that address the flow of investor funds in relation to transaction settlements must strictly adhere to Regulation of the OJK No. 17 of 2025. Meanwhile, detailed technical procedures and mechanisms for organizers using SCFNet are specifically addressed in the SCFNet Usage Guide issued by PT Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia ("**KSEI**"), which may be updated periodically. In addition, any matters not yet fully addressed in this Decree will be further detailed in future KSEI Regulations.

21. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. KEP-00098/BEI/06-2026 on the Waiver of Initial Listing Fees for Exchange-Traded Collective Investment Contract Mutual Funds with Gold as the Underlying Asset

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- PT Bursa Efek Indonesia is offering an incentive to investment managers by waiving the initial listing fee of Rp. 15 million for exchange-traded collective investment contract (*Kontrak Investasi Kolektif*/KIK) mutual funds with gold as the underlying asset. This waiver will be applied automatically once the BEI has approved a listing and applies to initial listing fee invoices that are issued between 1 July 2026 and 31 December 2026.

- It is important to note that while listing fees will be discounted, registration application fees (as per Rule I-C) must still be paid. These will then be subsequently calculated as a deduction from the initial listing fee.

22. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. Kep-00104/BEI/07-2026 on the Amendment to the Regulation on the Trading of Carbon Units Through Carbon Exchange Operators

    Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

    Summary:

    - Previously under Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. Kep-00296/BEI/09-2023 ("**Decree 296/2023**"), tradable units were strictly limited to Technical Approvals of Emission Upper Limits for Business Actors (*Persetujuan Teknis Batas Atas Emisi bagi Pelaku Usaha*/PTBAE-PU) and Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Certificates (*Sertifikat Pengurangan Emisi* GRK/SPE GRK). The Decree significantly broadens this scope by including Greenhouse Gas Emission Quotas (Kuota Emisi GRK), non-SPE GRK, and other carbon units unrecorded in the SRUK.
    - Decree 296/2023 restricted exchange trading to a six-hour window, operating from 09:00:00 to 15:00:00 exchange time. Under the Decree, these operational hours are substantially extended to a twelve-hour window running from 07:00:00 to 19:00:00. This extended schedule will take full effect following a designated transition period ending on 13 July 2026.
    - The Decree also modernizes order execution mechanisms by introducing stop orders within the regular market. Previously, market participants were limited to submitting only limit orders and market orders for matching purposes. Concurrently, the amendment imposes strict new limitations on the auction market to maintain market integrity. Auctions for SPE GRK, non-SPE GRK, or non-SRUK carbon units are now restricted to a single occurrence per unit series based on the reduction year, provided they remain untraded in other markets.

23. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. KEP-00105/BEI/07-2026 on the Amendment to the Regulation on the Supervision of Trading Through the Carbon Exchange

    Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

Summary:

- Previously, the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. Kep-00298/BEI/09-2023 on the Regulation on the Supervision of Trading Through the Carbon Exchange ("**Decree 298/2023**") defined Carbon Units as proof of carbon ownership in the form of certificates or technical approvals recorded in the National Registry System (*Sistem Registri Nasional Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim*/SRN PPI). Thus, the Decree now expands the scope of Carbon Units to include emission reductions and/or removals certified under domestic or international certification schemes, as well as Greenhouse Gas Emission Quotas. It also introduces the new concept of Listed Carbon Units (*Unit Karbon Tercatat*) and updates the definitions of the Carbon Exchange, Carbon Exchange Operator, and Carbon Exchange Service Users.

- Furthermore, the Decree expands the scope of the trading supervision framework by replacing references to Carbon Units with Listed Carbon Units throughout Decree 298/2023. Consequently, the Carbon Exchange Operator's supervisory authority, trading prohibitions, and monitoring framework now expressly apply to Listed Carbon Units, while the substantive monitoring parameters and prohibited trading practices remain unchanged.

- Finally, Decree 105/2026 retains the Carbon Exchange Operator's existing enforcement powers, including requesting explanations, imposing or revoking trading suspensions, conducting investigations, coordinating with the Financial Services Authority and relevant ministries, and reporting suspected violations. However, these powers now expressly apply to Listed Carbon Units, reflecting the updated terminology without materially changing the overall supervisory framework.

24. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Kliring Penjaminan Efek Indonesia No. KEP-064/DIR/KPEI/0626 on the Policy on the Provision of Incentives for the Implementation of Clearing and Guarantee Services Fees for the Settlement of Futures Contract Transactions

    Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- The validity of the previously established clearing and settlement fee incentives for futures contracts has now been extended for an additional one-year period, effectively retaining reduced transactional costs for market participants. This strategic extension is explicitly aimed at fostering sustained interest and boosting transaction volumes within the derivatives market.
- Under the extended policy, the fee structure remains tiered in accordance with contract multipliers and now ranges from Rp. 6,000 per contract for multipliers that exceed 500,000 down to a complete fee waiver for multipliers that equal or fall below 10,000 and that utilize listed underlying shares.
- Furthermore, clearing members acting as liquidity providers remain entirely exempt from these fees, provided that they continue to satisfy their mandatory bid and ask quoting obligations.

25. Decree of the Board of Directors of the Indonesia Stock Exchange No. KEP-00102/BEI/07-2026 on Amendment to the Regulation on Carbon Exchange Users

Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

Summary:

- This new framework has now broadened the scope of carbon units that are tradable through the exchange to accommodate Greenhouse Gas Emissions Quotas, Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction Certification, non-certified reductions and unregistered carbon units. This structural shift will allow market participants to access a wider variety of carbon instruments in comparison with the previously limited categories.
- Operational flexibility has also been enhanced as business actors are no longer restricted to the appointment of internal employees as exchange administrators. Instead, companies can now designate appointed third parties to manage their exchange operations, thereby streamlining access for entities without any dedicated internal trading teams.

- The financial barrier to entry remains temporarily suspended, as the exchange has extended the enforcement grace period for user registration fees. The mandatory registration fee will now only take effect from 1 January 2028, thereby providing an extended window for new users to enjoy a cost-free onboarding process.

26. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. KEP-00103/BEI/07-2026 on the Amendment to the Regulation on the Registration of Carbon Units Through the Carbon Exchange Organizer

    Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This new Decree has now replaced SRN PPI with SRUK as the registry system for carbon market activities and has brought the applicable terminology into line with Regulation of the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*/OJK) No. 10 of 2026. The term PTBAE-PU has also been replaced with GHG Emission Quotas, reflecting the newly updated regulatory framework for emissions allocations.
    - The new Decree also introduces GHG Emission Quotas, non-SPE GRK and other carbon units that are not listed within the SRUK ("**Unlisted Carbon Units**") as tradable carbon units. The Decree also sets stricter eligibility requirements for Unlisted Carbon Units, including international registrations, validations and verifications, and/or listing through foreign carbon exchanges.
    - The Decree also introduces a retirement-on-behalf mechanism that allows eligible Carbon Exchange Service Users to retire the carbon units of other parties through the Carbon Exchange Organizer. The Decree also clarifies the responsibilities of users in relation to associated costs and authorizes BEI to issue further provisions that address the retirement of non-SPE GRK and Unlisted Carbon Units.

27. Circular of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. SE-00008/BEI/07-2026 on Securities Transaction Fees for Alternative Market Operator Systems

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- While maintaining the fees that apply to outright (buy/sell) and repo transactions, as well as the correction fees and cancellation fees that were previously established under Circular of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. SE-00002/BEI.PB1/03-2025, the new Circular now introduces fee waivers for the following: 1) Outright transactions that take place through the Corporate Bonds and Retail Corporate Bonds trading boards; and 2) Repo transactions that take place through the Repo Gov Sukuk board and the Repo Flexible board using State Sharia Securities (*Surat Berharga Syariah Negara*/SBSN) as the underlying asset.
- It is important to note that such fee waivers will generally remain valid until 31 December 2026.

28. Circular of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. SE-00007/BEI/07-2026 on Trading Parameters for Repurchase Agreement (Repo) Transactions Through the Alternative Market Organizer System (SPPA)

Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

Summary:

- In comparison with Circular of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. SE-00001/BEI.PB1/03-2025, the new Circular has now expanded the variety of instruments and trading boards that are available for repo transactions so that they include the Repo Gov Sukuk (Repo for State Sharia Securities [*Surat Berharga Syariah Negara*/SBSN]) and Repo Flex (Repo Flexible) boards.
- The Circular goes on to detail parameters for the newly created Repo Flexible board under the direct quotation mechanism. This board allows parties to agree on transactions before

specifying any underlying collateral. However, the relevant parties are required to select underlying securities within 10 minutes of any initial agreement, while any failure to do so will render a transaction invalid.

Employment

29. Regulation of the Government No. 27 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Government No. 99 of 2013 on the Management of Assets under the Social Security for Employment Program

    Enforcement Date: 29 June 2026

    Summary:

    - This Second Amendment strengthens the asset management framework of the Social Security Agency for Employment (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Ketenagakerjaan* – "**BPJS Ketenagakerjaan**") through the introduction of more robust investment governance and the expansion of the range of eligible domestic investment instruments. The Second Amendment also permits the use of sharia-compliant instruments across all eligible domestic investment categories.
    - This Second Amendment imposes stricter investment standards by requiring documented independent investment analyses, raising the minimum credit rating for corporate debt securities and introducing clearer investment performance benchmarks. The Second Amendment also broadens conflict of interest restrictions and extends asset and liability management provisions to the Unemployment Insurance Program (*Jaminan Kehilangan Pekerjaan*/JKP).
    - This Second Amendment also further revises operational fund arrangements for the Old-Age Benefit Program (*Jaminan Hari Tua*/JHT) and the Pension Benefit Program (*Jaminan Pensiun*/JP), while refining the framework that governs technical reserves and operational funding. The new framework also introduces a standardized one-year adjustment period for investment portfolios that exceed regulatory limits as a result of market value fluctuations.

30. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower No. 11 of 2026 on Labor Inspection Procedures

    Enforcement Date: 3 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation has now revoked various provisions that specifically governed K3 Labour Inspectors, as previously set out under ten specific Ministerial Regulations. As a consequence, all matters relating to K3 Labor Inspectors, including the issuance of K3 Compliance and Non-Compliance Certificates, must now be implemented in accordance with the provisions set out under this Regulation.
    - A major shift in terms of labor inspection activities has now been introduced, thereby signaling a move from mandatory minimum monthly targets to a work plan-based approach. Furthermore, this Regulation has also strengthened the digitalization of the inspection system through the mandatory integration of the SIAPkerja platform, which will now have to be used to process compliance self-assessments. Meanwhile, the administrative enforcement powers of labor inspectors have been simultaneously expanded to encompass direct measures such as the sealing of equipment and the ordering of work suspensions.

31. Regulation of the Minister of Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection/Indonesian Migrant Workers Protection Board No. 7 of 2026 on Vocational Providers of Indonesian Migrant Workers

    Enforcement Date: 20 July 2026

    Summary:

    - Vocational institutions that offer education and/or training to Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia* – "**PMI**") ("**PMI Vocational Institutions**") must now officially register through the Computerized PMI Protection System (*Sistem Komputerisasi Pelindungan* PMI – "**Sisko P2MI**") in order to secure formal letters of registration that will remain valid for three years.

- Registered PMI Vocational Institutions are strictly required to organize specialized training classes that focus on technical skills, soft skills, language and worker protections. Furthermore, any failure to implement these mandatory classes within one year will trigger the imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of registration revocations.
- Institutions of higher education and relevant ministries may apply to be designated as centralized service hubs, which are tasked with integrating training, professional certification and global labor market matching services into their operations. Finally, existing entities will be able to enjoy a grace period of one year which they should use to transition to full regulatory compliance.

