REGULATION SUMMARY - AUGUST 2006

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General Corporate

1. Regulation of the Minister of Law No. 13 of 2026 on the Amount, Requirements, and Procedures for the Imposition of Tariffs Up to Rp0.00 (Zero Rupiah) or 0% (Zero Percent) on Types of Non-Tax State Revenue Applicable at the Ministry of Law

   Enforcement Date: 3 August 2026

   Summary:

   - Regulation 13/2026 sets a zero tariff for certain types of Non-Tax State Revenue (*Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak*/PNBP) applicable to legal services provided by the Ministry of Law. The zero tariff specifically applies to notification services for the approval of annual reports of all capital partnership companies.
   - The fee exemption covers both companies subject to mandatory audit requirements and those not subject to mandatory audits. The exemption is intended to encourage business actors to comply with applicable legal service requirements while providing legal certainty regarding the imposition of the tariff.
   - Regulation 13/2026 provides that companies are not required to submit a separate application, as the exemption is processed automatically through the integrated electronic system. However, the facility is strictly limited to applications submitted between 1 August 2026 and 31 December 2026.

2. Decree of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections No. M.IP-08.GR.01 of 2026 on General and Specific Security Technical Specifications for Electronic Visas

   Enforcement Date: 6 October 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the general and specific technical security specifications applicable to electronic visas, with the detailed specifications set out in Appendix I and Appendix II. The specifications are designated as confidential and their distribution is restricted to authorized Immigration Officials.
- This Decree classifies electronic visas into six activity indices, namely: 1) Index A for visa-free visits; 2) Index B for visa on arrival valid for up to 30 days; 3) Index C for regular visit visas; 4) Index D for multiple-entry visit visas; 5) Index E for limited-stay visas; and 6) Index F for visa on arrival valid for up to 7 days. Each index is subject to specific visual design requirements as further set out in Appendix II.

3. Circular of the Director General of Intellectual Property No. HKI-14.KI.05.02 of 2026 on Electronic Patent Certificates

Enforcement Date: 16 July 2026

Summary:

- Circular 14/2026 establishes that patent certificates are now issued digitally as official documents integrated into the Intellectual Property Administration System (*Sistem Administrasi Kekayaan Intelektual* – "**SAKI**") online service system, with applicants and intellectual property consultants required to independently download and print the electronic patent certificates.
- Circular 14/2026 requires applicants and intellectual property consultants with registered accounts to independently download patent certificates through the Inbox menu or the application table in the SAKI application.
- Applicants without SAKI accounts can access electronic certificates through an official notification and link sent to their registered email address.

4. Draft Bill on the Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This Draft Bill introduces a supportive diaspora regime granting former Indonesian nationals (*Warga Negara Indonesia* - "**WNI**") and their foreign descendants simplified naturalization alongside special facilities for banking, property ownership, and business entity establishment. Eligible diaspora members must formally register with the Minister of Law ("**Minister**") or Indonesian diplomatic representatives abroad to access these benefits.
- This Draft Bill relaxes dual citizenship prohibitions by permitting limited dual citizenship for foreign nationals (*Warga Negara Asing* - "**WNA**") who provide exceptional services that advance science, technology, or the economy. Furthermore, naturalization criteria require that WNA applicants are not undergoing active legal proceedings in their home countries.
- This Draft Bill establishes a confirmation of citizenship status mechanism to provide legal certainty for undocumented individuals without foreign citizenship, both domestically and extraterritorially. Additionally, it mandates a centralized citizenship management information system featuring mandatory biometric recording to process all citizenship applications and record limited dual citizenship recipients.

Banking

5. Circular of the Deposit Insurance Corporation No. SE-1/ADK1/2026 on the Format and Procedures for the Drafting and Submission of Reports on Changes to Core Bank Data Information

   Enforcement Date: 21 July 2026

   Summary:

   - This Circular requires participating banks to report changes to their core institutional data to the Deposit Insurance Corporation (*Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan* – "**LPS**") through the official electronic reporting of the LPS known as the e-Laporan system. Reportable changes include changes to the following aspects: 1) Bank's name; 2) Bank's address; 3) Legal entity of the bank; 4) Type of bank's business activities; and/or 5) Composition of shareholders, controlling shareholders (*Pemegang Saham Pengendali* – "**PSP**"), members of the Board of Commissioners ("**BoC**") and/or members of the Board of Directors ("**BoD**") or equivalent organs.
   - The abovementioned reports must be accompanied by the relevant supporting documents, including Decrees issued by the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**"), deeds or minutes of General Meetings of Shareholders (*Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham* – "**RUPS**") and other applicable documents depending on the type of change. This Circular also allows banks to use data and/or information previously submitted to other authorized agencies as supporting documents.
   - This Circular requires the abovementioned reports to be submitted no later than 14 business days following the occurrence of the relevant change, subject to an extension to the following business day where the deadline falls on a weekend or public holiday. Failure to meet the reporting deadline may result in a written reprimand, while specific procedures apply where technical disruptions affect the e-Laporan system.

6. Draft Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on Integrated Minimum Capital Requirements for Financial Conglomerates Required to Establish a Financial Holding Company

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- Draft Regulation maintains Financial Holding Company (*Perusahaan Induk Konglomerasi Keuangan* – "**PIKK**") obligation to maintain actual capital at no less than 100% of the total minimum capital requirements of all members of Financial Conglomerates Required to Establish a PIKK (*Konglomerasi Keuangan yang Wajib Membentuk PIKK* – "**KK Wajib PIKK**") and conduct stress tests at least once a year.
- Draft Regulation shifts capital management responsibility from the main entity to PIKK, including the calculation of Total Actual Capital (*Total Modal Aktual*/TMA) based on the capital of PIKK and members of KK Wajib PIKK. The Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*/OJK) may also require capital increases, restrictions on certain business activities, and/or restrictions on capital distributions where there is a potential capital adequacy issue.
- Draft Regulation increases the sanctions for late reporting, from Rp1 million to Rp2 million per business day, with the maximum fine increasing from Rp100 million to Rp200 million. PIKK should therefore strengthen its capital monitoring and reporting mechanisms to ensure compliance with the new framework.

Capital Market

7. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. Kep-00110/BEI/07-2026 on Determination of Green-Equity Shares

   Enforcement Date: 31 July 2026

   Summary:

   - PT Bursa Efek Indonesia ("**BEI**") has issued Decree 110/2026, introducing the green-equity share and transition green-equity share classifications. To qualify, Companies must demonstrate that more than 50% of their annual revenue is derived from, or that more than 50% of their operating expenditure and/or capital expenditure is allocated to, green or transition activities in accordance with the Indonesian Taxonomy for Sustainable Finance (*Taksonomi Keuangan Berkelanjutan Indonesia*/TKBI).
   - The first application submitted by a prospective listed company is exempt from the initial application fee. To encourage early adoption, BEI also provides a temporary exemption from the annual designation fee (normally Rp25 million) for Companies that obtain green-equity share designation during the period from 31 July 2026 to 30 July 2028.

8. Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Bursa Efek Indonesia No. KEP-00122/BEI/08-2026 on Exercise Price Requirements for the Listing of Additional Shares by Listed Companies on the Acceleration Board and the Special Monitoring Board

   Enforcement Date: 20 August 2026

   Summary:

   - This Decree stipulated minimum exercise price requirements for the listing of additional shares by listed companies, generally requiring an exercise price of at least 90% of the average closing price over the preceding 25 consecutive trading days. It also provides specific calculation methods where trading has been suspended and certain exceptions for capital increases intended to improve a listed company's financial condition.

- For capital increases with pre-emptive rights, the newly issued shares must have the same classification as the shares previously listed on the BEI. This Decree also sets board-specific price requirements for listed companies on the acceleration board and special monitoring board.
- For additional shares listed on the special monitoring board without pre-emptive rights, this Decree requires a minimum exercise price based on the applicable average closing price and price limits. It also limits the share ownership program to two times in a calendar year and sets a minimum exercise price for stock options and warrants.

9. Draft Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on the Operation of Information Technology in the Capital Market, Derivative Finance, and Carbon Exchange Sectors

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- The Draft Regulation requires business actors operating in the capital market, derivative finance, and carbon exchange sectors to implement comprehensive information technology governance and risk management. Operators must place their electronic systems and disaster recovery centers within Indonesia, with offshore placement only permitted under strict reciprocal supervisory conditions.
- Business actors must actively oversee third-party IT service providers, which includes conducting materiality reassessments during any significant organizational changes and maintaining the capability to terminate agreements for poor performance. Operators are also required to perform periodic vulnerability testing prior to launching any new digital products or services.
- Operators must conduct annual cyber maturity self-assessments that require validation by an independent, competent third party. Additionally, business actors must submit an initial notification to the authority within eight hours of detecting a cyber incident and join a

centralized cyber incident response team, with administrative sanctions slated to take effect in 2028 after the Draft Regulation comes into force.

