

BLP NEWSLETTER

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As we close the first half of 2025, this month's regulatory developments reflect Indonesia's continued commitment to strengthening its legal and institutional frameworks across key sectors. In this edition, we highlight major updates including the Financial Services Authority's (OJK) new capital and governance requirements for guarantee institutions, enhanced reporting rules for share ownership and pledging in public companies, and stricter oversight of securities-based derivatives.

We also cover critical changes in industrial data reporting, the expansion of Indonesia's risk-based business licensing regime, and Bank Indonesia's refined monetary policy framework. On the energy front, new guidelines on power-purchase agreements mark an important shift toward supporting renewable energy development. Additionally, we examine the new procedures governing access to company data in the AHU system—a significant move for corporate governance and shareholder protection.

We hope you find these insights helpful in navigating Indonesia's evolving regulatory landscape.

Warm regards,
The BLP Team

New Data Reporting Obligations for Industrial Company

by Mohammad Faiq Abiyyan

A significant regulatory development from the Indonesian Ministry of Industry took effect on 27 March 2025. The new regulation — Minister of Industry Regulation No. 6 of 2025* — repeals the previous framework** and introduces substantial changes to the data reporting obligations for companies holding business licenses in the industrial sector.

One of the central features of this new regulation is the requirement for industrial companies ("**Companies**") to submit preliminary data before their regular industrial data reporting through the *Sistem Informasi Industri Nasional* ("**SIINas**"). The reporting process is designed to support national industrial data transparency and planning initiatives.

The regulation also refines how companies are classified for reporting purposes. Companies are now required to report data based on their respective operational stage — either in the construction or production phase — and by their scale, which is determined by investment value. These scales include small industries, medium-large industries, and specialized industries such as shipyards. All data submissions must be made via the SIINas system.

A notable adjustment introduced under the new framework is the change in reporting frequency. Whereas companies were previously required to report industrial data biannually, the new regulation imposes a quarterly reporting obligation. Companies must now submit industrial data for each quarter within a specific reporting window, followed by a short correction period. This shift reflects the government's objective to ensure more frequent, timely, and consistent industrial data monitoring nationwide.

Another key development is the introduction of a new Independent Verification Body (*Lembaga Verifikasi Independen* or "**LVI**") as part of the data verification process. Similar to the previous regime, submitted data will first be reviewed and validated through SIINas by the designated Sector Supervisor (*Pembina Sektor*). However, where necessary, the LVI may conduct on-site verifications to assess data accuracy. This process may include field inspections and follow-up clarifications to ensure that all submitted data aligns with regulatory requirements.

This regulatory change signals the government's growing emphasis on data integrity, sectoral oversight, and responsive industrial policymaking.

*Minister of Industry Regulation No. 6 of 2025 on the Submission of Industrial Data.

**Minister of Industry Regulation No. 2 of 2019 on the Submission of Industrial Data.

Regulatory Update: Indonesia Expands Risk-Based Licensing Framework

by Faudzan Eka Putra



The Government of Indonesia has issued Government Regulation No. 28 of 2025 (“**GR 28/2025**”) as part of its continued efforts to simplify and modernize the business licensing regime. This new regulation replaces Government Regulation No. 5 of 2021 and serves as an enhanced framework for the implementation of risk-based business licensing. GR 28/2025 retains the core principles of the previous regulation but significantly expands the scope of regulated business sectors from sixteen to twenty-two. Among the newly included sectors are the creative economy, geospatial information, legal metrology, cooperatives, investment, and the operation and implementation of electronic systems. All licensing procedures under this expanded framework will be processed electronically and integrated through the Online Single Submission (“**OSS**”) system.

The enactment of GR 28/2025 requires the government to update the OSS and Indonesia National Single Window (INSW) systems to reflect the new regulatory framework. In parallel, the government has committed to issuing all necessary implementing regulations no later than 5 October 2025. During this transition, business actors must ensure that any previously granted OSS access rights are updated in accordance with notifications that will be sent to the email addresses registered in the system.