32. Decree of the Minister of Manpower No. 188 of 2026 on Stipulation of Indonesian National Work Competency Standards for the Category of Mining and Quarrying in the Main Group of Crude Oil and Natural Gas Mining Within the Natural Gas Processing Sector

    Enforcement Date: 7 July 2026

    Summary:

- This Decree establishes a new set of Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (*Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia* – "**SKKNI**") for the natural gas processing sector. These SKKNI are comprehensively outlined under the Appendix to this Decree and will now serve as a reference during the drawing up of national qualification levels and the organization of education and training programs, as well as in relation to competence certification. It should be noted that the new SKKNI will be subject to processes of review every five years or whenever such reviews are deemed necessary.
- In comparison with the now revoked framework of Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. KEP.65/MEN/III/2009 ("**Decree 65/2009**"), which previously served as the basis for the stipulation of SKKNI for the natural gas processing sector, this Decree

has now redefined the list of relevant competence units for this sector to 12 units. Overall, the competence units that are newly featured under this Decree address the following areas: 1) Implementing occupational safety, health, and environmental protection in natural gas processing operations; 2) Planning natural gas processing operating conditions; 3) Operating natural gas purification; 4) Handling liquefied natural gas; and 5) Identifying natural gas processing problems.

33. Decree of the Minister of Manpower No. 199 of 2026 on the Stipulation of Indonesian National Work Competency Standards for the Category of Industry in the Main Group of Machinery and Equipment Industry Not Included in Others Within the Heavy Equipment Industry Sector

Enforcement Date: 14 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes a new set of Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (*Standar Kompetensi Kerja Nasional Indonesia* – "**SKKNI**") for the heavy equipment industry sector. These SKKNI are comprehensively outlined under the Appendix to this Decree and will now serve as a reference during the drawing up of national qualification levels and the organization of education and training programs, as well as in relation to competence certification. It should be noted that the new SKKNI will be subject to processes of review every five years or whenever such reviews are deemed necessary.
- A total of 58 relevant competence units is outlined under the Appendix to the Decree, including: 1) Performing pattern condition maintenance; 2) Operating machines (e.g. induction hardening, tempering furnace, and annealing furnace); 3) Installing parts on heavy equipment units; 4) Performing measurements on heavy equipment units; and 5) Performing visual inspections and measuring component dimensions.

Energy

34. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 10 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 14 of 2023 on Carbon Trading Through Carbon Exchanges

    Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This amended framework revamps the national carbon registry landscape by replacing the previous SRN PPI with the Carbon Unit Registry System (*Sistem Registri Unit Karbon* – "**SRUK**"). The Amendment also grants a three-month transitional grace period, which carbon exchanges can use in order to utilize interim electronic systems until the SRUK becomes fully operational.
    - Carbon exchange operators (*Penyelenggara Bursa Karbon* – "**PBK**") are now permitted to facilitate the trading of foreign carbon units that are not recorded within the domestic registry. Said trading is permitted provided that the units in question have been accredited by international registry organizers and/or listed on foreign carbon exchanges.
    - The Amendment also strengthens the regulatory oversight framework by expanding the supervisory authority of the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*/OJK) over carbon exchange participants, including assessments of their sustainability governance practices. The new framework also streamlines the reporting framework for PBK, requiring reporting to the relevant ministries to be completed only as determined by the OJK.

35. Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Environmental Control Agency No. 10 of 2026 on the Carbon Unit Registry System

    Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

Summary:

- Serving as an implementing framework for Regulation of the President No. 110 of 2025, this new Regulation officially establishes a comprehensive framework for the Carbon Unit Registry System (*Sistem Registri Unit Karbon* – “**SRUK**”), which is the platform that will be used in order to record and manage carbon units. The new framework supports transparent, real-time carbon unit management, will contribute to Indonesia’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and introduces safeguards aimed at preventing any double counting.
- The new Regulation sets out detailed procedures for the registration of Greenhouse Gas (“**GHG**”) emissions offsetting projects and the recording of domestic and international carbon trading transactions through the SRUK. The new framework also introduces defined timelines for the recording of transactions, as well as the authorization of approvals and the corresponding adjustment of international carbon unit transfers.
- The new Regulation also introduces carbon unit status classifications, clarifies the responsibilities of SRUK users and strengthens compliance measures across the carbon market. Moreover, the new framework also introduces administrative sanctions that can be imposed in response to any non-compliance, as well as various preventive mechanisms designed to address double counting and preserve the overall integrity of carbon unit transactions.

36. Regulation of the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises No. 4 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises No. 4 of 2025 on the Verification of Small and Medium Enterprises Applying for Metal Mineral and Coal Mining Business License Areas Through Priority Granting

    Enforcement Date: 8 July 2026

    Summary:

- This new Regulation represents a transition of administrative verifications to an integrated digital process that is linked to legal, taxation and licensing systems, thereby significantly reducing the verification timeline to a maximum of five working days, while strictly limiting rectification opportunities.

- Companies are explicitly required to structure their economic development obligations into distinct pre-production and post-production phases that are specifically focused on supply chain partnerships with local micro and small enterprises.
- All of the aforementioned economic development initiatives must now be formally budgeted and incorporated into the annual work plans of companies, while compliance reporting has been increased to a minimum of twice a year, backed by accelerated mechanisms for license revocations.

37. Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 257.K/EK.01/MEM.E/2026 on the Obligation to Mix Biodiesel with Diesel Fuel at a Level of 50% under the Financing Framework of the Plantation Fund Management Agency

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree officially sets a new minimum implementation target for the blending of biodiesel with diesel fuel at a level of 50%, which applies to all types of diesel fuel. Previously, the now-revoked framework of Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 341.K/EK.01/MEM.E/2024 set the aforesaid blending implementation target at 40%. Said biodiesel blending will be evaluated on a quarterly basis.
- The specifications for the aforementioned biodiesel are outlined comprehensively under the Appendix to this Decree. It should be noted that these specifications apply to biodiesel for blending with diesel fuel at a ratio of 50%. As a consequence, biofuel businesses, distribution businesses and fuel oil businesses must maintain the quality of their blended biodiesel fuel in accordance with the specifications that are set out under this Decree.
- It should be noted that any failure to blend diesel fuel with biodiesel or to distribute biodiesel for blending with diesel fuel in accordance with the stipulated minimum implementation target percentage that is committed by the aforementioned businesses

will result in the imposition of administrative sanctions. These sanctions may include written reprimands, temporary suspensions and/or revocations of business permits.

38. Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 250.K/MG.01/MEM.M/2026 on the Third Amendment to the Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources No. 91.K/MG.01/MEM.M/2023 on Certain Natural Gas Users and Certain Natural Gas Prices Within the Industrial Sector

Enforcement Date: 11 June 2026

Summary:

- In essence, Decree of the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources ("**Minister**") No. 91.K/MG.01/MEM.M/2023 ("**Decree 91/2023**") establishes specific natural gas users, volumes and pricing structures for the industrial sector, incorporating adjustment prices alongside transportation and midstream distribution tariffs. These allocated volumes are explicitly determined based on natural gas supply availability and the adequacy of state revenue shares.
- In this regard, this Third Amendment affirms that, in the event of an upstream supply decline, downstream oil and gas business entities must adjust and allocate natural gas volumes proportionally among all consumers in accordance with the relevant Guidelines issued by the Minister. Nonetheless, this Third Amendment also affirms that Specific natural gas price applies to the volume of natural gas that has been distributed proportionally and allocated to certain natural gas users.

39. Decree of the Director-General of Oil and Gas No. 75.K/MG.06/DJM/2026 on the Standards and Quality (Specifications) of Diesel Fuel Oil (B50) Marketed Domestically

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree to establish the domestic standards and quality specifications for diesel fuel blended with 50% biodiesel ("**B50**"). The Decree forms part of the Government's broader strategy to implement the mandatory B50 biodiesel blending program while ensuring that fuel distributed in the domestic market continues to satisfy uniform quality and performance standards.
- At its core, this Decree introduces a standardized technical specification for B50 diesel fuel marketed domestically. In this regard, the Decree establishes two categories of B50 fuel based on their Cetane Number ("**CN**")" 1) B50 with a CN of 48; and 2) B50 with a CN of 51. Detailed quality parameters applicable to each category are comprehensively outlined under Appendices I - II to the Decree.

Environment

40. Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency No. 8 of 2026 on Procedures for the Stipulation of and Changes to Mangrove Ecosystem Functions, the Formulation and Stipulation of and Changes to the Master Plan for the Mangrove Landscape Unit, as Well as the Formulation and Stipulation of and Changes to the Mangrove Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan

Enforcement Date: 25 June 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation establishes a comprehensive framework for the protection and management of mangrove ecosystems by classifying them under protection and cultivation functions in line with various ecological and social criteria. This new framework also requires the creation of the Mangrove Landscape Unit (*Kesatuan Lanskap Mangrove* – "**KLM**") Master Plan and the Mangrove Ecosystem Protection and Management Plan (*Rencana Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Ekosistem Mangrove* - "**RPPEM**") in order to support long-term ecosystem governance.

- This Regulation designates the KLM Master Plan as the primary reference that should be utilized during the preparation of the RPPEM, as supported by spatial and non-spatial data analysis, which should be used to determine appropriate ecosystem management strategies. The Regulation also allows the KLM Master Plan to be updated in situations where environmental conditions or other urgent circumstances necessitate changes.
- The new framework also adopts a long-term approach that requires RPPEM to remain valid for 30 years while mandating that periodic monitoring and evaluations be completed every five years at least. This Regulation also incorporates public consultations, which should be organized in relation to the planning process and which should permit the reclassification of mangrove ecosystem functions if certain prescribed ecological criteria are satisfied.

41. Regulation of the Minister of Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency No. 9 of 2026 on the Organization of Community-Based Climate Change Control Programs

    Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation governs the implementation phases, registration and awards associated with the Community-Based Climate Change Control Program (*Program Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim Berbasis Masyarakat* - "**Proklim**") to increase community participation in controlling climate change. Upon entering into force, this Regulation replace and repeals Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. P.84/MENLHK-SETJEN/KUM. 1/11/2016 ("**Regulation 84/2016**").
    - At its core, this Regulation expands the scope of the program beyond the geographical Climate Village featured under Regulation 84/2016 by introducing Climate Community, which can be organized based on landscapes, management units, or specific activity types. It also transitions data management to the National Registry System for Climate Change Mitigation (*Sistem Registri Nasional Pengendalian Perubahan Iklim* – "**SRN PPI**"), focusing on tracking contributions toward national climate goals.

- Both Regulation 84/2016 and this Regulation emphasize adaptation and mitigation. However, the latter framework mandates a more structured planning phase requiring a formal document that identifies greenhouse gas and potential carbon sinks. While Regulation 84/2016 focused on broad community capacity building, this Regulation requires detailed technical calculations of benefits across economic, social, and environmental dimensions.
- The award categories for Climate Village remain similar to those in Regulation 84/2016, including *Pratama*, *Madya*, *Utama* and *Lestari*. However, this Regulation adds a specific certificate for the newly established Climate Community. Furthermore, this Regulation clarifies scoring thresholds, such as requiring a final value of 81% or higher specifically for the Proklim Utama certificate.