Employment

10. Draft Bill on Manpower

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- If ultimately enforced, this Draft Bill clarifies that all work agreements for specific timeframes (*Perjanjian Kerja Waktu Tertentu* – "**PKWT**") employment periods, including extensions, may not exceed five years, with a maximum of two renewals. This Draft Bill also limits outsourcing to five specified non-core sectors and provides for automatic transfer of outsourced workers to the main user company where they perform core production activities.
- This Draft Bill formally recognizes workers outside conventional employment, including digital-based partnerships, freelancers and remote workers, and requires fair compensation and occupational health and safety protections, including health insurance, work-accident insurance (*Jaminan Kecelakaan Kerja* – "**JKK**") and life insurance (*Jaminan Kematian* – "**JKM**"). This Draft Bill also introduces sectoral minimum wages at the provincial level for specified sectors.
- This Draft Bill introduces additional requirements for foreign workers (*Tenaga Kerja Asing* - "**TKA**"), including accredited Indonesian language competency certification, technology and expertise transfer, counterpart appointments and repatriation upon employment termination. This Draft Bill also introduces administrative sanctions for companies failing to comply with occupational health and safety (*Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja* – "**K3**") management system (*Sistem Manajemen K3* - "**SMK3**") obligations.

Energy

11. Regulation of the Downstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Agency No. 2 of 2026 on Fuel Oil Business Registration Number

    Enforcement Date: 18 August 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation streamlines Business Registration Number for Fuel Oil (*Nomor Registrasi Usaha Bahan Bakar Minyak* – "**NRU**") issuance by integrating the Regulatory Agency's application with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources' business licensing system and the national Online Single Submission (OSS) system. The NRU's functions are also streamlined to cover assignment registration, facility data collection, and business compliance assessment.
    - This Regulation replaces the monthly business activity reporting obligation with a requirement for NRU-holding business entities to install NRU Quick Response Code ("**QR Code**") at each main facility and report the installation through the Regulatory Agency's application. Detailed placement requirements apply to the QR Codes installed on main facilities.
    - This Regulation simplifies the administrative sanctioning mechanism by authorizing the Regulatory Agency to impose sanctions directly. An NRU-holding business entity that fails to fulfill its obligations after receiving a third written warning may be subject to NRU revocation.

12. Circular of the Director-General of Oil and Gas Engineering and Environment No. 21.E/MG.06/DMT/2026 on Technical Inspection and Safety Examination of Lifting Equipment

    Enforcement Date: 10 July 2026

Summary:

- This Circular affirms that every lifting equipment used in oil-and-gas activities (e.g. tools for lifting goods or people and auxiliary lifting equipment) must undergo technical inspection and safety examination. In this regard, the application for the aforesaid inspection may be submitted by cooperation-contract contractors (*Kontraktor Kontrak Kerja Sama* - "**KKKS**"), business entities or supporting companies holding a Supporting Business Capability Certificate (*Surat Kemampuan Usaha Penunjang Migas*/SKUP). Required documentation includes detailed equipment lists and a Residual Life Assessment (RLA) for any equipment that has exceeded its original design life.
- Certifications for equipment owned by supporting companies remain valid across different users provided no technical modifications occur and the certificate has not expired. In this regard, owners of this equipment must also perform regular internal maintenance and are obligated to report any findings of potential hazards to the head of inspection.
- A technical inspection certificate will be rendered invalid and subject to review if the lifting equipment is unfit for operation or if submitted documents are found to be inaccurate. Furthermore, utilizing equipment from supporting companies does not absolve the KKKS or Business Entity of their legal responsibilities.

13. Decree of the Head of the Downstream Oil and Gas Regulatory Agency No. 036/KOM/BPH.DBBM/2026 on Technical Guidelines for Verification of the Distribution of Certain Types of Fuel Oil and Special Assignment Types of Fuel Oil

Enforcement Date: 12 June 2026

Summary:

- Decree 036/2026 requires the verification of the distribution of Certain Types of Fuel and Special Assignment Fuel based on direct sales volume data recorded through the nozzle to ensure the accuracy of subsidy payments by the Ministry of Finance. The use of the material balance calculation method is strictly permitted only under urgent circumstances, such as force majeure events or technical and operational disruptions.

- Assigned Business Entities are required to submit detailed monthly and quarterly distribution reports to the Agency for verification. The process includes routine field verification based on a sample of at least 4% of the total delivery points, as well as incidental verification in response to anomalies or public complaints.
- Compliance violations, such as repeated and unusual purchases or distribution that does not comply with the allocation specified in a recommendation letter, may trigger adjustments to the distribution volume and the imposition of sanctions. The eligibility for financial disbursements related to Fuel distribution is directly dependent on the accuracy of nozzle-level reporting and the ability to integrate the relevant technological infrastructure.

Environment

14. Regulation of the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority No. 6 of 2026 on Procedures for Organizing Carbon Trading through the Carbon Exchange

    Enforcement Date: 24 July 2026

    Summary:

    - The Regulation officially replaces the national registry reference from the previous system to the new Carbon Unit Registry System (*Sistem Registri Unit Karbon/***SRUK**), and expands the scope of traded carbon units to expressly include Non-Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Certificate (*Sertifikat Pengurangan Emisi Non-Gas Rumah Kaca*/Non-SPE GRK) issued by international standards.
    - The updated framework modifies the administrative proofs required for capitalization, removing the explicit requirement to submit proofs of ongoing capital increase processes at the Ministry of Law and Human Rights for entities falling short of the minimum threshold, shifting towards direct capital deposit proofs or articles of association.

- The Regulation tightens the listing of foreign carbon units not recorded in the domestic registry by requiring Carbon Exchange Organizers to submit a comprehensive internal review regarding the integrity, quality, and recording standards of the carbon units alongside the registration application.

15. Draft Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture on Procedures for Carbon Trading Through Greenhouse Gas Emission Offsets in the Agriculture Sector

    Enforcement Date: -

    Summary:

    - The Draft Regulation requires business actors engaged in rice and horticultural cultivation, livestock, and plantation activities to submit a Climate Change Mitigation Action Design Document (*Dokumen Rancangan Aksi Mitigasi Perubahan Iklim* – "**DRAM**") through SRUK as part of the process for obtaining a Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction Certificate (*Sertifikat Pengurangan Emisi GRK* – "**SPE GRK**"). The DRAM must contain at least 11 types of information and undergo validation by an independent institution accredited by the National Accreditation Committee.
    - Business actors must implement low-emission agricultural technologies or practices, including water management, the use of low-emission varieties, balanced fertilization, and waste management. Carbon sequestration may also be enhanced through soil and biomass management (e.g. agroforestry, biochar use, and conservation agriculture practices).
    - Following the implementation of mitigation actions, emission reductions must be verified by an independent institution before business actors may submit an application for the issuance of an SPE GRK recommendation through the Carbon Unit Registry System (*Sistem Registri Unit Karbon*/SRUK). Business actors must also submit carbon trading reports electronically, while internationally linked carbon trading requires authorization and a corresponding adjustment.

General Financial Services

16. Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs No. 7 of 2026 on Guidelines for the Implementation of Credit for Underprivileged Women

    Enforcement Date: 5 August 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation establishes the Credit for Underprivileged Women (*Kredit Perempuan Prasejahtera* — "**KPPS**") as a group-based financing program for underprivileged women to obtain productive capital and empowerment services. Eligible KPPS recipients must meet specified identification, socioeconomic, group membership and business ownership or establishment requirements.
    - KPPS may be distributed by financial services institutions and cooperatives through conventional or sharia financing, with financing of up to Rp15 million per recipient and a fixed interest or margin rate of 8% flat per year over a standard term of 24 months. KPPS distributors must conduct credit risk assessments, maintain integrated electronic systems with the Program Credit Information System (*Sistem Informasi Kredit Program* - "**SIKP**"), and comply with ongoing health and performance assessments.
    - This Regulation also sets requirements for empowerment services, collateral, risk mitigation and reporting. KPPS distributors may only require principal collateral in the form of the business or financed object, while distributors and KPPS Guarantor/Insurers must submit periodic reports to the Committee for UMKM Financing Policy.

17. Regulation of the Member of the Board of Governors No. 22 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Member of the Board of Governors No. 27 of 2025 on Implementing Regulation of Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy

    Enforcement Date: 1 August 2026

Summary:

- The Amendment expands the scope of activities eligible for Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy (*Kebijakan Insentif Likuiditas Makroprudensial* – "**KLM**") incentives by including purchases of corporate securities. Such purchases are specifically counted toward the achievement of financing targets for the inclusive, sustainable, and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (*Usaha Mikro, Kecil, dan Menengah*/UMKM) sectors.
- The maximum KLM remains capped at 5,5%, with the internal allocation adjusted to provide up to 4,5% for sectoral financing and 1% for interest rate alignment. In addition, a new incentive scheme of up to 0,5% is available to Banks that successfully secure alternative funding from sources other than third-party funds.
- The calculation of the interest rate alignment incentive is now required to use an absolute spread formula. This new approach directly measures the difference between the interest rate on new credit and the BI policy rate, replacing the previous elasticity-based metric.