GR 28/2025 also sets out transitional provisions. Existing business licenses, permits, and supporting approvals that remain valid and were issued before the new regulation came into force will continue to apply, unless the provisions in GR 28/2025 are deemed more favorable to the license holder. Any applications that were submitted but not yet finalized prior to the new OSS system’s implementation will continue to be processed under the previous regulatory regime. Furthermore, all existing laws and regulations concerning basic requirements and business licensing will remain applicable as long as they do not contradict the provisions of GR 28/2025.

Through this new regulation, the Indonesian government reinforces its commitment to regulatory clarity and investor confidence, creating a more accessible and business-friendly environment.

Understanding New Guidelines on Power-Purchase Agreements

by Shafa Femalea Sekar Nuswantari

In support of Indonesia’s efforts to strengthen energy resilience through renewable energy development, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (“**MEMR**”) has enacted Regulation No. 5 of 2025 (“**MEMR Reg No. 5/2025**”), which replaces the previous MEMR Regulation No. 10 of 2017 on the Key Provisions of Power-Purchase Agreements (“**PPAs**”). The new regulation has been in effect since March 2025. While existing PPAs signed prior to this regulation remain valid until their expiration, any extension of those agreements must comply with the new regulatory framework.

MEMR Reg No. 5/2025 introduces several significant changes. It adds new mandatory provisions that must be included in PPAs, such as requirements on the use of domestic products, carbon economic value and environmental attributes, refinancing terms, and the use of specific language in contract documents. It also introduces the concepts of “deemed dispatch” and “deemed commissioning” under which PT PLN—the state-owned electricity company—is obliged to make payments to power plant developers (“**PPL**”) for power supplied under certain conditions, even if not dispatched or commercially operated.

The new regulation expands flexibility for share transfers, particularly to accommodate step-in rights by lenders in the event of default by a PPL. It also formalizes the dispute resolution timeline by stipulating a 30-day deliberation period to reach an amicable agreement, and a further 150-day period for resolution involving appointed experts.

Additionally, the regulation introduces provisions relating to fuel supply, governance of intermittent renewable energy sources, and enhanced guidance and supervision mechanisms. One of the more notable developments is the removal of the 30-year cap on PPA duration, which now allows for extended contract periods depending on project needs.

The regulation also shifts away from the previously mandated build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) model, allowing instead for build-own-operate (BOO) or other agreed construction and operational structures. Unlike its predecessor, this regulation eliminates the three-stage project implementation guarantee mechanism. Instead, it now requires PPLs to submit a project implementation guarantee to PT PLN equal to a maximum of 10% of the total project cost, due on the effective date of the PPA.

In addressing delays to the Commercial Operation Date (“**COD**”), the regulation imposes a limit of 180 calendar days for acceptable delays. If a PPL fails to achieve COD within that timeframe, PT PLN has the right to terminate the PPA—marking a significant departure from the more restrictive termination rules under the previous regulation. The regulation also allows PT PLN to purchase power exceeding the contracted availability and capacity factors, provided that the purchase price does not exceed 80% of the agreed PPA price and aligns with local need requirements.

Notably, MEMR Reg No. 5/2025 also revokes the incentive scheme intended to accelerate COD, thereby releasing PT PLN from the obligation to pay such incentives to PPLs.

These developments signal the government’s continued push toward a more adaptive, investor-responsive, and renewable-focused energy framework—balancing commercial certainty with national energy objectives.



The Triad of Stability: Inflation, the Rupiah, and Reserves under BI Regulation 5/2025

by Kumalasari Retnopati

As part of its ongoing efforts to refine monetary policy and strengthen macroeconomic stability, Bank Indonesia (“BI”) has issued Regulation No. 5 of 2025 on Monetary Policy (“**Regulation**”), effective as of 27 March 2025. This Regulation outlines a renewed framework for monetary operations, centering around three strategic objectives: (i) maintaining low and stable inflation, (ii) ensuring a stable rupiah exchange rate, and (iii) safeguarding adequate foreign exchange reserves. These pillars are designed to support sustainable economic growth and long-term financial resilience.

To manage inflation, BI relies on a combination of primary and supporting instruments. BI sets its benchmark interest rate (BI-Rate), alongside the lending and deposit facility rates, as core instruments to guide market expectations. These are supported by various liquidity management instruments, rupiah money market operations, and regulations aimed at maintaining price stability.