42. Decree of the Minister of Forestry No. 505 of 2026 on the One Data Forum at the Ministry of Forestry

    Enforcement Date: 1 January 2026

    Summary:

    - This Decree officially establishes the Ministry of Forestry's ("**Ministry**") One Data Forum, which will now serve as a communication and coordination forum regarding matters that specifically relate to the organization of One Data, coordinators and data stewards. In this regard, this Decree affirms that the aforementioned Ministry's One Data Forum should hold coordination meetings at least twice a year.
    - The implementation of the Ministry's One Data Forum is outlined comprehensively under Appendix II to this Decree. Overall, the implementation of this forum comprises the following phases: 1) The drafting of a proposed list of data that will be collected; 2) One Data Forum review; 3) One Data Forum preparations; 4) Discussion forum; 5) Agreement forum; 6) Follow-up actions; and 7) Dissemination.

43. Circular of the Minister of Forestry No. SE.5/MENHUT/SETJEN/KUM.02/7/2026 on the Implementation of Ecosystem Restoration as an Obligation for River Basin Rehabilitation in

Nature Reserve Areas and Nature Conservation Areas by Holders of Forest Area Use Permits and Holders of Forest Area Release Permits due to Forest Area Exchanges

Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

Summary:

- This new Circular establishes a streamlined framework that will allow holders of Forest Area Utilization Approvals (*Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan* – "**PPKH**") and Holders of Forest Area Release Approvals due to Forest Area Exchanges (*Persetujuan Pelepasan Kawasan Hutan Akibat Tukar Menukar Kawasan Hutan* - "**PKTMKH**") to fulfill River Basin (*Daerah Aliran Sungai* – "**DAS**") rehabilitation obligations through ecosystem restoration in eligible Nature Reserve Areas (*Kawasan Suaka Alam* – "**KSA**") and Nature Conservation Areas (*Kawasan Pelestarian Alam* – "**KPA**"). The new framework will be implemented through standardized Cooperation Agreements (*Perjanjian Kerja Sama* - "**PKS**"), which will be drawn up with relevant government authorities.
- The new Circular simplifies the administrative process by requiring the PKS drafting and signing process to be completed within 10 business days of the issuance of initial approvals. The Circular also clarifies that determinations of technical locations will now form part of the Minister's substantive approval process in relation to the fulfilment of DAS rehabilitation obligations.
- The new Circular should also strengthen compliance by requiring holders of PPKH and PKTMKH to maintain their ecosystem restoration activities, including planting and maintenance, for at least five years. Regular monitoring, technical supervision and administrative sanctions will also reinforce long-term accountability, while ongoing rehabilitation projects must be brought into line with the new PKS framework.

44. Circular of the Minister of the Environment/Head of the Environmental Control Agency No. 11 of 2026 on Improving Preparedness and Anticipation of Fires at Final Waste Processing Sites (TPAs) in Extreme Hot Weather Conditions

    Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This Circular mandates regional governments to eliminate fire triggers at Final Waste Processing Sites (*Tempat Pemrosesan Akhir* – "**TPA**") by transitioning from open dumping to periodic waste covering with soil or other materials at least 15-20 cm thick. Additionally, authorities must conduct routine inspections of methane (CH4) gas ventilation pipes and implement strict bans on smoking or trash burning within TPA zones to prevent spontaneous combustion. This Circular also emphasizes the importance of regular wetting of critical areas, especially those containing dry plastic and paper waste.
- To ensure operational readiness, each TPA must maintain 24-hour availability of heavy equipment like excavators and bulldozers alongside adequate stocks of fire-extinguishing materials such as water, soil, or sand. This Circular also requires the formation of special task forces to increase monitoring patrols during peak temperature hours and at night when methane gas shifts are frequent. These measures are designed to build a robust early detection system that can address smoke spots before they escalate.
- In the event of a fire, emergency response must involve immediate coordination between the Environment Office, Fire Department, and the Regional Disaster Management Agency (*Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Daerah*/BPBD). Mitigation efforts include using oxygen-isolation methods for extinguishing fires and providing health posts or masks for residents in the TPA buffer zones to protect against toxic gas exposure. Finally, regional governments are required to report every fire incident and follow-up action to ensure continuous evaluation and oversight.

General Financial Services

45. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 6 of 2026 on the Behavior of Information Providers Within the Financial Services Sector

    Enforcement Date: 4 June 2026

    Summary:

    - This new framework requires Information Providers ("**Financial Influencers**") to provide accurate and responsible information, avoid misleading claims or promotions of unlicensed products, and disclose any commissions, remuneration or other economic benefits that are received.
    - The new framework also places primary responsibility for Financial Influencers on relevant engaging Financial Services Providers (*Pelaku Usaha Jasa Keuangan* – "**PUJK**"), thereby requiring formal cooperation agreements to be drawn up. However, non-compliant PUJK may face a range of administrative sanctions, while existing agreements must be brought into line with the new requirements by 4 December 2026.
    - Financial Influencers that provide specific investment recommendations must also secure relevant licenses or competency certification, with stricter requirements now applying to digital financial assets such as crypto assets.

46. Regulation of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. 3 of 2026 on the Organization of Digital Financial Asset Trading Including Crypto Assets

    Enforcement Date: 1 September 2026

    Summary:

    - This new Regulation has now simplified the reporting regime through the abolition of daily reporting obligations, as well as the centralization of all evaluations, periodic reports and incidental reports through the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*

"**OJK**") Reporting System and the phasing out of business plan and business plan realization reporting requirements.

- Despite reducing certain administrative requirements, the new framework has also introduced more detailed reporting obligations that apply to higher-risk activities, including digital asset derivatives, margin placements and staking arrangements.
- Organizers of digital financial asset trading should prepare for the phased implementation of the new framework by bringing their internal reporting systems into line with the new requirements, registering authorized compiling officers who will deal with the OJK Reporting System and ensuring compliance with the applicable transition periods, in particular the temporary continuation of business plan realization reporting until 1 January 2027.

47. Bill on Indonesian International Financial Centers

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- Indonesia's House of Representatives has finally passed the new Bill on the Indonesian International Financial Center (*Pusat Finansial Internasional Indonesia* - "**PFII**"). This most recent version of the Bill has now significantly broadened the PFII framework through the introduction of a number of additional governance arrangements, as well as through the expansion of the applicable regulatory structure and the establishment of a PFII Advisory Board alongside a two-tier judicial system that comprises a Court of First Instance and an Appeals Court. The Bill also clarifies that PFII may not be located within any Special Economic Zones (*Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus*/KEK).
- This Bill has now refined the operational framework that applies to businesses that operate within PFII through an expansion of the permitted range of legal structures, as well as the introduction of a number of additional restrictions on business activities and administrative sanctions, which can be imposed in response to any regulatory breaches. The Bill also

strengthens the framework for the development of an international Sharia financial ecosystem.

- The Bill enhances the applicable legal and fiscal provisions by expanding the overall authority of the PFII Court, introducing a number of additional requirements that will apply to ad-hoc judges and allowing for a broader adoption of international legal principles. The Bill also introduces a 50-year income-tax facility for eligible activities and exempts qualifying foreign family office assets from the imposition of inheritance tax.

48. Draft Bill on the Indonesian International Financial Center

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This new Draft Bill establishes a framework for the Indonesian International Financial Center (*Pusat Finansial Internasional Indonesia* - "**PFII**") through a dedicated governance, supervisory and judicial structure that has been created in order to support internationally oriented financial activities. The Draft Bill also introduces a specialized court and allows the English language to be used in regulatory frameworks, contracts and legal proceedings under the PFII.
- This Draft Bill provides an extensive list of fiscal and non-fiscal incentives that can be enjoyed by eligible businesses, including 100% reductions in income tax, exemptions from selected indirect taxes, import-duty waivers and guarantees for the unrestricted repatriation of capital and profits. The Draft Bill also introduces certain types of special facilities that relate to immigration, manpower and residency, and that will hopefully strengthen the overall competitiveness of the PFII.
- The Draft Bill also permits foreign currencies to be utilized in relation to any business activities that take place within the PFII and allows for the adoption of distinct civil and business Regulations that are specifically tailored to the financial center. Given that several proposed measures represent a departure from existing Indonesian laws, businesses

should continue to monitor the progress of the Draft Bill as it moves through the legislative process.

49. Draft Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on Credit Information Management Institutions

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This Draft Regulation introduces a minimum paid-up capital requirement of Rp. 200 billion for the establishment of Credit Information Management Institutions (*Lembaga Pengelola Informasi Perkreditan* – "**LPIP**"). Existing LPIPs are also required to maintain a minimum net worth of at least 50% of the minimum paid-up capital requirement.
- The Draft Regulation limits foreign ownership in LPIPs to a maximum of 99% of the paid-up capital. In addition, LPIPs may employ foreign nationals as members of the Board of Directors, Board of Commissioners, Executive Officers, experts, or consultants for a maximum period of five years, provided that they appoint local counterparts to facilitate knowledge transfer.
- The Draft Regulation also requires LPIPs that utilize Artificial Intelligence ("**AI**") systems to implement additional governance measures, including accountability, reliability, and human oversight. LPIPs must also establish human intervention mechanisms for decisions that have a significant impact on Debtors or Customers and ensure that AI-generated outcomes can be adequately explained.

Infrastructure and Construction Services

50. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works No. 13 of 2026 on the Planning and Programming of Public Works Infrastructure Development

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation officially establishes the applicable mechanism for the planning and programming of public works infrastructure development. Upon entering into force, this new framework officially repealed and replaced Regulation of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 6 of 2022 ("**Regulation 6/2022**"), which had been serving as the previous framework that governed the aforementioned infrastructure development planning and programming.
- Overall, the planning of works infrastructure development comprises the drafting of the following documents: 1) Regional Infrastructure Development Plan (*Rencana Pengembangan Infrastruktur Wilayah*/RPIW) that outlines various types of information associated with regional infrastructure development planning (e.g. policy direction, regional profile and regional potential, as well as strategic issues and problems). This plan should be stipulated for a 20-year period and will be evaluated every five years at the least; and 2) Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Public Works (*Rencana Strategis Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum*/Renstra PU), which will serve as a set of guidelines for the preparation of strategic plans for organizational units.
- Meanwhile, the development of works infrastructure will be organized through annual programs that are drafted in line with the following phases: 1) Preparation of a program and budget memorandum; 2) Regional Infrastructure Development Integrated Coordination Meeting (*Rapat Koordinasi Keterpaduan Pengembangan Infrastruktur Wilayah*/Rakorbangwil) that should discuss the relevant infrastructure development programs and annual budget indications set out in the memorandum; 3) Regional Consultation (*Konsultasi Regional*/Konreg) that should discuss various programs, committed projects and proposed programs or activities that originate from the regional

government; and 4) Drafting of a Work Plan for the Ministry of Public Works (*Rencana Kerja Kementerian Pekerjaan Umum*/Renja).

- This Regulation further affirms that the planning and programming of works infrastructure development should be complemented through processes of data and information management that are undertaken via an interconnected information system. Said planning and programming should address various types of data and information, including: 1) Existing and planned infrastructure; 2) Priority locations; 3) Implementation period; 4) Budget indications and funding sources; and 5) Documents on readiness criteria for public works infrastructure development.