18. Regulation of the Member of the Board of Governors No. 24 of 2026 on the Amandemen to Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 17 of 2025 on Bilateral Transaction Settlement between Indonesia and China Using Rupiah and Renminbi through Banks

Enforcement Date: 14 August 2026

Summary:

- The Amendment establishes a mechanism for Indonesian Appointed Cross-Currency Dealer Banks ("**ACCD**") Banks to act as Renminbi Clearing Banks to support the development of the money and foreign exchange markets. Banks must obtain an official recommendation from Bank Indonesia and final designation from the People's Bank of China.
- Renminbi Clearing Banks are required to establish and consult with BI on an operational rule book covering participation and transaction activities. In addition, Indonesian ACCD Banks must open a Renminbi Clearing Account with a Renminbi Clearing Bank.

- The regulatory framework strengthens administrative oversight by introducing additional sanctions. Violations of clearing operational requirements may result in the temporary suspension of some or all activities in the money and foreign exchange markets.

Infrastructure and Construction Services

19. Regulation of the Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs No. 3 of 2026 on Implementing Guidelines on the Funding for the Provision of Infrastructure

    Enforcement Date: 13 January 2026

    Summary:

    - Regulation 3/2026 establishes four main value capture instruments, namely increased regional revenue, voluntary payments, compensation for exceeding the Floor Area Ratio (*Koefisien Lantai Bangunan*/KLB), and the transfer of development rights. The implementation of these financing instruments must be aligned with regional development planning documents and the Detailed Spatial Plan (*Rencana Detail Tata Ruang*/RDTR).
    - Regional governments have the authority to designate certain parties as beneficiaries who will be subject to financial obligations under the Value Enhancement Management (*Pengelolaan Perolehan Peningkatan Nilai Kawasan* – "**P3NK**") framework. This designation covers various commercial property owners, such as owners of office buildings, shopping centers, and accommodation facilities located within the delineated catchment area.
    - All funds or physical proceeds from area development captured from beneficiaries will be centrally managed by the P3NK manager. Such proceeds will subsequently be specifically redistributed to finance sustainable infrastructure provision and improvements to public facilities in the region.

20. Regulation of the Minister of Housing and Settlement Areas No. 6 of 2026 on House Renovation Program

    Enforcement Date: 29 July 2026

    Summary:

    - Regulation 6/2026 requires the implementation of the house renovation program to utilize an integrated electronic system to ensure effective oversight and operational transparency. In addition, Regulation 6/2026 provides that assistance funds must be disbursed through a single-stage direct transfer from the State Treasury to the individual bank accounts of eligible beneficiaries.
    - Regulation 6/2026 specifically targets house renovation assistance at low-income households classified within deciles 1–4 of the national integrated socio-economic data or earning no more than the applicable minimum wage. Under this framework, the assistance is divided into two principal categories, namely house renovation and new house construction.
    - Furthermore, Regulation 6/2026 requires beneficiaries to conduct an open selection process for local building material suppliers within five days after the assistance funds have been disbursed. Suppliers that fail to comply with the prescribed material delivery deadlines may be subject to administrative sanctions, including blacklisting and the revocation of their business licenses.

21. Regulation of the National Public Procurement Agency No. 1 of 2026 on Procurement Procedures for Public-Private Partnerships in Infrastructure Provision

    Enforcement Date: 5 August 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation formalizes seven procurement principles applicable to Public-Private Partnerships (*Kerja Sama Pemerintah dan Badan Usaha* – "**KPBU**") implementation, covering efficiency, effectiveness, transparency, openness, competitiveness, fairness/non-discrimination, and accountability.
- This Regulation expands the entities that may establish KPBU Nodes to include State-Owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara* – "**BUMN**") and regional governments. This Regulation also allows the procurement of international preparation bodies through a direct agreement with the relevant minister, head of agency, or regional head.
- This Regulation reclassifies projects eligible for one-stage tenders from "small-scale" to "simple" KPBU projects and introduces a four-stage confirmation process for business entity panel members. Government Contracting Agency (*Penanggung Jawab Proyek Kerja Sama* – "**PJPK**") may also appoint a process advisor to assist with quality assurance of the procurement implementation process.

22. Decree of the Minister of Housing and Residential Areas No. 1721/KPTS/M/2026 on Criteria for Public Multistorey Housing Units under Central Government Facilitation

Enforcement Date: 6 August 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the criteria for public multistorey housing units (*Satuan Rumah Susun Umum* – "**Sarusun Umum**") receiving Central Government facilitation, including floor area standards, maximum selling prices, and financing terms. Upon entering into force, this Decree replaces and repeals the Decree of the Minister of Housing and Residential Areas No. 23/KPTS/M/2026 ("**Decree 23/2026**").
- A significant update in this Decree is the extension of the maximum credit or financing term for Sarusun Umum to 40 years, compared to the 30-year limit previously set by Decree 23/2026. Furthermore, while the standard interest rate remains 6% per annum, this Decree adds a provision for a tiered scheme as determined by Central Government policy.
- Both frameworks define the permissible floor area for Sarusun Umum between 21 m^2 and 45 m^2. This Decree further clarifies the conversion of landed house down payment subsidies into process cost subsidies for units under the Housing Finance Liquidity Facility (*Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan*/FLPP).

23. Decree of the Minister of Housing and Residential Areas No. 1722/KPTS/M/2026 on Criteria for Public Landed Housing under Central Government Facilitation

Enforcement Date: 6 August 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the criteria for public landed housing under central government facilitation, including technical specifications and financing requirements for low-income communities. Upon entering into force, this Decree replaces and repeals Decree of the

Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 995/KPTS/M/2021 ("**Decree 995/2021**") and Decree of the Minister of Public Works and Public Housing No. 689/KPTS/M/2023 ("**Decree 689/2023**").

- This Decree specifies a minimum lot frontage width of 5 meters while maintaining land area limits between 60 to 200 square meters and floor area between 21 to 36 square meters. These standards update the building criteria previously regulated under Decree 995/2021 and Decree 689/2023.
- The maximum period for a Home Ownership Credit (*Kredit Pemilikan Rumah* – "**KPR**") is extended to 40 years, a shift from the terms established under Decree 995/2021. It also maintains the 5% interest rate for the Housing Finance Liquidity Facility (*Fasilitas Likuiditas Pembiayaan Perumahan*/FLPP) while introducing options for tiered interest schemes.

24. Decree of the Minister of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/Head of the National Land Agency No. 1803/SK-HR.01/VIII/2026 on the Integrated Transfer of Rights (Peralihan Hak Terintegrasi/PERINTIS) 10 (Ten) Days

Enforcement Date: 17 Agustus 2026

Summary:

- Decree 1803/2026 regulates the electronic transfer of rights process by introducing a First In First Out ("**FIFO**") queue system and automatic approval (positive fictitious approval) to shorten the processing time to a maximum of 10 days. If the land officer does not respond within three business days, the deed reporting application will be deemed automatically approved through the system.
- Land Deed Officials (*Pejabat Pembuat Akta Tanah* – "**PPAT**") are required to conduct physical location marking through the Sentuh Tanahku application before verification. The system will automatically restrict access to new deed reporting for PPATs with three outstanding document corrections that remain unresolved.
- Tax obligations, including Land and Building Acquisition Duty (*Bea Perolehan Hak atas Tanah dan Bangunan*/BPHTB) and Income Tax (*Pajak Penghasilan*/PPh), must now be fully

validated before the deed is executed. Applications may be systematically rejected, cancelled, or closed if the service payment is not made within seven days.

Manufacturing & Industry

25. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 19 of 2026 on Halal Certification Facilities Within the Ministry of Industry

    Enforcement Date: 28 July 2026

    Summary:

    - The Regulation establishes a comprehensive halal certification financing facility for companies classified as Small Industries (capital up to Rp. 5 billion excluding land and buildings) that possess a valid business license and have submitted their industrial data.
    - Applications must be submitted electronically, with the government covering costs ranging from registration and laboratory testing to fatwa hearings and halal supervisor training for both regular and self-declare schemes.
    - To ensure commitment, the regulation introduces strict administrative sanctions; any industrial company that formally withdraws after being officially established as a facility recipient will face a three-year prohibition from participating in future halal certification facilities.

26. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 20 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 25 of 2025 on the Indonesia Halal Industry Awards

    Enforcement Date: 28 July 2026

Summary:

- The Amendment simplifies the eligibility for the Indonesia Halal Industry Awards ("**IHYA**") by removing sector-specific manufacturing categories and replacing them with two broad classifications based on company size: large industries and small and medium industries. This change is intended to standardize the assessment process and requires manufacturing companies to adjust their application strategies accordingly.
- The Amendment broadens participation by allowing the management institutions of small and medium industry hub (*Sentra Industri Kecil dan Menengah*/Sentra IKM) and higher education institutions to compete in the IHYA. To accommodate these new participants, higher education institutions must now submit additional registration documents, including organizational decrees, institutional profiles, and stamped participation statements.

27. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 21 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 61 of 2024 on the Mandatory Implementation of the Indonesian National Standard for Wheat Flour as a Food Ingredient

Enforcement Date: 31 July 2026

Summary:

- This Amendment expands the mandatory Indonesian National Standard (*Standar Nasional Indonesia* – "**SNI**") framework for wheat flour as a food ingredient by broadening the eligible Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia*/KBLI) scope for re-packers (*pengemas ulang*). In addition to KBLI Code 10616, these re-packers may now operate under include KBLI Codes 82920 and/or 82922 on packaging services, with corresponding business permits required to be uploaded through the National Industrial Information System (*Sistem Informasi Industri Nasional*/ SIINas).
- This Amendment revises the operational and certification requirements applicable to re-packers and new applicants seeking SNI certification. The mandatory sifting facility

requirement is removed, while the provision allowing new companies to submit a Quality Management System statement letter in place of an International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2015 QMS certificate is no longer regulated.