In pursuit of rupiah exchange rate stability, BI undertakes both spot and derivatives market interventions, while also managing foreign exchange liquidity through market operations and prudential oversight of foreign exchange traffic. These instruments are designed to buffer external shocks and preserve currency stability in the face of volatile global conditions.

To ensure the sufficiency of foreign exchange reserves, BI applies foreign reserve management strategies that include direct interventions as well as the management of foreign exchange inflows and outflows. Supporting mechanisms, such as foreign exchange traffic

management and compliance monitoring, further reinforce BI’s ability to maintain adequate reserves to meet external obligations and sustain market confidence.

The Regulation imposes obligations on various market participants—including individuals, banks, non-bank corporations, and financial market infrastructure providers—to comply with the implementation of BI’s monetary instruments. Non-compliance will result in administrative sanctions.

In carrying out its mandate, BI is authorized to conduct surveys, collect and exchange data with relevant authorities, and request information from related parties. Commercial banks, financial institutions, and even parent or affiliated entities may be required to provide data relevant to monetary policy objectives. Failure to provide such information will also lead to administrative sanctions.

Oversight of monetary policy implementation is conducted through a combination of indirect monitoring and direct examinations. These include BI’s approval of long-term foreign debt transactions and other supervisory mechanisms. In tandem with these tools, BI emphasizes transparency and policy communication to foster accountability. By articulating its policy direction clearly, BI seeks to guide market expectations and support informed economic decision-making, thereby improving the overall effectiveness of its monetary operations.

This Regulation marks a continuation of BI’s commitment to strengthening Indonesia’s monetary framework in an increasingly complex global economic environment.

Indonesia Strengthens Derivatives Oversight New Rules on Securities-Based Instruments

by Raisa Nashwa Syafiq



On 10 January 2025, the Financial Services Authority of Indonesia (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or “**OJK**”) issued Regulation No. 1 of 2025 on Financial Derivatives with Underlying Securities (“**POJK 1/2025**”). This regulation revokes and replaces OJK Regulation No. 32/POJK.04/2020 on Securities Derivative Contracts and marks a key milestone in the ongoing reform of Indonesia’s financial sector.

POJK 1/2025 introduces a comprehensive regulatory framework for derivatives with securities as underlying assets, covering general provisions, product approval, market licensing, infrastructure requirements, reporting, supervision, and consumer protection.

A major shift under this regulation is the formal transfer of regulatory authority over securities-based derivatives from the Commodity Futures Trading Supervisory Agency (*Bappebti*) to OJK. As a result, OJK now holds full oversight over both the products and the infrastructure where the underlying asset is a security.

The regulation also expands the scope of covered instruments, which now include futures contracts, sharia-compliant derivatives, and other instruments based on listed stock indices, individual or baskets of listed securities, government securities, foreign indices, and foreign equities. OJK may also designate additional products that fall within this category.

All such derivatives must receive prior approval from OJK before being offered or traded. Applications must be jointly submitted by trading venues and clearing institutions, and—where applicable—settlement or custody service providers, especially if settlement involves the delivery of the underlying securities.

This regulatory update is expected to enhance market integrity, strengthen investor protection, and align Indonesia’s derivatives oversight with international standards.

New Regulation on the Blocking and Unblocking of Company Data Access

by Valya Hermayrani

To enhance the governance of corporate legal data and safeguard the rights of shareholders involved in internal disputes, the Minister of Law has issued Regulation No. 21 of 2025 on the Blocking and Unblocking of Access to Limited Liability Companies in the Legal Entity Administration System (*Sistem Administrasi Badan Hukum* or “**AHU System**”). This new regulation came into force on 10 June 2025 and introduces important changes to the procedures for restricting and restoring access to company data.

One of the most notable developments under this regulation is the expansion of parties eligible to request data access blocking. Requests may now be submitted not only by current shareholders or groups of shareholders, but also by former shareholders under specific conditions. These include individuals or entities listed in the AHU system within the past three years, or those involved in only one transaction prior to the latest share transfer. This represents a significant departure from the previous regulatory framework, which restricted such requests to shareholder or group of shareholders holding more than 50% or at least 10% of the company’s paid-up capital, and allowed former shareholders to apply only if there had been no more than one intervening transfer or if they had been deregistered from the system for less than two years. As with the prior regulation, applications may also be submitted by authorised government institutions.