51. Regulation of the Head of the Batam Free-Trade Zones and Free Ports Development Authority No. 6 of 2026 on Procedures for the Utilization of Assets

    Enforcement Date: 19 May 2026

    Summary:

- This new Regulation restructures the framework for the utilization of State-Owned Assets (*Barang Milik Negara* - "**BMN**") under the jurisdiction of Batam Free-Trade Zone and Free Port (*Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas* – **KPBPB**") Development Authority (*Badan Pengusahaan KPBPB Batam* – "**BP Batam**") through the introduction of the Limited Cooperation for Infrastructure Financing (*Kerja Sama Terbatas untuk Pembiayaan Infrastruktur* - " **Ketupi**") scheme, as well as a number of dedicated infrastructure-focused utilization models. The new framework has also now removed the Operational Cooperation (*Kerja Sama Operasional*/KSO) and Human Resources and/or Management Cooperation (*Kerja Sama Sumber Daya Manusia dan/atau Manajemen*/KSM) schemes from the list of available BMN utilization mechanisms.

- The Regulation has also now expanded opportunities for infrastructure development by permitting infrastructure provision leases, Utilization Cooperation (*Kerja Sama Pemanfaatan* – " **KSP**") for the provision of infrastructure, Infrastructure Provision Cooperation (*Kerja Sama Penyediaan Infrastruktur* – "**KSPI**") and Ketupi through granted concession periods of up to 50 years. The new Regulation also clarifies that any foreign partners who are selected for KSPI projects must first establish an Indonesian limited-liability company before being granted official partnership status.

- The Regulation also introduces a mandatory excess profit-sharing mechanism for KSPI projects, while retaining strict sanctions that can be imposed in response to certain violations of KSP arrangements. The new framework also confirms that standard KSP concession periods remain limited to 30 years and must not exceed the legal lifespan of Batam KPBPB.

Land & Property

52. Circular of the Director-General of Settlement Areas No. 6/SE/Dp/2026 on Technical Guidelines on the Format and Mechanism for the Fulfilment of Business Actors' Obligations and Procedures for the Imposition of Administrative Sanctions for the Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing Within the Housing Sector

Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

Summary:

- This Circular mandates that business actors operating within the housing sector, particularly housing developers, should secure Approval Decisions (*Keputusan Pengesahan*). In this regard, relevant business actors must complete a rigid multi-day verification process, which will include site visits and a tight three-day window for the rectification of any administrative discrepancies.
- Business actors are also obligated to secure annual Report Receipts (*Tanda Terima Laporan*) by submitting comprehensive financial and operational data. This requirement encompasses the submission of audited financial statements, cash-flow projections and sales-agreement execution reports, with exemptions primarily being limited to low-income housing projects.

- The Circular also strengthens oversight through the introduction of routine and incidental inspection mechanisms. In this regard, authorities are authorized to conduct unannounced incidental field inspections in response to public complaints, administrative violations or environmental risks. All recommendations for the imposition of administrative sanctions that result from these inspections will be uploaded directly to the OSS system and will link project-level compliance findings to potential restrictions or business license suspensions.

Manufacturing & Industry

53. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 14 of 2026 on the Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 3 of 2025 on the Mandatory Implementation of the Indonesian National Standard for Palm Cooking Oil

    Enforcement Date: 23 June 2026

    Summary:

    - The Amendment has now expanded the permitted business classifications for repackagers to include packaging services. Furthermore, said entities must now secure and operate designated storage facilities, while the previous mandate to maintain filtration infrastructure has now been removed.
    - The Amendment also eliminates the previous provision that permitted repackagers to operate under brand licensing agreements. As a consequence, all repackaging entities are now strictly mandated to own their own independent brands or to become a part of registered collective brands in order to qualify for Indonesian National Standard (*Standar Nasional Indonesia*/SNI) certification.
    - The Amendment has also now extended the mandated duration of conformity audits. In this regard, initial certification audits have now been extended to six days, while annual surveillance audits have been increased to four days.

54. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 15 of 2026 on the Machinery and/or Equipment Restructuring Program for the Agro-Industry Sector

Enforcement Date: 23 June 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation establishes a unified framework for the machinery and/or equipment restructuring ("**Restructuring**") program across the agro-industry sector, while also expanding eligibility to additional industries, including essential oils, rubber, printing, furniture, crude palm-oil processing, animal feed and certain food manufacturing activities. The new framework also continues to offer partial reimbursements for eligible machinery and/or equipment purchases through a single incentive scheme.
- The Regulation introduces new application requirements that require applicants to complete mandatory Industry 4.0 Readiness Index (*Indeks Kesiapan Industri 4.0* – "**INDI 4.0**") self-assessments through the National Industrial Information System (*Sistem Informasi Industri Nasional* – "**SIINas**"). Priority will also be extended to companies that have secured valid Domestic Component Level (*Tingkat Komponen Dalam Negeri* – "**TKDN**") certification and/or green industry certification, with reimbursements of up to 35% now available for domestically manufactured machinery and/or equipment with TKDN levels of at least 25% that are covered by valid TKDN certification.
- The new framework also harmonizes eligibility and investment requirements by establishing a standardized minimum machinery and/or equipment purchase threshold of Rp. 300 million across all eligible agro-industries. Furthermore, companies that utilize the 2020 Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia*/KBLI) will also be required to update their business permits through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system prior to applying.

55. Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 20 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 43 of 2025 on Packaged Palm Cooking Oil and the Governance of Public Cooking Oil

Enforcement Date: 3 July 2026

Summary:

- The Amendment introduces a direct obligation for producers to allocate and supply packaged cooking oil that is specifically targeted for household consumption in order to stabilize domestic market availability. This measure has been introduced in order to address recurring shortages through direct, targeted distribution to consumers.
- New administrative sanctions have also been established, subjecting non-compliant producers to up to three written reprimands for any failure to provide supplies to the market during times of scarcity. If said warnings are ignored, then authorities will deploy punitive government measures, including the mandatory closure of warehouses and temporary business closures.
- The administrative authority to enforce these new coercive government sanctions has now been formally delegated to relevant senior officials responsible for consumer protection and trade. This clarification should ensure a streamlined enforcement pipeline that can be invoked against any producers that violate the new supply mandates.

56. Draft Bill on Industrial Estates

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- If it is ultimately enforced, then the Draft Bill is set to modernize Indonesia’s industrial estate framework by prioritizing green industrial estates and halal industrial estates, expanding performance-based incentives and establishing a centralized national body that will oversee the governance of industrial estates. The Draft Bill will also strengthen investment facilitation while promoting sustainability and long-term industrial competitiveness.

- In addition, the Draft Bill will broaden the range of incentives and facilities that are available to industrial estate companies and businesses that operate within industrial estates, including improved land-rights arrangements and expanded non-fiscal support. The Draft Bill will also link these benefits more closely to sustained operational performance and regulatory compliance.
- Furthermore, the Draft Bill imposes a number of additional obligations on industrial estate companies and companies operating within industrial estates, particularly regarding workforce development, environmental stewardship and operational governance. Non-compliance with these new obligations may result in the imposition of strengthened administrative measures, including the suspension of incentives and the revocation of industrial estate business licenses.

57. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia No. 6 of 2026 on Bank Indonesia Consumer Protection

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- The new framework requires organizers of financial services ("**Organizers**") to establish dedicated consumer protection units with clearly segregated functions in order to prevent the emergence of any conflicts of interest. The framework also introduces mandatory self-assessments of consumer protection practices, which must be documented and periodically reported to Bank Indonesia for market conduct validation and supervision purposes.
- The new framework also strengthens governance over standard agreements by requiring compliance with the principles of fairness, balance and reasonableness, while also prescribing minimum mandatory contractual provisions. Organizers are also required to complete documented compliance reviews and secure management approvals prior to the implementation of any standard agreements in order to ensure that contractual terms do not unfairly disadvantage consumers.
- Ultimately, the new framework introduces a tiered compliance framework for cross-border consumer data transfers. In this regard, Organizers should prioritize transfers to jurisdictions with equivalent data protection standards, implement adequate binding safeguards in situations where such standards are unavailable and secure consumer consent only as a last resort, thereby significantly strengthening data governance requirements.

58. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 14 of 2026 on Letter-of-Credit Transactions at Bank Indonesia

Enforcement Date: 25 June 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation revises and refines the framework on Letter-of-Credit ("**L/C**") transactions that take place at Bank Indonesia ("**BI**") through the introduction of sharia-based L/C issuance, the classification of Sight L/C as non-transferable and the overall enhancement of several operational requirements. These changes should now ensure improved regulatory clarity while also strengthening governance over BI-issued L/C Transactions.
- The new framework also reinforces the use of the BI Service Application (*Aplikasi Layanan Bank Indonesia*/ALBI), which is the primary platform for L/C administration, while also tightening the conditions that apply in relation to approvals of correspondent banks without any Relationship Management Applications. Additionally, the new Regulation also expands the documentary requirements that apply to transport document endorsements and introduces clearer fee adjustment mechanisms.
- The Regulation also further clarifies the payment procedures that apply to L/C invoices that are financed through loans, grants and domestically sourced rupiah, thereby creating greater certainty in relation to transaction settlements. Overall, the updated framework has now streamlined the applicable administrative processes while establishing more comprehensive requirements for applicants and participating financial institutions.

59. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 15 of 2026 on the Third Amendment to Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 11 of 2024 on Foreign Exchange Market Transactions

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This new framework significantly lowers the threshold for spot foreign exchange purchases against the rupiah currency that necessitate the submission of underlying transaction documents. Participants have now been strictly capped at executing up to US$ 10,000 per month without documentation, representing a substantial decrease from the previously established US$ 25,000 exemption limit.

- In order to facilitate this market adjustment, the framework introduces a specific transitional grace period for transactions that are executed in July 2026.
- Specifically, participants who execute transactions that amount to between US$ 10,000 and US$ 25,000 during this month will be permitted to submit the required underlying transaction and supporting documents by an extended deadline of 7 August 2026.

60. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 17 of 2026 on the Strengthening of the Quality of Actors and Financial Market Infrastructure Organizers as well as the Implementation of Self-Regulatory Organizations in the Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- The Regulation expands the objects and scope of the framework to include Financial Market Infrastructure Organizers, such as the Central Counterparty ("**CCP**"), electronic trading platform providers, and Sharia Business Units (*Unit Usaha Syariah*/UUS). Consequently, CCPs and electronic trading platform providers are now explicitly required to become members of the Self-Regulatory Organization ("**SRO**") on the Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market (*Pasar Uang dan Pasar Valuta Asing* – "**PUVA**").
- This Regulation requires Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Actors (Pelaku Pasar Uang dan Pasar Valuta Asing – "Pelaku PUVA") and Financial Market Infrastructure Organizers to update their statement of commitment letters at least one time a year and submit them to the SRO PUVA by no later than the final business day of January. Furthermore, reports on the roster of Treasury Dealers must now be submitted on a semi-annual basis (every 6 months) by no later than the final business day of the month following the end of the relevant semester.

- The Regulation adds specific certification obligations for Treasury Dealers at CCPs and reinforces the rules for Directors who oversee Treasury divisions. Treasury Certificates remain valid for a maximum of three years, but extensions must now be carried out through a re-certification process, or re-competency testing, in accordance with the relevant scheme.

61. Technical Guidelines of the Department of Payment System Policy No. 1/JUKNIS/EKSTERNAL/DKSP/2026 on the Regulation of the Payment System Industry

    Enforcement Date: 31 March 2026

    Summary:

    - This new framework introduces a mandatory self-assessment mechanism that will now be applied in order to evaluate transactions, interconnectivity, competence, risk management and information technology infrastructure, as these areas specifically relate to Payment System Providers (*Penyelenggara Sistem Pembayaran* – "**PSP**"). This mechanism will establish a minimum compliance threshold that will be used in order to determine a PSP's operational classification and expansion capabilities.
    - PSP must submit comprehensive short-term and medium-term business plans to Bank Indonesia ("**BI**"). These submissions should ensure that all product developments, operational activities and third-party collaborations are pre-approved and strictly in line with stated strategic objectives.
    - The new guidelines also impose strict requirements for the launching of any new products or services that are based on their complexity. In this regard, complex developments will require prior BI approvals to be secured, as well as the completion of rigorous technical audits, while standard developments will only require post-implementation reporting.