28. Regulation of the Minister of Industry No. 22 of 2026 on the Mandatory Implementation of Indonesian National Standard for Safety Glass for Buildings and Panels

    Enforcement Date: 31 July 2026

    Summary:

    - Regulation 22/2026 requires all industrial companies and foreign manufacturers that manufacture, import, or distribute safety glass for buildings and panels in the Indonesian National Standard (*Standar Nasional Indonesia* – "**SNI**") certificate. The mandatory standards comprise SNI 9144-1:2022 and SNI 9144-2:2022, with each SNI certificate remaining valid for five years from its date of issuance. It should be noted that the mandatory implementation of these SNI requirements will become effective on 31 January 2027.
    - Compliance with the mandatory standards must be demonstrated through a Type 5 certification system, which includes production process audits and product quality testing. Foreign manufacturers are also required to appoint an authorized representative in Indonesia, which must maintain an account in the National Industrial Information System (*Sistem Informasi Industri Nasional*/SIINas).

29. Regulation of the Director-General of Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Electronics Industry No. 3 of 2026 on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Director-General of Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Electronics Industry No. 6 of 2025 on Detailed Main Components of Goods Within the Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Electronics Industry Sector for Calculations of Domestic Component Levels

Enforcement Date: 30 June 2026

Summary:

- In essence, this Second Amendment revises and updates the main components for the calculation of Domestic Component Level (*Tingkat Komponen Dalam Negeri* – "**TKDN**") within the metal, machinery, transportation equipment, and electronics industry sector originally featured under the Appendix to Regulation of the Director-General of Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Electronics Industry ("**Director-General**") No. 6 of 2025, as amended by Regulation of the Director-General No. 2 of 2026 (collectively referred to as "**Regulation 6/2025**").
- The Second Amendment expands the categories of goods and their primary components compared to Regulation 6/2025, such as adding Silicon Manganese to the "Steel Billet" components under the basic iron and steel industry. Additionally, the Second Amendment introduces new items under the steel rolling sector, including iron wire/steel wire and oil tempered wire.
- In the machinery and agricultural machinery sector, the Second Amendment adds complex industrial assemblies under the Standard Classification of Indonesian Business Fields (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia* – "**KBLI**") to the calculation framework, such as "Garbarata" and "Flood Gate" which were not detailed under Regulation 6/2025. The Second Amendment also introduces newly specified medical and diagnostic devices, such as the Digital Infantometer and Digital Stadiometer.

30. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 20 of 2026 on Foreign Exchange Market Transactions for Hedging Through Partner Banks

    Enforcement Date: 23 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation establishes a framework for foreign exchange hedging transactions involving Domestic Partner Banks ("**DPB**"), Overseas Partner Banks ("**OPB**") and Registered Global Investors ("**RGI**"). Transactions must follow a mandatory back-to-back mechanism, while RGI participation is limited to hedging supported by eligible Indonesian portfolio assets.
    - This Regulation requires DPBs to obtain stipulation from Bank Indonesia ("**BI**"), while OPBs and RGIs must complete a registration process through their partner banks before participating in hedging transactions. This Regulation also prescribes partnership arrangements, operational requirements and eligible foreign exchange instruments that may be conducted under the framework.
    - This Regulation introduces prudential, reporting and supervisory requirements for participating parties, including risk management, Know Your Customer (KYC) procedures and periodic reporting obligations. This Regulation further imposes exposure limits for hedging transactions and provides administrative sanctions, including suspension and revocation of registration or stipulation, for non-compliance.

31. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 21 of 2026 on the Fourth Amendment to Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 21 of 2025 on Foreign Exchange Monetary Operations

    Enforcement Date: 29 July 2026

Summary:

- This Fourth Amendment broadens the foreign exchange instruments and transactions available under the foreign exchange monetary operations framework. Foreign Exchange Term Deposits may use United States Dollar ("**USD**") and other foreign currencies determined by Bank Indonesia ("**BI**"), while Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward ("**DNDF**") Hedging transactions may cover all foreign currencies against the Rupiah.
- This Fourth Amendment introduces Conventional Sell Swap Hedging to BI, subject to specified transaction characteristics and participant requirements. Eligible participants must have a composite bank soundness rating of at least three based on assessments conducted by the Financial Services Authority.
- This Fourth Amendment also expands the underlying transaction scope for Conventional Buy Swap Hedging to BI by removing the restrictive list of economic activities. Detailed requirements and specific eligible underlying assets will be stipulated under BI's technical guidelines, website and/or other designated media.

32. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 23 of 2026 on the Procedures for the Circulation of Paper and Metallic Rupiah Currency

Enforcement Date: 31 July 2026

Summary:

- Regulation 23/2026 requires banks and Rupiah Cash Processing Service Providers (*Penyelenggara Jasa Pengolahan Uang Rupiah* – "**PJPUR**") to use Bank Indonesia ("**BI**") Cash Services Information System (*Bank Indonesia Sistem Informasi Layanan Kas*/BISILK) for cash flow projections and deposit and/or withdrawal planning, while introducing monthly reporting deadlines and progressive administrative fines for late submissions.
- Banks must actively monitor the performance and risk management of appointed PJPUR and submit semi-annual monitoring reports to BI. Banks are also required to submit annual plans and realizations for Rupiah currency exchange services, with non-compliance potentially resulting in written warnings and operational restrictions.

- The regulation retains existing procedures for exchanging damaged Rupiah and clarifying doubtful currency authenticity through BI-Counterfeit Analysis Center (BI-CAC), while introducing a Rp1 million fine for each counterfeit banknote or coin deposited with BI.

33. Regulation of the Bank Indonesia Board of Governors No. 25 of 2026 on the Settlement of Bilateral Transactions Between Indonesia and Singapore Using Rupiah and Singapore Dollars Through Banks

    Enforcement Date: 14 August 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation governs bilateral transaction settlements between Indonesia and Singapore using Rupiah and Singapore Dollars through Appointed Cross-Currency Dealer ("**ACCD**") banks. Indonesian ACCD banks may open Special Purpose Non-Resident Accounts ("**SNA**") and customer Sub-SNA accounts in both currencies to invest in eligible instruments. Physical Rupiah cash deposits and withdrawals from Sub-SNA accounts in Singapore are prohibited.
    - Rupiah settlements and fund transfers exceeding US$1 million equivalent requires underlying economic documents, whereas Singapore Dollar transfers up to US$500,000 equivalent require none. Eligible underlying transactions include trade, bilateral financing, intercompany loans, capital expenditures, and direct investments with at least 10% equity ownership. Derivative trades may use estimated documentation for projected payments in current account activities and direct investments.
    - Indonesian ACCD banks are permitted to execute spot, forward, swap, cross-currency swap, and domestic non-deliverable forward (DNDF) transactions. Singapore ACCD banks face a total end-of-day balance cap of Rp1.25 trillion across all SNA Rupiah accounts in Indonesia. Direct borrowing and placements are capped at a one-year maturity and cannot exceed underlying transaction parameters.

Natural Resources

34. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 48 of 2026 on Criteria for Exporters Meeting Special Provisions Regarding Obligations for the Inward Remittance, Placement, and Utilization of Foreign Exchange Proceeds from Natural Resource Exports

    Enforcement Date: 24 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation affirms that trading partner countries that hold bilateral trade agreements, understandings, or other trade arrangements with Indonesia may receive special treatment regarding the inward remittance, placement, and utilization of foreign exchange proceeds from natural resource exports, known as Export Proceeds from Natural Resources (*Devisa Hasil Ekspor Sumber Daya Alam* – "**DHE SDA**"). The stipulation of which specific partner countries receive this special treatment is decided based on a cross-ministerial and institutional coordination meeting.
    - For the mining sector, the special treatment specifies that the minimum percentage of DHE SDA that must be retained in a special account is at least 30% for a minimum period of three months. Additionally, these proceeds can be deposited in a special DHE SDA account at a bank that conducts business activities in foreign currencies. Exporters are also permitted to convert these foreign exchange proceeds into Rupiah at any bank operating in foreign currencies.
    - To qualify for this special treatment, an exporter must be established as a limited liability company. Furthermore, at least one shareholder in the company must originate from an eligible trading partner country. This eligible shareholder is required to hold a minimum ownership stake of at least 10% in the company.

35. Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries No. 54 of 2026 on Technical Guidelines on the Use and Supervision of Special-Priced Biodiesel Fuel for Fishing Vessels Ranging from Above 30 Gross Tonnage up to 200 Gross Tonnage

Enforcement Date: 24 July 2026

Summary:

- Outlined comprehensively under the Appendix to this Decree, this Technical Guidelines require businesses owning Indonesian-flagged fishing vessels or fish transport vessels between 30 and 200 Gross Tonnage must hold active fishing permit (*Surat Izin Penangkapan Ikan*/SIPI) or fish transport permit *(Surat Izin Kapal Pengangkut Ikan*/SIKPI). Eligible businesses are required to sign an integrity pact and submit an operational plan (*Rencana Operasional* - "**RO**") based on a standardized fuel consumption formula for validation.

- Following the issuance of an RO, PT Pertamina (Persero) or PT Pertamina Patra Niaga will provide a Loading Order (LO) to facilitate fuel delivery at specific terminals or depots. Fuel filling must occur at a designated Base Port and requires prior notification to the Harbormaster at the Fishing Port.

- Under This Technical Guidelines, vessels must activate a Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (*Sistem Pemantauan Kapal Perikanan*/SPKP) transmitter and are strictly forbidden from transferring fuel to other vessels. Realized fuel usage must be reported via the electronic Fishing Port Integrated system (ePIT) before the Harbormaster can issue a sailing approval.

36. Draft Bill on the Fourth Amendment to Law No. 41 of 1999 on Forestry

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- If ultimately enforced, this Draft Bill would revise the forestry framework by establishing customary forests as a distinct forest category, separate from state forests and rights forests. The Draft Bill also introduces a 30% minimum forest area threshold for watersheds and/or islands and provides for mandatory reforestation efforts.

- This Draft Bill strengthens rehabilitation and reclamation requirements for forest utilization business permit holders, with tiered administrative sanctions for non-compliance. Certain violations, such as violating the obligation to carry out forest rehabilitation and reclamation as well as unlawfully converting conservation and protected forests, may also be subject to criminal sanctions, including imprisonment and Category VI fines.

- This Draft Bill introduces the One Map Policy through an integrated forestry data and information system, strengthens the recognition process for indigenous communities and mandates the provision of monetary or non-monetary incentives to land rights holders and customary forest managers whose forests are designated for conservation or protection functions. The Draft Bill also expands food security areas, introduces ecosystem recovery funding mechanisms and requires digital technology for forest inventory.

Non-Banking Financial Services

37. Draft Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on the Amendment to the Regulation of the Financial Services Authority No. 41 of 2024 on Microfinance Institutions

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- This Draft Regulation introduces provisions concerning the determination and reporting of the Controlling Shareholder (*Pemegang Saham Pengendali* – "**PSP**") of Microfinance Institutions (*Lembaga Keuangan Mikro* – "**LKM**"), including an obligation to report the determination of the PSP to the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* – "**OJK**") no later than 15 business days from the date of determination. LKM that fail to comply with the PSP provisions may be subject to administrative sanctions ranging from written warnings to fines.
- This Draft Regulation introduces a specific write-off (*hapus buku*) framework for LKM, requiring LKM to maintain a written write-off policy approved by the Board of Commissioners and procedures approved by the Board of Directors. LKM that violate the write-off requirements and procedures may be subject to administrative sanctions.

- The Draft Regulation permits Sharia LKM to obtain conventional funding sources, subject to first obtaining an opinion from the Sharia Supervisory Board (*Dewan Pengawas Syariah*/ DPS). This Draft Regulation also changes the requirement for maintaining LKM soundness by replacing the minimum composite rating requirement with the application of prudential principles and risk management in conducting business activities.

38. Draft Regulation of the Financial Services Authority of 2026 Integrated Liquidity Risk Management for Financial Conglomerates Required to Form Financial Conglomerate Holding Companies

    Enforcement Date: -

    Summary:

    - The Draft Regulation requires financial conglomerate holding Company (*Perusahaan Induk Konglomerasi Keuangan* — "**PIKK**") to maintain adequate liquidity across the financial conglomerates required to establish a PIKK (*Konglomerasi Keuangan Wajib PIKK* — "**KK Wajib PIKK**") under normal and stress conditions, supported by integrated liquidity risk management, governance oversight by the board of directors and board of commissioners, liquidity risk limits, and a CFP. PIKK must also conduct integrated stress testing, monitor liquidity positions, and submit liquidity risk profiles to The Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan*/OJK).
    - PIKK that violates the Draft Regulation may be subject to administrative sanctions, including written reprimands, restrictions on certain or new business activities, and a downgrade of its liquidity risk profile assessment. Late reporting may result in a fine of Rp2 million per day, capped at Rp200 million.

Pharmacies, Health Industry, and Foods and Drugs Standards

39. Regulation of the Halal Product Guarantee Agency No. 3 of 2026 on Forms and Procedures for the Affixing of Non-Halal Remarks

    Enforcement Date: 13 July 2026

    Summary:

    - Serving as an implementing framework to Regulation of the Government No. 42 of 2024, this Regulation establishes detailed requirements for affixing non-halal remarks to products derived from specified non-halal materials or involving production processes that meet prescribed non-halal criteria. The requirements cover materials of animal and plant origin, alcohol, microorganisms, genetically engineered materials, human body parts and impurities.
    - Non-halal remarks must be presented as a picture and/or sign and affixed to the product packaging or relevant parts of the product. These remarks must be proportionate, clearly visible and readable, and sufficiently durable so they are not easily erased, removed or damaged.
    - This Regulation also sets specific visual standards for non-halal remarks based on product categories, including food and beverage and non-food and beverage products. Products already in circulation are granted a 12-month compliance grace period up until 23 July 2027 to adjust to the prescribed forms and procedures for affixing non-halal remarks.

40. Regulation of the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency No. 4 of 2026 on Verification of Foreign Halal Products Conformity Entering the Territory of Indonesia

    Enforcement Date: 9 September 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation requires foreign products entering Indonesia to undergo mandatory halal product verification before import customs declarations are submitted. The verification is conducted by inspection agencies appointed by the Halal Product Guarantee Organizing Agency (*Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Produk Halal* – "**BPJPH**"), with results documented through a Halal Product Verification Report (*Laporan Pemastian Produk Halal* - "**LPPH**") integrated with the Indonesia National Single Window System (*Sistem Indonesia National Single Window* - "**SINSW**").
- Importers must submit verification applications through the BPJPH electronic system and satisfy requirements including a valid Business Identification Numbers with Import Identification Number (*Angka Pengenal Importir*/API), halal certification or Foreign Halal Certificate (*Sertifikat Halal Luar Negeri* – "**SHLN**"), Taxpayer Identification Number (*Nomor Pokok Wajib Pajak*/NPWP), and relevant shipment documents. Verification is conducted at the country of origin and covers product, quantity, labelling, SHLN, Foreign Halal Agency (*Lembaga Halal Luar Negeri*/LHLN), Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA), and technical documentation.
- Inspection agencies must meet accreditation, staffing, management-system, independence, and foreign-operation requirements and are responsible for the accuracy of verification documents and LPPH. Importers and inspection agencies may face administrative sanctions for non-compliance, including written reprimands, certificate revocation, product recall or destruction, and suspension or revocation of appointment.

41. Regulation of The National Nutrition Agency No. 10 of 2026 on the Use of Domestic Products and the Involvement of Micro Enterprises, Small Enterprises, Individual Companies, Cooperatives, Merah Putih Village/Sub-District Cooperatives, and Village-Owned Enterprises

    Enforcement Date: 18 August 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation requires the use of domestic products in the program of the Free Nutritious Meals Program (*Program Makan Bergizi Gratis* – "**Program MBG**") supply chain and logistics, covering products from: 1) Agriculture; 2) Livestock; 3) Fisheries and/or marine sectors; 4) Plantations; and 5) Processed industrial products. The implementation must consider the required technical specifications, food safety and quality standards, local supply availability, and government pricing policies.
- This Regulation allows the involvement of: 1) Micro enterprises; 2) Small enterprises; 3) Individual companies; 4) Cooperatives; 5) Merah Putih Village/Sub-District Cooperatives (*Koperasi Desa/Kelurahan Merah Putih*/KDKMP); and 6) Village-owned enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Desa*/BUM Desa). Such business actors must satisfy administrative and technical requirements, while Nutrition Fulfillment Service Unit (*Satuan Pelayanan Pemenuhan Gizi* – "**SPPG**") must prioritize business actors domiciled and operating within the sub-district where the SPPG is located, with participation expandable to other areas where local suppliers are unavailable.
- This Regulation prohibits business actors and SPPG managers from engaging in specified acts (e.g. document manipulation, price mark-ups, and the receipt of commissions or other benefits). Violations may result in administrative sanctions (e.g. written reprimands, suspension or termination of cooperation or SPPG operations, and blacklisting) while existing cooperation agreements must be adjusted within 90 days.

42. Decree of the Minister of Health No. HK.01.07/MENKES/721/2026 on Guidelines on Personal Data Protection within the Ministry of Health

Enforcement Date: 13 July 2026

Summary:

- As the title suggests, this Decree establishes a guideline for a structured Personal Data Protection ("**PDP**") program implementation within the Ministry of Health to manage personal data securely throughout its processing lifecycle. The implementation of this program must be integrated with the broader Electronic-Based Government System (*Sistem Pemerintahan Berbasis Elektronik* - "**SPBE**") risk management requirements.