62. Technical Guidelines of the Department of Financial Market Development No. 6/JUKNIS/EKSTERNAL/DPPK/2026 on Guidelines for the Licensing and Reporting of Financial Market

Participants and Financial Market Infrastructure Operators, as well as the Implementation of Self-Regulatory Organizations in the Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

Summary:

- This Technical Guidelines stipulates the licensing and reporting procedures for participants in the money market and foreign exchange market (*Pasar Uang dan Pasar Valuta Asing* – "**PUVA**"), financial market infrastructure operators, Treasury Professional Associations, Professional Certification Bodies (*Lembaga Sertifikasi Profesi* – "**LSP**") and PUVA Self-Regulatory Organizations ("**SRO PUVA**"). The Technical Guidelines implement the provisions of and specify the licensing mechanisms for Treasury Dealers, Treasury Professional Associations, LSPs, and SRO PUVA, including the issuance of registration certificates, approvals, and recommendations, as well as the administrative and substantive review process conducted by Bank Indonesia. Licensing applications must generally be submitted through Bank Indonesia's licensing system, or via email where the system is unavailable.
- Additionally, the Technical Guidelines prescribe the reporting obligations applicable to PUVA participants, financial market infrastructure operators, Treasury Professional Associations, LSPs, and SRO PUVA. Reporting entities are required to submit periodic and incidental reports to Bank Indonesia electronically through its reporting system, or offline where the electronic system is unavailable or experiences technical disruptions.
- The Technical Guidelines further specify the types of reports, reporting frequency, submission deadlines, reporting mechanisms, and standardized reporting formats applicable to each category of reporting entity.

63. Regulation of the Director-General of Agro Industry No. 3 of 2026 on Provisions and Procedures for the Designation of Training Institutions and Consulting and Mentoring Institutions to Support the Implementation of Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil Certification for the Downstream Palm Oil Industry

Enforcement Date: 12 May 2026

Summary:

- The Regulation requires prospective Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil ("**ISPO**") Training Institutions and ISPO Consultancy and Mentoring Institutions to apply electronically through the National Industrial Information System (*Sistem Informasi Industri Nasional* – "**SIINas**"), satisfy prescribed licensing and competency requirements, and prohibits ISPO Certification Bodies (*Lembaga Sertifikasi* ISPO – "**LS ISPO**") from simultaneously providing consultancy, assistance, or training services to preserve the integrity of the certification process.

- ISPO Training Institutions must meet specific documentation, competency, and experience requirements before obtaining a five-year designation, while ISPO Consultancy and Mentoring Institutions must hold the appropriate Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia*/KBLI), employ qualified experts with LS ISPO auditing experience, and may be subject to on-site inspections prior to designation.

- Training Institutions must conduct programs in accordance with the prescribed curriculum and certification standards, while Consultancy and Mentoring Institutions are responsible for assisting companies throughout the ISPO certification process, including gap assessments and implementation support. All designated institutions must submit annual activity reports and notify any changes to their legal status, ownership, or human resources through SIINas.

64. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 16 of 2026 on the Third Amendment to Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 4 of 2023 on Export Proceeds and Import Payments in Foreign Exchange

Enforcement Date: 1 June 2026

Summary:

- The Third Amendment has now shifted the entire institutional foundation for export proceeds from natural resources by eliminating Indonesia Eximbank and private foreign exchange banks from the ecosystem, thereby strictly centralizing all mandatory placements within Bank BUMN.
- Furthermore, significant fiscal controls have been introduced for non-mining natural resource exporters, capping their ability to convert export proceeds into rupiah at 50% of their total export values in a concerted effort to retain foreign currency liquidity within the domestic financial system.
- The applicable administrative sanctions have also now been expanded and clarified for both exporters and authorized state-owned banks, thereby emphasizing zero tolerance in response to any non-compliance with mandatory placements, unauthorized currency swaps or failure to segregate special export proceeds accounts.

Non-Banking Financial Services

65. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 8 of 2026 on the Reporting and Requesting of Funding Transaction Data by Information Technology-Based Joint Funding Service Organizers

Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation has now expanded the compliance obligations that apply to Information Technology-Based Joint Funding Service (*Layanan Pendanaan bersama Berbasis Teknologi Informasi* – "**P2P Lending**") Organizers ("**Organizers**") through the introduction of the mandatory dual reporting of funding transaction data to both the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**") and the Fintech Data Center, which is operated by the Association of Organizers. The new Regulation also establishes clearer reporting timelines and obligations relating to the continuous updating of data in an effort to enhance regulatory oversight.
- This new Regulation also introduces a more structured framework that will now govern borrower information requests. The new framework specifies various categories of accessible data, limiting the volumes of data requests and requiring Organizers to notify borrowers before the submission of any transaction data. The Regulation also reinforces data governance through dedicated management responsibilities, mandatory internal procedures and the completion of periodic audits.
- The new framework also strengthens safeguards over user information by prohibiting the commercialization and unauthorized sharing of any borrower data, while limiting the use of said data to certain authorized purposes only. The Regulation also clarifies the available sanctions framework by confirming the application of administrative fines, which can be imposed in response to any reporting errors, as well as the introduction of additional supervisory measures that may be imposed by the OJK.

66. Draft Regulation of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority on the Forms and Structures of the Periodic Reports of Sharia Insurance Companies, Sharia Reinsurance Companies and Sharia Units

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This Draft Regulation is set to expand the applicable reporting framework that applies to sharia insurance companies, sharia reinsurance companies and sharia units (collectively referred to as "**Companies**") through the introduction of Published Reports and by enhancing the mandatory content of periodic reports. The Draft Regulation also prescribes more detailed management-related documents for annual reports and additional reported information that must be included with monthly submissions.

- The Draft Regulation is also set to modernize the reporting process by requiring all periodic reports to be submitted through the centralized reporting system of the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**"). In this regard, submissions will only be classified as having been received after they have passed an automated system validation procedure. The Draft Regulation also establishes various new procedures that will be applied in order to handle technical disruptions. These procedures encompass notification requirements and alternative submission mechanisms that will apply during force-majeure events.

- The Draft Regulation will also further strengthen reporting compliance through the introduction of formal procedures that can be invoked in order to correct any reporting errors that are identified during supervisory reviews. Companies should also note that the submission of inaccurate monthly reports may result in the imposition of administrative sanctions under the applicable regulatory framework, reinforcing the importance of accurate and timely reporting.

Pharmacies, Health Industry, and Foods & Drugs Standards

67. Regulation of the President No. 34 of 2026 on Clinical Educators

Enforcement Date: 15 June 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation establishes various eligibility requirements that will now have to be met by medical and healthcare personnel in order for them to be appointed as clinical educators, including at least two years of active professional practice experience and a valid Registration Certificate (*Surat Tanda Registrasi* – "**STR**") and Practice Permit (*Surat Izin Praktik* – " **SIP**"). The new framework also classifies clinical educators under four competency levels, with each promotion requiring educators to pass specific competency assessments.
- All clinical educators who have fulfilled the prescribed legal requirements are entitled to enjoy certain levels of remuneration, active career development and legal protections at their relevant healthcare service facilities. This Regulation also provides a formal pathway through which clinical educators will be able to pursue academic careers up to the rank of professor, subject to applicable requirements and further implementing provisions.
- All healthcare service facilities that offer clinical education programs will be required to implement orderly, data-based operational recording systems for clinical educators. Furthermore, each facility's internal system must be directly integrated into the National Health Information System (*Sistem Informasi Kesehatan Nasional*/SIKN), as well as the information system of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology in order to ensure the centralized supervision of the quality of facilities.

68. Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. 11 of 2026 on Food Packaging

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation introduces a more comprehensive food packaging framework that establishes certain specific requirements for reusable and recycled food packaging, alongside enhanced standards for testing and safety assessments relating to migration (i.e. a process by which a substance moves from food packaging into a given food product). A 12-month transition period has also been provided for businesses to bring their operations into line with the new framework prior to full compliance becoming mandatory.
- The new Regulation also strengthens the various technical requirements that apply to food packaging through the introduction of an updated set of heavy metal migration limits, more detailed migration testing protocols and clearer restrictions on food contact substances. These changes have been introduced in order to enhance food safety by ensuring that all packaging materials remain suitable throughout their intended use lifecycles.
- This new Regulation also introduces a fast-tracked administrative enforcement mechanism for any non-compliance with any obligations that specifically relate to reusable food packaging, recycled materials and migration limits. Accordingly, businesses operating within the food and beverage industry should review their packaging materials, testing procedures and supplier compliance in order to ensure timely compliance with the new requirements.

69. Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. 12 of 2026 on the Recall and Destruction of Drugs and/or Drug Materials That Do Not Meet Standards and/or Requirements for Safety, Efficacy, Quality, Labeling and/or Product Information

    Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

    Summary:

    - The new Regulation expands recall and destruction obligations to include products with non-compliant product information, while introducing additional safety, efficacy and quality requirements for biological products. Recalls and destructions that were initiated before 9 July 2026 will remain governed by the previous applicable framework.

- Mandatory recalls may now be triggered by import monitoring results, inspection findings and the absence of required batch/lot release certificates. The new Regulation also expands criteria for Class I and Class II recalls, particularly through the imposition of stricter certification requirements for vaccines and other biological products.
- In addition to distribution and pharmaceutical service facilities, recalls may now apply to drugstores, supermarkets, hypermarkets and minimarkets. Research and educational institutions may also be required to participate in recalls in situations where BPOM determines this to be necessary based on formal risk assessments.

70. Decree of the Minister of Health No. HK.01.07/MENKES/641/2026 on the Guidelines for the Implementation of Independent Health Technology Assessment (Stakeholder Led Submission)

    Enforcement Date: 23 June 2026

    Summary:

- This Decree provides a framework for Stakeholder Led Submission ("**SLS**"), which refers to a participatory mechanism allowing external parties to independently conduct a Health Technology Assessment (*Penilaian Teknologi Kesehatan* - " **PTK**"). This process covers various health technologies, including drugs and medical devices, intended for use in the National Health Insurance (*Jaminan Kesehatan Nasional* – "**JKN**") or other government health programs.
- The operational workflow of the SLS consists of the following four distinct phases: 1) Submission; 2) Technical review; 3) Strategic appraisal; and 4) Formulation of policy recommendations. During these stages, an independent team of analysts evaluates the methodology and clinical evidence, while the PTK Committee performs the final assessment to ensure alignment with national health priorities.

- Evaluation methods include full assessments, rapid Cost Effectiveness Analysis (CEA), and Rapid Review, utilizing both primary and secondary data to measure value for money. Stakeholders must submit comprehensive documentation, including Budget Impact Analysis (BIA) and modelling workbooks, while adhering to the specified incremental cost-effectiveness ratio (ICER) thresholds.
- Final recommendations shall serve as the scientific basis for the Minister of Health's decision-making. In cases of rejection, stakeholders are permitted to perform a pricing resubmission or provide an evidence resubmission if significant new scientific data emerges after a minimum six-month interval.

71. Decree of the Head of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. 224 of 2026 on the Revocation of Decree of the Head of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. HK. 00.05.3.02706 of 2002 on Drug Promotion

    Enforcement Date: 13 May 2026

    Summary:

    - This Decision officially revokes and declares invalid the Decision of the Head of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority (*Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan* – "**BPOM**") No. HK.00.05.3.02706 of 2002 on Drug Promotion. The revocation is intended to ensure administrative order and legal certainty, as the provisions on drug promotion have been comprehensively regulated under Regulation of the BPOM No. 7 of 2026 on Drug Promotion and Advertising ("**Regulation 7/2026**").

72. Decree of the Head of the National Agency of Halal Product Assurance No. 160 of 2026 on Guidelines for the Implementation of the Halal Product Assurance System During Ruminant and Poultry Slaughter

    Enforcement Date: 19 May 2026

Summary:

- The new framework introduces strict timelines for the slaughtering process. In this regard, slaughterhouses (*Rumah Potong Hewan* – "**RPH**") must now execute all non-stunned ruminant slaughtering within exactly 10 seconds of animals being cast, while stunned ruminants and poultry face 30-second and 10-second deadlines, respectively.
- Compliance requirements for halal personnel have also been explicitly tiered in order to ease the regulatory burden on smaller enterprises. In this regard, micro- and small-scale businesses are now specifically permitted to employ just one certified supervisor and one slaughterer.
- Traceability protocols and modern processing techniques have also been introduced, including the establishment of explicit requirements for automated machine slaughtering, which encompass mandatory religious recitations by certified operators. Additionally, RPH operators must now issue detailed delivery notes alongside halal certification whenever distributing any unpackaged meat products.

73. Decree of the Head of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. 265 of 2026 on Nutritional Content Values for Processed Foods Produced by Micro Enterprises

Enforcement Date: 23 June 2026

Summary:

- The Decree shifts the regulatory scope from a shared framework for micro- and small-scale enterprises to a dedicated standard exclusively for micro enterprises. While the Decree of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority (*Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan* – "**BPOM**") No. HK.02.02.1.2.12.21.494 of 2021 ("**Decree 494/2021**") merely supplemented the list of 121 processed food types for micro and small enterprises, the Decree introduces a comprehensive primary list prescribing standardized nutritional values for 465 types of processed foods produced by micro enterprises, including the nutritional content per 100 grams or 100 ml.

- The adjustment period for business actors has been shortened to 24 months, with a clearer focus on modern licensing terminology. Under the Decree 494/2021, enterprises were granted 30 months to comply, but the Decree reduces this transition to 24 months for products that already hold or are applying for a Business Licenses to Support Business Activities (*Perizinan Berusaha untuk Menunjang Kegiatan Usaha* – "**PB UMKU**"). The Decree explicitly confirms that PB UMKU serves as the definitive legality for circulating processed food in Indonesia, including those produced by home-based food industries (IRTP).
- Mandatory technical standards for labeling now include specific mathematical formulas for nutritional calculations and standardized reference values. Business actors must calculate values per serving using the formula (Serving Size/100) x Value per 100g/ml, with rounding rules requiring total energy and salt (sodium) to be rounded to the nearest whole number and other components to one decimal. Furthermore, the percentage of Daily Value must be calculated against standardized Daily Values: 63g for total fat, 20g for saturated fat, 60g for protein, 325g for carbohydrates, and 1500mg for salt (sodium).

74. Circular of the Director-General of Advanced Health No. HK.02.02/D/1600/2026 on the Application of Types and Classifications of Hospitals During the Transition Period of Risk-Based Business Licensing Policy

    Enforcement Date: 4 May 2026

    Summary:

    - The Circular stipulates that the classification of hospitals under the risk-based business licensing regime no longer distinguishes between general and specialty hospitals or hospital Classes A, B, C, and D. Nevertheless, pending the issuance of implementing regulations on hospital classification based on service capabilities as mandated by Regulation of the Government No. 28 of 2024 ("**Regulation 28/2024**"), the existing classification framework under Regulation of the Government No. 47 of 2021 ("**Regulation 47/2021**") will continue to apply, including to hospitals that have updated their business licenses through the risk-based business licensing system.

- Furthermore, these transitional arrangements will remain in effect until the new hospital classification system based on service capabilities is established, in order to ensure legal certainty and the continuity of healthcare services. Any differences in interpretation during implementation must be resolved through coordination among regional governments, Health Social Security Administration Agency (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial Kesehatan*/BPJS Kesehatan), and the Ministry of Health.

75. Draft Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority on the Implementation of Pharmacovigilance for Natural Medicines, Quasi Medicines, Health Supplements, and Cosmetics

    Enforcement Date: -

    Summary:

    - This Draft Regulation requires Marketing Authorization Holders to implement pharmacovigilance to ensure the safety of marketed Traditional Medicines, Quasi Drugs, Health Supplements, and Cosmetics. Marketing Authorization Holders may carry out pharmacovigilance activities either independently or by appointing a Pharmacovigilance Service Provider.
    - The Draft Regulation also sets out the scope of pharmacovigilance activities, which covers: 1) Safety aspects, including the detection, assessment, risk management, and prevention of adverse effects; 2) The efficacy or benefits of Traditional Medicines, Quasi Drugs, and Health Supplements; 3) Quality aspects affecting the safety and efficacy of Traditional Medicines, Quasi Drugs, and Health Supplements; and 4) Quality aspects affecting the safety of Cosmetics.
    - The Draft Regulation requires Marketing Authorization Holders to submit pharmacovigilance reports to the Head of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority through the National Pharmacovigilance/MESO Center. In addition, serious Adverse Events must be reported within 15 calendar days from the date they become known, while non-serious Adverse Events must be submitted in cumulative reports every six months, specifically in January and July.

76. Draft Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority on the Amendment to Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. 1 of 2024 on Requirements and Procedures for the Submission of Applications for Analysis of Supervision Results for Imports and Exports of Narcotics, Psychotropics and Pharmaceutical Precursors

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This Draft Regulation is set to introduce a more detailed oversight framework for imports and exports of narcotics, psychotropics and pharmaceutical precursors through the establishment of Category 1 and Category 2 classifications. The Draft Regulation also expressly includes various reference standards within the regulated scope and will subject them to Analysis of Supervision Results (*Analisa Hasil Pengawasan* – "**AHP**") requirements.
- The Draft Regulation also streamlines certain administrative requirements by exempting qualifying Category 2 pharmaceutical precursors from the reference standard needs plan and distribution permit approval requirements, while also removing the import approval (*Surat Persetujuan Impor* - "**SPI**") requirement for certain exports. In addition, the Draft Regulation is set to introduce a new power of attorney requirement for certain registered exporters.
- Applicants will also have a longer timeframe in which to address deficiencies in their submissions, with the additional data submission deadline being extended to seven business days for each permitted attempt. In this regard, BPOM is also inviting stakeholder input on the Draft Regulation until a deadline of 31 July 2026.

77. Draft Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority on Procedures for the Issuance of Drug Export Documents

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This new Draft Regulation establishes various mechanisms and procedures for the issuance of drug export documentation, specifically Certificates of Pharmaceutical Products ("**CPP**") and Good Manufacturing Practice Compliance Certificates ("**GMP Compliance Certificates**"). Applications for these documents are restricted to holders of marketing authorizations or holders of special export approvals who have secured valid business licenses.
- The new Draft Regulation also imposes service level agreements (SLA) that will apply to CPP applications (i.e. three business days) and GMP Compliance Certificates (eight working hours). Furthermore, the Draft Regulation will now permit the delegation of permit export executions to third-party pharmaceutical manufacturers or wholesalers through notarized powers of attorney.
- BPOM is currently inviting stakeholders and the general public to submit comments on the Draft Regulation until a deadline of 31 July 2026. Feedback may be submitted via email (standardisasiobat@pom.go.id cc: prodisobat@gmail.com) and should use BPOM's prescribed input template (https://bit.ly/FormatEkspor).

Profession

78. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 44 of 2026 on Tax Representative Requirements and Procedures for the Exercising of Rights and Fulfilment of Obligations of Tax Attorneys

    Enforcement Date: 6 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This new Regulation has now broadened the available categories of eligible tax attorneys through the introduction of family members and other parties, thereby replacing the previous category of permanent taxpayer employees. In this regard, while other parties are required to secure Registration Certificates in order to qualify, family members have now been exempt from the competency requirement.
    - The new Regulation has also moved the submission of Special Power of Attorneys to an electronic process that will be completed through the official Taxpayer Portal, while retaining paper-based submissions in limited circumstances. In this regard, the Taxpayer Portal will automatically verify the validity of Tax Consultant Licenses and Registration Certificates, thereby reducing the applicable administrative requirements.
    - A transitional grace period applies and will extend until 31 December 2026 for individuals who hold tax brevets or formal tax diplomas. Prior to this deadline, said individuals may continue to act as tax attorneys and use manual, paper-based authorization letters that are submitted directly to the tax office or tax service.

79. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 45 of 2026 on the Exemption from Import Duty on the Import of Armaments, Ammunition, Military and Police Equipment, Including Spare Parts and Goods and Materials Used to Produce Goods for the Needs of National Defence and Security

Enforcement Date: 6 September 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation governs the procedures for granting import duty exemptions on armaments, ammunition, and military or police equipment required for national defence and security. Upon entering into force, this Regulation replaces and repeals Regulation of the Minister of Finance ("**Minister**") No. 191/PMK.04/2016, as amended most recently by Regulation of the Minister No. 91/PMK.04/2021 (collectively referred to as "**Regulation 191/2016**").
- This Regulation expands the list of eligible entities to include the Maritime Security Agency (*Badan Keamanan Laut*/Bakamla), whereas Regulation 191/2016 primarily focused on eight specific bodies. This Regulation also maintains exemptions for goods used in military cooperation and joint exercises, ensuring continuity for international defence engagements.
- Applications for securing the abovementioned import duty exemption shall now be submitted electronically through the Indonesia National Single Window System (*Sistem Indonesia National Single Window* - "**SINSW**") to the Directorate-General of Customs and Excise Portal, with approval or rejection timelines set at five business hours for electronic requests. Regulation 191/2016 previously allowed for longer processing times for manual submissions and provided less specific detail regarding the integration of electronic service portals.
- This Regulation provides more comprehensive procedures for the administration of State-Owned Assets (*Barang Milik Negara* - "**BMN**") and the handling of contract terminations compared to the more limited scope of Regulation 191/2016. This Regulation explicitly

mandates that goods receiving exemptions must be recorded as BMN and defines strict notification deadlines for when contracts are terminated or grants are cancelled.

80. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 49 of 2026 on Procedures for the Collection of Value-Added Tax on Foreign Digital Transactions Conducted through the Tax Collection System for Foreign Digital Transactions

    Enforcement Date: 20 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation sets out the operational framework for the Tax Collection System for Foreign Digital Transactions (*Sistem Pemungutan Pajak atas Transaksi Digital Luar Negeri* – "**SPP-TDLN**") and designates banks and non-bank institutions that facilitate overseas digital transactions ("**Issuers**") as Other Parties responsible for collecting, depositing, and reporting Value-Added Tax (*Pajak Pertambahan Nilai* – "**PPN**") on foreign digital transactions. This Regulation also establishes requirements for Issuers to connect their IT infrastructure with the SPP-TDLN and undergo development and stabilization processes.
    - Other Parties must collect PPN once a transaction is confirmed as taxable and calculate the amount using the prescribed 11/111 formula, with foreign-currency transactions converted into Indonesian Rupiah at the applicable exchange rate. These Other Parties must also submit foreign digital transaction data and relevant domestic transaction data, including certain account information in hash function form.
    - Other Parties are required to issue bill statements detailing collected PPN, which are treated as equivalent to tax invoices under specified conditions. Collected PPN must be remitted to the SPP-TDLN organizer within a maximum of seven days after transaction confirmation, with the transaction data submission and remittance constituting the filing of the Periodic PPN Return.

81. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 50 of 2026 on the Third Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 26/PMK.010/2022 on the Stipulation of the Goods Classification System and the Imposition of Import Duties on Imported Goods

Enforcement Date: 28 July 2026

Summary:

- The Regulation expands the special provisions under Chapter 98 of the Indonesian harmonized system to support national industrial competitiveness. It explicitly targets the aviation maintenance sector and petrochemical manufacturers with new tariff lines that offer substantial fiscal reliefs.
- Petrochemical companies importing specific raw materials will benefit from a temporary 0% import duty applicable for a strict six-month window from the regulation's effective date.
- To utilize these special schemes, companies must obtain specific verification documents or recommendations from the Ministry of Industry to ensure compliance with the intended industrial use.

82. Regulation of the Director-General of Customs and Excise No. PER-6/BC/2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Director-General of Customs and Excise No. PER-15/BC/2023 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Customs-and-Excise Revenue Target Distribution

Enforcement Date: 29 June 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation amends internal guidelines that address the distribution of customs-and-excise revenue targets, specifically introducing the authority to adjust revenue trajectories mid-year. This change aims to improve the effectiveness of target distribution by making it more responsive to evolving fiscal policies and external conditions.

- If any underlying economic conditions or assumptions, such as commodity prices, export quotas or incidental imports, change, then the director responsible for the management of revenue is now explicitly authorized to recalibrate the trajectory for the remaining months of the relevant fiscal year.
- These adjusted trajectories must subsequently be communicated to all regional and main service offices in order to ensure that all internal evaluation mechanisms reflect the updated fiscal realities.

83. Decree of the Director-General of Customs and Excise No. KEP-146/BC/2026 on the Third Amendment to Decree of the Director-General of Customs and Excise No. KEP-173/BC/2024 on the Full Implementation (Mandatory) of the Mutual Recognition Arrangement on Authorized Economic Operators Between the Directorate-General of Customs and Excise and the Customs Administrations of ASEAN Member States

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- The Third Amendment expands the trade facilities originally outlined under Decree of the Director-General of Customs and Excise No. KEP-173/BC/2024 by adding four new countries, namely Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, and Vietnam, as recognized ports of loading for imported goods. This expansion specifically applies to imported goods utilizing facility code 451 through the inclusion of AEO identification numbers and authorization dates, for goods that are classified as imported for use with import declarations and Import Goods Notification BC 2.0.

84. Circular of the Director-General of Taxes No. SE-4/PJ/2026 on the Correction to Circular of the Director-General of Taxes No. SE-2/PJ/2026 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Valuation for Taxation Purposes

Enforcement Date: 21 April 2026

Summary:

- This Circular corrects an editorial error on Circular of the Director-General of Taxes No. SE-2/PJ/2026 regarding the educational background requirements for valuers by changing the requirement from a diploma or degree “in the field of Valuation” to a diploma or degree “other than in the field of Valuation”. Despite the changes to the educational background requirements for Valuers, the other supporting document requirements remain unchanged.

85. Circular of the Director-General of Taxes No. SE-8/PJ/2026 on Guidelines for the Supervision of Taxpayer Compliance

Enforcement Date: 15 July 2026

Summary:

- This Circular introduces a unified tax compliance supervision framework that covers both registered and unregistered taxpayers, as well as regional supervision through data collection activities. The Circular also expands the use of digital and data-driven techniques, including web scraping, remote sensing, continuous digital canvassing and information networks.
- The Circular also revises material compliance research into comprehensive, simple and automatic categories, with the latter category allowing for faster reviews of any discrepancies that arise in relation to concrete data. The Core Tax Administration System also supports greater automation, including the issuance of Request for Explanation of Data and/or Information (*Permintaan Penjelasan atas Data dan/atau Keterangan* - “**P2DK**”) Notices (*Surat P2DK* - “**SP2DK**”), as well as reprimands and tax collection letters.

- Taxpayers will still be able to enjoy a 14-day response period for SP2DK and may request a seven-day extension before an initial deadline expires. The strengthened digital and automated supervision framework will also require businesses to maintain accurate tax data and ensure timely responses to be submitted in answer to potential compliance issues.

86. Circular of the Director-General of Taxes No. SE-9/PJ/2026 on Procedures for the Requesting of Information and/or Evidence or Statements for the Implementation of Financial Information Access for Tax Purposes

    Enforcement Date: 16 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Circular has now officially standardized procedures for the requesting of information and/or evidence or statements (*Informasi dan/atau Bukti atau Keterangan* – "**IBK**") by the Directorate-General of Taxes ("**Directorate-General**") from financial institutions and crypto-asset service providers (*Penyedia Jasa Aset Kripto* – "**PJAK**") acting as reporting entities under the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework (CARF) (collectively referred to as "**Reporting Entities**").
    - IBK requests may cover various types of financial information, including the identities of account holders, account details, financial account balances or values, transaction histories and other types of relevant financial information. Furthermore, the aforementioned IBK requests may support tax audits, compliance monitoring, intelligence activities, tax collection and international information exchanges.
    - Reporting Entities are generally required to submit requested IBK through designated electronic channels, including the Coretax app, within a one-month deadline. Furthermore, any failure to comply with this deadline or any submission of false or manipulated information may ultimately result in indications of non-compliance and, potentially, the imposition of further enforcement measures.

Trade

87. Regulation of the Government No. 23 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Government No. 41 of 2021 on the Organization of Free-Trade Zones and Free Ports

    Enforcement Date: 12 May 2026

    Summary:

    - The Second Amendment fundamentally alters the regulatory hierarchy for import restrictions within the Batam Free-Trade Zones and Free Ports (*Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas* – "**KPBPB**"). Authority to grant exemptions to these restrictions has now been officially transferred from the central Zone Council to the Head of the Batam Development Authority.
    - The new regulatory framework has also structurally expanded the mandatory basic requirements that apply to the business licensing regime within Batam KPBPB. In this regard, regulated entities must now secure additional forestry-related permits, including Forest Utilization Commitment Approvals and Forest Area Release Approvals.
    - In response to the new framework, businesses operating within Batam KPBPB should immediately audit their supply chains and land utilization strategies in order to ensure compliance with the new decentralized regime. Furthermore, while the localized exemption process offers faster logistical approvals, the stricter forestry prerequisites introduce new compliance checkpoints for infrastructure and natural resource projects.

88. Regulation of the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency No. 1 of 2026 on Technical Requirements for Warehouses Registered with the Warehouse Receipt System

    Enforcement Date: 15 July 2026

Summary:

- Although retaining the obligation for warehouse operators to ensure that their warehouses satisfy seven technical requirements if they are looking to secure official approvals from the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency (*Badan Pengawas Perdagangan Berjangka Komoditi* – "**Bappebti**"), this new Regulation has now significantly expanded the requirements by further detailing parameters relating to location, construction and climate control. In this regard, it must now be demonstrated that warehouses have an inbuilt resistance to natural disasters and have been constructed to bear specific external loads while maintaining stable environmental conditions.
- In addition to structural requirements, the new framework also mandates that warehouse operators must provide a comprehensive suite of equipment that is capable of supporting safe storage and handling. This includes the deployment of specific tools for loading, environmental monitoring, security, cleaning and information technology communications.
- While continuing to mandate that warehouses must adhere to the applicable Indonesian National Standards (*Standar Nasional Indonesia* – "**SNI**") that apply to warehouses, this new Regulation affirms that the SNI will also serve as a set of guidelines for use by Conformity Assessment Bodies (*Lembaga Penilaian Kesesuaian* – " **LPK**") during assessments of the suitability of warehouses that have been integrated into the warehouse receipt system. However, if a particular applicable SNI is unavailable, then Bappebti is authorized to formally set technical requirements that will be used to complete assessments through the issuance of dedicated Regulations of Bappebti.

89. Regulation of the Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency No. 2 of 2026 on the Determination of Warehouse Requirements for Goods Stored Through the Warehouse Receipt System

    Enforcement Date: 15 July 2026

Summary:

- This new regulation has now replaced the previous standalone technical requirements that applied to certain types of warehouse facilities with a unified framework that will now require compliance with the applicable Indonesian National Standards (*Standar Nasional Indonesia* – "**SNI**") for warehouses that operate under the Warehouse Receipt System (*Sistem Resi Gudang*/SRG).
- This new framework has also significantly expanded the scope of regulated facilities by prescribing applicable SNI standards for 30 designated commodities, each of which has been allocated to a specific warehouse type (e.g. flat warehouses, silos, cold storage facilities or controlled atmosphere storage facilities).
- Existing warehouse operators have been granted a one-year transition period in order to bring their facilities into line with the applicable SNI requirements, while any warehouse operators who are seeking approvals in the wake of the new Regulation coming into force must comply with the new standards immediately.

90. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 40/MK/BC/2026 on Goods Restricted for Import Based on Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations, as Amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 18 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations

Enforcement Date: 4 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree reaffirms the border-level supervision of import restrictions in accordance with Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 16 of 2025 on Import Policies and Regulations, as Amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade No. 18 of 2026. However, it should be noted that the list of goods that will be subject to the aforementioned import restrictions will be further outlined separately from this Decree under a forthcoming Decree of the Minister of Finance. (First Dictum)

- It should also be noted that the aforementioned border-level supervision of import restrictions will also apply to imports and releases of goods to and from Free-Trade Zones and Free Ports (*Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas*/KPBPB), Special Economic Zones (*Kawasan Ekonomi Khusus*/KEK) and Bonded Storage Areas (*Tempat Penimbunan Berikat*/TPB). (Third Dictum)

91. Decree of the Minister of Finance No. 42/MK/BC/2026 on the Stipulation of Export Prices for Export-Duty Calculations

    Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026

    Summary:

    - The applicable export prices for calculations of export duty on wood and leather products now break down as follows: 1) Veneer of no thicker than 6mm: US$ 766/m^3 - US$ 1,095/m^3; 2) Wood in chip or particle form: US$ 80/ton; 3) Chipwood: US$ 97/ton; and 4) Processed woods: US$ 652/m^3 - US$ 3,134/m^3. Meanwhile, the applicable export price for calculations of export duty on cacao seed has been set at US$ 3,646/MT.
    - In addition, the following applicable export prices have now been stipulated for leather commodities: 1) Raw animal hides and skins: US$ 2.98 - US$ 581 per kilogram or piece; 2) Hides and pickled skins: US$ 1.10 - US$ 1.80 per square foot; and 3) Tanned leather: US$ 1.20 - US$ 190 per square foot.
    - Meanwhile, export prices for pine sap have now been set at US$ 1,002/ton. Furthermore, the applicable export prices for the following types of gold exports have been set at US$ 135,512.62/KGM: 1) Dore in the form of lumps, ingots, cast bars and other shapes; 2) Gold or gold alloys in unwrought form, such as granules and other shapes (excluding dore); 3) Gold or gold alloys in unwrought form, such as lumps, ingots and cast bars (excluding dore); and 4) Minted bars.
    - While generally speaking, the above-listed export prices will apply between 1 July 2026 and 31 July 2026, the export prices that apply for gold exports will only apply until 14 July 2026. Nevertheless, the applicability of these prices will be extended beyond this timeframe if new export prices have yet to be determined.