- This Decree require personal date to be stored in data centres physically located within Indonesian territory. Specific retention periods are mandated, requiring data to be kept for at least 25 years for electronic health data and 10 years for non-electronic health data. Units must implement secure channels and encryption to safeguard data during collection, storage, and update phases.
- Any third party appointed as a personal data processors must sign a data processing agreement to ensure compliance with PDP laws. These agreements require vendors to meet equivalent security standards, such as SNI ISO/IEC 27001 for high-risk processing. Unit leaders are responsible for supervising these external parties and reporting their status regularly.
- In the event of a security or confidentiality breach, organizational units must report the failure to the Data and Information Technology Centre (*Pusat Data dan Teknologi Informasi*) or the Cyber Incident Response Team within 24 hours. The Minister of Health serves as the principal representative of the personal data controller, while subordinate divisions like the Bureau of Law provide technical support and legal advocacy.

43. Draft Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority on the Implementation of Food Safety and Quality Assurance Systems for Processed Food in Distribution

    Enforcement Date: -

    Summary:

- This Draft Regulation governs the implementation of food safety and quality assurance systems for processed food in distribution, with the scope expanded to also cover food additives (*Bahan Tambahan Pangan* – "**BTP**"), raw materials, and processing aids. The implementation requirements are also expanded for Importers, including a requirement to have an Processed Food Safety Management System (*Sistem Manajemen Keamanan Pangan Olahan* – "**SMKPO**") Certificate before applying for registration and/or introducing processed food into Indonesia, subject to the specified exception for producer-importers.
- This Draft Regulation revises the categories of business actors eligible to apply for the commitment fulfillment certificate and standard fulfillment certificate, covering, among others: 1) Store business actors; 2) Minimarket-form supermarket business actors; 3) Other

supermarket business actors; 4) Distributors (e.g. agents and wholesalers); and 5) Importers. The application requirements are also expanded to include administrative documents, statements of commitment or standards, and other supporting documents, which must be submitted in Indonesian.

- This Draft Regulation introduces a staged implementation of the SMKPO Certificate requirement for business actors other than Importers and Importers of BTP, raw materials, and/or processing aids. It also extends the document correction period from 20 to 30 days for applications for both the commitment fulfillment certificate and standard fulfillment certificate.

44. Draft Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority on the Second Amendment to Regulation of the Indonesian Food and Drug Authority No. 7 of 2024 on Standards for Good Drug Manufacturing Practices

    Enforcement Date: -

    Summary:

- If ultimately enforced, this Draft Regulation would broaden the scope of Good Drug Manufacturing Practices (*Cara Pembuatan Obat yang Baik* – "**CPOB**") to other production facilities and narrows Annex 5 to cover plasma-derived drug products (*Produk Obat Derivat Plasma* - "**PODP**") manufactured from fractionated human plasma. The framework also introduces CPOB requirements for imported and exported starting materials used for contract fractionation.

- This Draft Regulation establishes more detailed requirements for plasma safety and quality, including donation traceability, look-back procedures of at least six months in specified circumstances, and risk-based inventory holding time strategies. Dedicated facilities and equipment will also be required to segregate pre-viral inactivation and post-viral inactivation processing.

- This Draft Regulation introduces specific requirements for Plasma Master File (PMF) documentation and extends relevant requirements to stable plasma derivatives used in medical devices, including albumin, immunoglobulins, and blood coagulation factors.

Plasma pool samples and associated records must be retained for at least one year following the expiration of the applicable finished PODP.

Tax & Non-Tax Charges

45. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 60 of 2026 on Stipulation of Import Duty Rates under the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan for an Economic Partnership

    Enforcement Date: 1 August 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation establishes the applicable import duty rates on goods imported from Japan under the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan for an Economic Partnership. Upon entering into force, this Regulation replaces and repeals Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 50/PMK.010/2022 ("**Regulation 50/2022**").
    - While Regulation 50/2022 specified only two tariff rate application periods, this Regulation expands this framework by detailing six separate tariff rate periods stretching from 2026 to 2031 and onwards. Furthermore, this Regulation introduces a tariff rate quota (TRQ) scheme of Rp450.00 per kilogram for up to 8,500 tonnes of annual imports, managed via the Indonesia National Single Window System (*Sistem Indonesia National Single Window* - "**SINSW**").
    - Additionally, this Regulation introduces the User-Specific Duty-Free Scheme offering a 0% import duty on designated raw materials. This Regulation also establishes a 5.25% duty rate on specific steel scrap goods up to a 65% volume threshold, a regulatory framework not provided under the old rules of Regulation 50/2022.

46. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 61 of 2026 on Procedures for the Utilization of Import Duty Rates under the User-Specific Duty-Free Scheme within the Framework of the Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Japan for an Economic Partnership

Enforcement Date: 1 August 2026

Summary:

- As the title suggests, this Regulation establishes the procedures for the utilization of import duty rates under the User-Specific Duty-Free Scheme ("**USDFS**") within the framework of the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement ("**IJEPA**"). Upon entering into force, this Regulation replaces and repeals Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 51/PMK.010/2022 ("**Regulation 51/2022**").
- While Regulation 51/2022 generally defined a user as an industrial business entity holding an Industrial Verification Certificate, this Regulation expands this definition by classifying eligible users into three specific categories: 1) Industrial drivers; 2) Steel service centers; and 3) Supporting industries. This Regulation also introduces the specific term "USDFS IJEPA" to clarify the operational scope of the customs scheme.
- Under both frameworks, users can apply for import duty facilities through the Indonesia National Single Window System (*Sistem Indonesia National Single Window* - "**SINSW**"). However, this Regulation introduces a new restriction requiring any application for modifying a ministerial decision to be submitted at least 90 days before the import period expires, whereas Regulation 51/2022 contained no such timeline.
- Furthermore, this Regulation revises the subsequent application criteria by requiring proof of payment for unused materials over the previous two years of utilization. In contrast, Regulation 51/2022 only required proof of payment or settlement from the immediate preceding period without specifying a multi-year duration.

47. Regulation of the Director-General of Taxes No. PER-8/PJ/2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Director-General of Taxes No. PER-10/PJ/2024 on Provisions on Payments

and Deposits of Taxes and Refunds of Excess Tax Payments for the Implementation of the Coretax Administration System

Enforcement Date: 28 July 2026

Summary:

- This Amendment extends the validity period of a billing code from 168 hours to 336 hours upon issuance. Taxpayers may also cancel unused billing codes that have not yet expired and create new billing codes following the expiry or cancellation of previous codes.
- This Amendment also expands the scope of book-entry transfers (*Pemindahbukuan* - "**Pbk**") to include income tax (*Pajak Penghasilan* – "**PPh**") on income from preliminary sales and purchase agreements (*Perjanjian Pengikatan Jual Beli* - " **PPJB**") for land and/or buildings, including amendments to such agreements.
- This Amendment also updates the relevant Appendices to accommodate new tax deposit type codes. The revised provisions apply to tax payment and deposit administration under the Coretax Administration System.

48. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Digital No. 10 of 2026 on the Criteria for Classification of Technical Implementation Units in the Field of Radio Frequency Spectrum Monitoring and Digital Infrastructure

Enforcement Date: 6 August 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation expands the assessment criteria through main variables (e.g. radio frequency spectrum monitoring, radio station permits, spectrum and telecommunications service disruption handling, and telecommunications service quality measurements). The supporting variables also introduce digital infrastructure penetration, geographic considerations, service level agreements (*service level agreement*/SLA) for monitoring stations, budget realization, and human resources.
- This Regulation establishes new classification thresholds of 71 or above for Class I, 55 to below 71 for Class II, and below 55 for Loka, replacing the previous thresholds based on scores of 3.00, 2.00–below 3.00, and 0.18–below 2.00. The classification criteria are also evaluated every 5 years or as needed following changes to the UPT’s functions, compared with a maximum 3-year evaluation period under previous regulation.

49. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Digital No. 11 of 2026 on the Organization and Work Procedures of Technical Implementation Units in the Field of Radio Frequency Spectrum Monitoring and Digital Infrastructure

Enforcement Date: 6 August 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation expands the Technical Implementation Units (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis* – “**UPT**”) functions beyond radio frequency spectrum monitoring to include monitoring compliance with technical standards for telecommunications equipment, telecommunications devices and other digital devices related to digital infrastructure, as well as handling telecommunications service quality issues and verifying telecommunications operations for private use.

- This Regulation requires the head of the UPT to submit administrative reports through the Secretary of the Directorate General of Digital Infrastructure on a monthly basis and technical and operational reports through the Director of Digital Infrastructure Control on a quarterly basis, in each case periodically or as needed.

50. Decree of the Minister of Communication and Digital No. 318 of 2026 on the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework for Device Testing and Calibration of Telecommunication Measuring Instruments

Enforcement Date: 30 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (*Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia* – " **KKNI**") for Device Testing and Calibration of Telecommunication Measuring Instruments. The framework provides a basis for standardizing workforce competencies in the communication, information, and digital sectors.
- This Decree establishes competency standards for qualification level 5 in the device testing assistance subfield, covering: 1) Device testing assistant; and 2) Laboratory assistant, with a requirement to complete 8 competency units comprising 4 core and 4 elective competency units. Qualification Level 6 covers: 1) Telecommunication device testing; and 2) Calibration of telecommunication device measuring instruments, requiring 9 and 8 competency units, respectively.