92. Decree of the Minister of Trade No. 1522 of 2026 on the Stipulation of Kratom Export Percentage Rights for the July to December 2026 Period

Enforcement Date: 1 July 2026 - 31 December 2026

Summary:

- This Decree officially sets a kratom export percentage right of 25% of kratom production capacity, which will now serve as the basis for determinations of amounts of kratom that can be exported. The aforementioned export rights percentage will apply between 1 July 2026 and 31 December 2026.

Transportation and Logistic Services

93. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 16 of 2026 on the Utilization of the Special Scheme for the Provision of Goods and/or Materials Through Imports for Aircraft Repair and Maintenance Industry Service Companies

Enforcement Date: 25 June 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation introduces a Special Scheme that offers import-duty tariff reductions for imported goods and/or materials that are used by aircraft repair and maintenance industry service companies under Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia* – "**KBLI**") Code 33153 ("**Companies**"). In order to qualify for said reductions, Companies are required to satisfy certain specified eligibility requirements, secure a Special Scheme Designation Letter and also secure a valid Industrial Verification Certificate (*Surat Keterangan Verifikasi Industri* – "**SKVI**") through the National Industrial Information System (*Sistem Informasi Industri Nasional* – "**SIINas**").
- This new framework also establishes various detailed operational requirements that will now govern the utilization of imported goods and/or materials, including an 18-month

utilization period, inventory segregation and import duties on unused residual goods. The Regulation also regulates subcontracting arrangements and restricts transfers of imported goods, except in limited circumstances, including in situations where a Residual Goods Verification Certificate (*Surat Keterangan Verifikasi Barang Sisa* – "**SKVBS**") has already been secured.

- This Regulation requires any Companies that have secured valid SKVI to submit quarterly import realization reports electronically through SIINas. Said reports should set out prescribed import information, while any failure to comply with the reporting obligation or any other key requirements may result in the imposition of administrative sanctions, including written reprimands and temporary suspension from the Special Scheme.

94. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. PM 4 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. PM 18 of 2012 on the Organization and Management of Multimodal Transportation

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- This Amendment reassigns administrative authority for multimodal transportation from the Secretary General to the newly-introduced Director-General of Transport Integration and Multimodal ("**Director-General**"). Previously, Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. PM 18 of 2012 ("**Regulation 18/2012**") stipulated the registration of foreign business entities and recommendations for Standard Trading Conditions ("**STC**") were handled by the Secretary General, whereas these now fall under the Director-General.
- This Amendment affirms that the nomenclature for licensing has been updated, where any reference to business permits under Regulation 18/2012 must now be interpreted as Multimodal Transport Standard Certificate. Additionally, This Amendment mandates that applications for these certificates and any subsequent rejection notices be processed and uploaded through the Online Single Submission (OSS) system.

- Technical requirements for business entity are more granular in This Amendment, specifically listing required cargo handling equipment like forklifts and reach stackers that were previously unspecified in Regulation 18/2012. With respect to human resources, this Amendment sets a definitive five-year validity for the Competency Certificate and introduces mandatory professional testing for its extension. It should also be noted that institutions providing multimodal competency education and training are required to adjust with the Amendment within one year of the framework is enforced.

95. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. PM 5 of 2026 on Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 45 on Product and Article Identification Marks and Indonesian Nationality Marks and Indonesian Registration Marks for Indonesian Civil Aircraft

    Enforcement Date: 3 July 2026

    Summary:

    - As the name suggests, this Regulation establish the currently-applicable Indonesian Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 45, which govern the identification and registration marking of aircraft and related components. Upon its enforcement, this Regulation replace and repeals Regulation of the Minister of Transportation ("**Minister**") No. KM.60 of 2008, as amended by Regulation of the Minister No. KM.61 of 2009 (collectively referred to as "**Regulation 60/2008**") that previously governed the Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 45.
    - In essence, this Regulation expands the technical scope of the framework to specifically include "Product and Article Identification Marks" for civil aviation. While Regulation 60/2008 focused primarily on aircraft identification and registration marks, this Regulation provides explicit definitions for Products (e.g. engines and propellers) and Articles (e.g. materials, parts and equipment.
    - Both frameworks maintain "PK" as the Indonesian Nationality Mark. However, this Regulation introduces a unique identification format for Remotely Piloted Aircraft ("**RPA**"). Under Regulation 60/2008, registration marks generally consisted of three letters, whereas this Regulation requires the registration mark for an RPA to use the prefix "R" followed by four numeric digits.

- In relation to manufacturing obligations, This Regulation mandates that identification marks must be provided by a Production Approval Holder (PAH) or a manufacturer holding a type certificate. Regulation 60/2008 similarly required manufacturers to use fireproof identification plates for products made under type or production certificates, though it lacked the updated “Product and Article” terminology.
- This Regulation establishes a comprehensive list of administrative sanctions for non-compliance, including written reprimands, suspension and revocation of Certificate of Registration as well as administrative fines. In contrast, Regulation 60/2008 assigned general oversight responsibilities to the Director-General of Air Transportation without detailing the specific tiered administrative penalties provided in the newer framework.

96. Decree of the Director-General of Sea Transportation No. KP-DJPL 283 of 2026 on Minimum Safe Manning Standards for Indonesian-Flagged Vessels with River and Lake Voyage Areas

    Enforcement Date: 31 December 2026

    Summary:

    - This Decree establishes minimum manning standards for Indonesian-flagged vessels operating in river and lake waters. The manning standards apply specifically to four categories of vessels, namely: 1) Motor vessels (GT 175 to < GT 500); 2) Motor sailing vessels (< GT 500); 3) Simple motor vessels (GT 7 to GT 174); and 4) Outboard engine motor vessels (< GT 175).
    - This Decree mandates that every vessel operating within river and lake waters must possess a minimum safe manning document issued by the Director of Shipping and Seafarers or the relevant Technical Implementation Unit (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis*/UPT). This document serves as an absolute requirement for vessel seaworthiness and remains valid for a period of one year.

97. Decree of the Director-General of Sea Transportation No. KP-DJPL 315 of 2026 on Certification Obligations for the Transportation of Nickel Ore for Indonesian-Flagged Barges Sailing in Indonesian Waters

Enforcement Date: 15 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes inspection and certification guidelines for Indonesian-flagged pontoon and self-propelled barges that engage in the transportation of nickel ore in Indonesian waters. The Decree introduces greater flexibility by allowing crew statements acknowledged by the company to evidence cargo lashing and International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes (IMSBC) Code competency.
- The new Decree also shifts greater compliance responsibility toward internal vessel personnel and company oversight, while retaining the option of utilizing lashing certification. The Decree also removes the explicit intact tarp (*utuh*) requirement and instead focuses on ensuring that all covers are watertight (*kedap*).
- The new Decree places greater emphasis on active crew intervention in order to ensure that cargo is strongly and safely lashed prior to departure. This reinforces the operational responsibility of vessel crews and owners in relation to cargo security and vessel stability throughout voyages.

98. Circular of the Director-General of Sea Transportation No. SE-DJPL 14 of 2026 on Guidelines for Condition Assessment Schemes (CAS) for Indonesian-Flagged Oil Tankers with Single-Bottomed and/or Single-Hulled Constructions Operating in Indonesian Waters

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- This Circular introduces risk-based Condition Assessment Schemes ("**CAS**"), which will now permit Indonesian-flagged single-bottomed and/or single-hulled oil tankers to continue operating beyond the 1 July 2026 deadline, provided that they comply with a set of enhanced technical assessment requirements. Specifically, vessel owners or operators must submit comprehensive CAS implementation plans that address inspection schedules, structural assessments and responsible inspection parties.

- During the CAS process, relevant vessel owners and operators will be required to facilitate inspections by ensuring the availability of dry docks, providing all necessary documentation and supporting adequate access for relevant vessel safety inspectors or vessel classification bodies. Moreover, vessel owners and operators are also required to implement all technical recommendations that result from assessments, including repairs, operational restrictions or other corrective measures.
- This Circular also requires vessel owners and operators to submit administratively binding end-of-life plans that state whether relevant vessels will be decommissioned, upgraded to a double-hull configuration or converted to other non-tanker functions. End-of-life plans must be updated whenever subsequent CAS processes are conducted or whenever material changes occur to a vessel's operational or technical conditions.

Miscellaneous

99. Regulation of the President No. 38 of 2026 on Development of National Entrepreneurship

Enforcement Date: 2 July 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation categorises business actors into prospective entrepreneur, starting entrepreneur and established entrepreneur based on business duration and registration status. This framework organises entrepreneurs into thematic categories including social, technology, youth, women, village and creative economy sectors to ensure tailored development efforts.
- This Regulation establishes the National Entrepreneurship Development Committee to manage the planning and implementation of entrepreneurship initiatives in a coordinated and integrated manner. This committee is divided into a steering group and an executive group led by the Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to ensure synergy across various government bodies.
- This Regulation utilizes the National Entrepreneurship Information System to integrate development programs and maintain updated profiles of entrepreneurs across the nation. Through this digital framework, the government provides essential facilities such as simplified licensing, business incubation, management training, and expanded access to financing to strengthen the overall ecosystem.
- This Regulation implements development by translating long-term national planning into the National Entrepreneurship Development Document and Regional Entrepreneurship Development Action Plan, which serve as mandatory operational guidelines. It mandates that all authorities align their sectoral policies with national targets and provide periodic reports to ensure synchronized progress across the national entrepreneurship ratio.

100. Regulation of the Supreme Court No. 2 of 2026 on Guidelines for the Sentencing of Specific Criminal Acts of Terrorism

Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation establishes a structured sentencing framework for specific terrorism offenses by mandating a strict five-step sentencing protocol for judges to apply during their sentencing processes, marking a shift from broad judicial discretion to highly structured matrix evaluations. Judges must sequentially assess defendants' levels of guilt and the seriousness of any impacts, and must also determine sentencing ranges and weigh up any aggravating and mitigating factors before finalizing the sentences that they hand down.
- The Regulation explicitly classifies specific acts of terrorism, including acts of violence, threats, conspiracies and the withholding of information under varying degrees of severity based on a perpetrator's exact role and the resulting impact. This classification system directly dictates the allowable sentencing ranges, which can scale up to life imprisonment or the death penalty for the most severe offenses with high impacts.
- While standardizing the sentencing process, the new framework also allows judges to deviate from the established guidelines, provided that they complete all of the mandatory assessment steps. However, any deviation will require a comprehensive legal justification and explicit reference to relevant legal doctrines, thereby ensuring overall accountability while accommodating the unique circumstances of each case.

101. Regulation of the Supreme Court No. 3 of 2026 on Judicial Pardons

Enforcement Date: 9 July 2026

Summary:

- This new Regulation establishes a procedural framework for judicial pardons, allowing judges to declare defendants guilty without imposing criminal sentences in limited circumstances. The new mechanism applies to offenses under Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code (*Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana* – "**KUHP**"), as well as to non-KUHP crimes, while specifically excluding corporate criminal offenses.

- This new Regulation specifies criteria for the granting of judicial pardons, including minor offenses, urgent economic necessity and post-incident restorative actions such as apologies or victim compensation. Judicial pardons are prohibited in relation to certain categories of offenses, including corporate crimes, repeat offenses and crimes that involve significant power imbalances.
- This new Regulation also prescribes the mandatory content of judicial pardon decisions and clarifies the available legal remedies. While appellate reviews remain available in most cases, cassation is generally prohibited for judicial pardon verdicts, subject to limited exceptions at the appellate stage.