51. Decree of the Minister of Communication and Digital No. 335 of 2026 on the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework for Internet of Things

Enforcement Date: 30 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (*Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia* – " **KKNI**") for Internet of Things ("**IoT**"), covering qualification levels 2 through 6 and their respective IoT subfields. The KKNI for IoT is established pursuant to the national qualification framework and the mandate for the development of human resources in the communication and digital sector.
- This Decree establishes competency standards for qualification levels 2 to 4, covering: 1) IoT operator at level 2; 2) Device, network, platform, and application technicians and security technician at level 3; and 3) Device, network, platform, and application assistants and security assistant at level 4. The required competency units range from 4 units at level 2, 5–8 units at level 3, and 7–9 units at level 4, comprising core and elective competency units.
- This Decree further establishes qualification levels 5 and 6, covering: 1) Associate security engineer, associate device engineer, associate network engineer, associate platform engineer, and associate application engineer at level 5; 2) Device, network, platform, application, and iot security architects under the architectural subfield at level 6; and 3) IoT security, device, network, platform, and application managers under the managerial subfield at level 6. The competency packaging requirements comprise 8 units at Level 5, 9 units under the architectural subfield, and 10 units under the managerial subfield.

52. Decree of the Minister of Communication and Digital No. 336 of 2026 on the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework for Information Technology Service Management

Enforcement Date: 30 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (*Kerangka Kualifikasi Nasional Indonesia* – "**KKNI**") for Information Technology Service Management (*Manajemen Layanan Teknologi Informasi* – "**MLTI**"), covering qualification levels 5 through 8 across various MLTI functions. The framework is intended to standardize competency qualifications for the MLTI sector in accordance with the KKNI.

- This Decree establishes detailed competency standards for MLTI positions across qualification levels 5 to 8, covering: 1) Help desk, IT service operations, and IT support at Level 5; 2) Supervisor or IT service manager at level 6; 3) IT service manager or IT manager at level 7; and 4) Vice president of IT service management at level 8. Each qualification level further requires the fulfillment of specified core and elective competency units, comprising 8–13 units at Level 5, 13 units at Level 6, 7 units at Level 7, and 10 units at Level 8.

53. Draft Decree of the Minister of Communication and Digital Affairs on Technical Standards for Telecommunication Equipment and/or Devices for Broadband Wireless Access Based on International Mobile Telecommunications-2020 Technology Standards in the 3.3 GHz Radio Frequency Band

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- If ultimately enforced, this Draft Decree mandates technical standards for Subscriber Station ("**SS**") and Base Station ("**BS**") devices using International Mobile Telecommunications-2020 (IMT-2020) technology for Broadband Wireless Access ("**BWA**") in the 3.3 GHz radio frequency band. These devices must satisfy comprehensive requirements including electrical safety, power supply, Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC), and specific radio frequency parameters.
- Technical specifications for SS BWA 5G include a maximum channel bandwidth of 10 MHz and specific power limits, while BS BWA 5G is restricted to 4T4R configurations with a maximum output power of 5 Watts per port. Furthermore, the maximum antenna gain permitted for BS operating within this framework is capped at 18 dBi.
- Compliance with these technical standards must be evidenced by a valid certificate for telecommunication tools and/or devices obtained through the submission of required documentation. For BS BWA 5G certification specifically, applicants must include test reports that confirm the use of integrated or external filters during the device testing phase.

Trade

54. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 51 of 2026 on Transit and Transshipment of Imported and Exported Goods

    Enforcement Date: 31 August 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation expands the scope of transit and transshipment activities by allowing goods waiting to be transshipped to locations outside the customs area to be stored at a regular temporary stockpiling area (*Tempat Penimbunan Sementara* – "**TPS**") and other approved locations, while also introducing a dedicated transshipment mechanism for imported spare parts used in conveyance repairs. This Regulation further refines transport classifications and security guarantee requirements for multimodal and non-multimodal shipments.
    - This Regulation streamlines transfer of stockpiling location (*Pemindahan Lokasi Penimbunan* - "**PLP**") procedures by expanding the circumstances under which PLP may be requested, introducing a three-hour automated approval process through the service computer system (*Sistem Komputer Pelayanan* – "**SKP**") and requiring approved transfers to be completed within three business days. This Regulation also prohibits PLP for certain Full Container Load (FCL) quarantine cargo after system alerts are received.

55. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 52 of 2026 on Temporary Import and Temporary Export of Returnable Packages

    Enforcement Date: 30 September 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation establishes specific customs procedures for the temporary import and temporary export of returnable packages, classified as foreign-origin returnable packages (*Returnable Package Asal Luar Negeri* - "**RPLN**") and domestic-origin returnable packages (*Returnable Package Asal Dalam Negeri* - "**RPDN**"). Eligible RPLN and RPDN receive exemptions from import duties, non-collection of value-added tax (*Pajak Pertambahan Nilai* – "**PPN**") or luxury-goods sales tax (*Pajak Penjualan atas Barang Mewah* – "**PPnBM**") and exemption from Article-22 import income tax (*Pajak Penghasilan* – "**PPh**") without requiring a financial guarantee.
- Permit Holders must obtain electronic permits through the Service Computer System ("**SKP**") and provide information concerning the returnable packages, including their quantity, specifications, value, ports and locations of use or storage. Permits are generally valid for one year, while RPLN permits may be extended up to a maximum cumulative period of three years.
- Permit Holders are required to submit quarterly electronic reports on package movements and balances and ensure RPLN are re-exported within the prescribed period. Non-compliance may result in administrative fines, permit revocation and a 12-month restriction on applying for new returnable package permits.

56. Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 57 of 2026 on the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 52/PMK.04/2020 on the Physical Form, Specifications, and Design of Excise Stamps

Enforcement Date: 10 August 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation amends the provisions governing the physical form, specifications, and design of excise stamps under Regulation of the Minister of Finance No. 52/PMK.04/2020. The Amendment is intended to optimize the supervision and safeguarding of excise stamps for excisable goods and provide guidance for State-Owned Enterprises (*Badan Usaha Milik Negara*/BUMN) and/or entities appointed by the Minister of Finance.

- The Amendment removes the requirement for a security hologram from the minimum specifications of excise stamps, which previously required security paper, a security hologram, and security printing. The minimum specifications now consist only of security paper and security printing, while the minimum design elements remain the State emblem, Directorate General of Customs and Excise emblem, excise tariff, fiscal year, and retail selling price and/or package contents.

Transportation and Logistic Services

57. Regulation of the Minister of Transportation No. PM 6 of 2026 on Civil Aviation Safety Regulations Part 47 on Aircraft Registration

    Enforcement Date: 21 July 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation expands and clarifies the aircraft registration framework through more granular aircraft classifications, including categories for unmanned aircraft and remotely piloted aircraft systems. Remotely piloted aircraft are exempt from maximum age limits and pre-procurement approval requirements.
    - This Regulation streamlines aircraft deregistration following lessee default through the Irrevocable De-Registration and Export Request Authorization (IDERA) mechanism without requiring a court order. Applications meeting complete and accurate requirements must be processed within a maximum of five business days.
    - Registration certificates are now limited to aircraft manufacturers and are valid for one year for activities such as research, production test flights, and operational evacuation. This Regulation also provides for automatic deletion of aircraft registration marks where continuous airworthiness is not maintained for three years.

58. Decree of the Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries No. 54 of 2026 on Technical Guidelines for the Utilization and Supervision of Special-Priced Biodiesel Fuel for Fishing Vessels Ranging from Above 30 Gross Tonnage up to 200 Gross Tonnage

Enforcement Date: 24 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes distribution and monitoring guidelines for special-priced biodiesel fuel allocated to Indonesian-flagged fishing vessels (*Kapal Penangkap Ikan*) and fish transport vessels (*Kapal Pengangkut Ikan*) sized between 30 and 200 Gross Tonnage ("**GT**"). Eligible owners must hold a valid fishing permit (*Surat Izin Penangkapan Ikan* - "**SIPI**") or fish-transportation vessel permit (*Surat Izin Kapal Pengangkut Ikan* - "**SIKPI**"), secure a transmitter activation certificate ((*Surat Keterangan Aktivasi Transmitter* - "**SKAT**"), and sign a one-time integrity pact.
- Vessel owners must draft an operational plan (*Rencana Operasional* - "**RO**") to estimate fuel needs using a standardized formula, with approved plans remaining valid for up to 30 calendar days. The valid RO is submitted to PT Pertamina (Persero) or PT Pertamina Patra Niaga to generate a loading order, with vessel owners covering all transport costs from the depot to the base port.
- Upon receiving the special-priced biodiesel fuel, vessel owners must log realization data into the digital ePIT system prior to applying for port clearance. Transferring fuel to other vessels is prohibited, and operators must keep their fishing vessel monitoring system (*Sistem Pemantauan Kapal Perikanan*/SPKP) transmitter active at all times.

59. Decree of the Director-General of Air Transportation No. PR-DJPU 4 of 2026 on Technical Operational Guidelines for Civil Aviation Safety Regulation Part 139-30 (Advisory Circular Part 139-30) on Electrical Systems

Enforcement Date: 22 June 2026

Summary:

- Outlined comprehensively under its Appendix, this Decree establishes the technical operational guidelines for aerodrome electrical systems. This technical operational guideline covers essential requirements including power supply, series circuits, Constant Current Regulators ("**CCR**"), solid-state technology, and underground cabling. Additionally, this Decree also governs testing, troubleshooting, and electrical test equipment to maintain safety.
- To optimize aerodrome electrical system integrity, this Decree mandates multiple circuits and power supplies. This Decree also details switch-over requirements, specifying a fifteen-second transition for Category I operations and a strict one-second limit for Category II/III operations using an Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS). Furthermore, backup systems must incorporate an Interruptible Power Unit (IPU) that stabilizes within fifteen seconds.
- This Decree requires series circuits for major aerodrome lighting installations to ensure uniform light intensity. CCR must maintain stable output currents of 6.6 or 20 amperes across series loops. Additionally, interleaved circuitry is mandatory for runways operating with a visual range under 550 meters to ensure symmetrical guidance if a circuit fails.
- Light Emitting Diode (LED) systems are integrated into the loop, utilizing Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) to match traditional dimming curves. Underground cables must be laid in protective conduits or saw cuts and verified through a Site Acceptance Test (SAT). Regular maintenance requires insulation resistance testing using a Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter (VOM) or Digital Multimeter (DMM) to isolate faults.

60. Decree of the Director General of Sea Transportation No. KP-DJPL 336 of 2026 on Guidelines for Compass Compensation (*Compasseren*) on Indonesian-Flagged Vessels

Enforcement Date: 30 July 2026

Summary:

- This Decree establishes the implementation guidelines for magnetic compass adjustment (*compasseren*) on Indonesian-flagged vessels to enhance maritime safety. Upon entering into force, This Decree replaces and repeals the Decree of the Director-General of Sea Transportation No. SE.64/PK/DK/2019 (“**Decree 64/2019**”).

- While Decree 64/2019 mandated compass adjustment specifically after a ship completed docking, This Decree introduces broader technical criteria, such as for vessels undergoing modifications that affect accuracy or those with a deviation exceeding 5 degrees. This Decree also allows for adjustments based on “clear grounds,” including reports from crew members, pilots, or authorized organizations.
- This Decree expands the list of authorized compass adjusters to include Master Mariners with Nautical Engineer Class I certificates and personnel licensed by the Navy Hydrographic and Oceanographic Center. Conversely, Decree 64/2019 restricted these duties to vessel safety inspection officers (*Pejabat Pemeriksa Keselamatan Kapal*/PPKK) who had completed specific training. (Fourth Dictum)
- This Decree stipulates that the resulting deviation list remains valid for a maximum period of three years, whereas Decree 64/2019 did not specify an expiration period for this documentation. Both frameworks mandate that fees for these services are collected as non-tax state revenue.

61. Decree of the Director General of Sea Transportation No. KP-DJPL 335 of 2026 on the Implementing Guidelines for the Self-Assessment of Non-Tax State Revenue from Concessions or Contributions for Ship Pilotage and/or Towage Services by Port Business Entities/Operators of Special Terminals within the Directorate General of Sea Transportation

    Enforcement Date: 29 September 2026

    Summary:

    - This Regulation introduces a self-assessment mechanism requiring Port Business Entities (*Badan Usaha Pelabuhan* – “**BUP**”) and Operators to independently calculate their Non-Tax State Revenue (*Penerimaan Negara Bukan Pajak* – “ **PNBP**”) obligations arising from concessions and/or ship pilotage and towage services. The calculation must be based on relevant contractual, operational, and service data.

- BUP and operators must pay PNBP to the state treasury no later than the 15th day of the following month and submit the calculation report and supporting documents within five days after payment. The submission must also include a Statement of Absolute Responsibility (*Surat Keterangan Tanggung Jawab Mutlak*/SKTJM) signed by the Board of Directors or an authorized internal official.
- The Port Operator is responsible for verifying the submitted self-assessment reports, with the verification results to be issued within the prescribed period. Late payments and underpayments identified through verification are subject to late payment penalties.

62. Draft Bill on Third Amendment to Law No. 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transportation

Enforcement Date: -

Summary:

- The Draft Bill formally recognizes Information Technology-Based Transportation, electric vehicles, and autonomous vehicles as part of Indonesia's national transportation system. It also requires application companies to provide comprehensive employment protection for driver-partners, including social security coverage, occupational safety protection, and maternity benefits.
- The Draft Bill strengthens the operational compliance framework for logistics companies by introducing direct administrative sanctions for over dimension and overloading violations. In addition, drivers of goods transport vehicles operating without a cargo manifest or other required transport documents will be subject to administrative sanctions, including administrative fines.
- The Draft Bill also introduces a maximum operational age for public transportation vehicles, requiring vehicles that exceed the prescribed age limit to be repurposed or permanently disposed of in accordance with the applicable regulations. In addition, application companies that are already operating public transportation services will be granted a two-year transitional period to bring their business activities into compliance with the new regulatory framework.

Miscellaneous

63. Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs No. 6 of 2026 on Social Welfare Index

Enforcement Date: 20 July 2026

Summary:

- This Regulation establishes the Social Welfare Index (*Indeks Kesejahteraan Sosial* - "**Ikesos**") to measure and depict the social welfare level of the community. The aforesaid Ikesos serves as a tool for planning, policy formulation, and prioritizing target areas of social development. The measured target groups under this framework specifically include the general public, the elderly, and persons with disabilities.
- Pursuant to this Regulation, components to the Ikesos is structured around three integrated dimensions: 1) Basic needs; 2) Social roles; and 3) Economic empowerment. The basic needs dimension includes vital aspects such as food, education, and health, whereas social roles evaluate community social functions and inclusive institutions. Meanwhile, economic empowerment assesses the public's capability to access economic resources to achieve self-reliance.
- Measurement of the Ikesos is coordinated annually by the Minister of Social Affairs and utilizes data from the national single social and economic registry. This process is conducted in five sequential stages, starting from preparation and data collection up to dissemination, monitoring, and evaluation. Furthermore, regional governments are given a maximum of seven calendar days following the provisional release to file any objections or clarifications before final values are established.
- This Regulation defines the final index score within a range of 0 to 100, which classifies social welfare into five distinct categories that break down as follows: 1) Underprivileged (0.00–20.00); 2) Developing (20.01–40.00); 3) Advanced (40.01–60.00); 4) Inclusive (60.01–

80.00); and 5) Privileged (80.01–100). Each of the afore-outlined categories described specific conditions regarding the capacity of the social system and community self-reliance.

64. Regulation of the Minister of Immigration and Corrections No. 11 of 2026 on Regular Passports and Passport Replacement Travel Letters

Enforcement Date: 28 July 2026

Summary:

- Regulation 11/2026 expands the authority to process passport applications overseas by authorizing Immigration Officers stationed at the Indonesian Economic and Trade Office (*Kantor Dagang dan Ekonomi Indonesia*/KDEI). This expansion broadens access to immigration services for Indonesian citizens residing in jurisdictions where Indonesia does not maintain an official diplomatic mission.
- The regulation also imposes a maximum passport validity period of five years for Indonesian migrant workers and recipients of government scholarships. This policy represents a structural departure from the previous framework, under which passport validity was determined primarily based on the applicant's age and domicile.
- The framework governing Passport Replacement Travel Letters has been restructured into two distinct formats, a sheet format for legal emergency situations and a booklet format for cases involving lost or damaged passports. This restructuring replaces the previous single-format system by introducing different eligibility requirements and validity periods for each type of document.

65. Circular of the Supreme Court No. 3 of 2026 on the Delegation and Conduct of Merits Examination in the Event of a Pretrial Motion

Enforcement Date: 18 August 2026

Summary:

- This Circular provides that where a pretrial motion has been registered or is being examined by a district court before the public prosecutor transfers the merits case, the merits case may nevertheless be transferred to the district court. However, the examination of the merits case must be suspended until the judge examining the pretrial motion has rendered a decision.
- This Circular provides that a pretrial motion filed after the merits case has been transferred to the district court does not prevent or suspend the examination of the merits case. The district court must nevertheless register, hear, and decide the subsequent pretrial motion, with the judge required to issue a decision declaring the pretrial motion inadmissible.

66. Circular of the Supreme Court No. 4 of 2026 on Guidelines for Legal Remedies for Free, Release, and Appeal Decisions, as well as Appeals and Cassation Legal Remedies that Do Not Meet the Formal Requirements

Enforcement Date: 19 August 2026

Summary:

- This Circular prohibits defendants and public prosecutors from filing appeals or cassation against acquittal decisions. For discharge decisions, the defendant must be released immediately upon pronouncement, while detention authority transfers to the high court if the public prosecutor files an appeal.
- This Circular sets deadlines for cassation applications, including a 14-day period for submitting a cassation memorandum. For defendants whose judgments are rendered in their absence, the period begins when the official extract of the judgment is notified to them.
- Appeals filed by public prosecutors without an appeal memorandum within seven days are classified as Not Meeting Formal Requirements (*Tidak Memenuhi Syarat Formal* — "**TMSF**") and lapse. TMSF applications are subject to a specific determination process and will not be forwarded to the high court or the Supreme Court.