Another key change introduced under the new regulation is the removal of the temporary unblocking mechanism, which previously allowed the Ministry of Law to temporarily restore access in situations where a company needed to make certain changes to ensure the continuity of its business operation. In addition, the Minister of Law no longer has unilateral authority to initiate a data block, even in cases of suspected non-compliance with the law or violations of good governance principles. This shift signals a move toward a more transparent, request-based administrative approach.

During the transition to the new regulatory regime, the Ministry will continue to accept manual submissions for a period of six months from the effective date. Thereafter, all requests must be submitted electronically through the AHU system.

Overall, this regulation is expected to reinforce legal certainty and shareholder protection by preventing unauthorized alterations to company records during periods of internal conflict or litigation. It underscores the government’s broader commitment to strengthening transparency, digitalization, and accountability in Indonesia’s corporate governance environment.

Electronic Reporting for Share Ownership and Share Pledging in Public Companies

by Rizky Aprihandini



On 5 June 2025, the Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or “**OJK**”) issued a new Circular Letter*, which serves as the implementing guideline for OJK Regulation No. 4 of 2024. This new Circular Letter introduces a mandatory electronic reporting system for share ownership and share pledging activities of public companies.

Under this new regulatory framework, several parties are obligated to submit reports to OJK. These include members of the Board of Directors and Board of Commissioners who, either directly or indirectly, own voting shares in a public company. The obligation also applies to any party holding at least 5% of the voting shares, controlling shareholders who possess voting rights, and any party whose ownership falls below the 5% threshold as a result of a sale or other reduction in shareholding. In addition, shareholders who engage in share pledging transactions are also subject to the same reporting requirement.

All reports must be submitted electronically through the system provided by the Indonesian Central Securities Depository (*Kustodian Sentral Efek Indonesia* or “**KSEI**”), within a maximum of three business days after the transaction occurs or upon signing the relevant share pledge agreement.

The Circular further outlines procedures to follow in the event of system disruptions or force majeure situations, such as natural disasters or technical failures that prevent timely submission. If such circumstances occur, OJK will issue an official announcement through its website. During the disruption, the affected parties may submit their reports in electronic format either via email or directly to OJK’s headquarters. Once OJK announces that the system is operational again, the parties concerned must resubmit their reports through the electronic system no later than five business days from the announcement date.

*Circular Letter of the Financial Services Authority No. 10/SEOJK.04/2025 on Submission of Reports on Share Ownership or Any Changes in Share Ownership of Public Companies and Share Pledging Activities.

**Financial Services Authority Regulation Number 4 of 2024 concerning Reports on Share Ownership or Any Change in Share Ownership of Public Companies and Reports on the Pledging Activities of Public Company Shares

Regulatory Update: OJK Tightens Governance and Capital Rules for Guarantee Institutions

by Annisa Ayu A.

As part of its continuing effort to strengthen the institutional foundation of the guarantee industry, Indonesia’s Financial Services Authority (*Otoritas Jasa Keuangan* or “**OJK**”) has issued Regulation No. 10 of 2025, amending OJK Regulation No. 1/POJK.05/2017 on the business licensing and institutional governance of guarantee institutions. The new regulation will take effect on 6 November 2025, six months after its promulgation.

A major highlight is the significant increase in minimum paid-up capital requirements at the time of establishment, based on the geographical scope of operations. Guarantee and sharia guarantee companies operating at the national level must now maintain IDR 250 billion in capital, while provincial and municipal-level companies must have IDR 100 billion and IDR 50 billion, respectively. In addition, re-guarantee and sharia re-guarantee companies may only operate at the national level, with a minimum paid-up capital of IDR 500 billion.

The regulation also tightens restrictions on capital sources, explicitly prohibiting the use of loan proceeds or illicit funds – including those linked to money laundering or terrorism financing – for capital contributions. Exceptions apply only to shareholders that are central or regional governments or their controlled entities.

Another key development is the requirement to appoint a controlling shareholder (*pemegang saham pengendali*). Existing institutions must comply with this requirement by 6 May 2026, at the latest.

Given these changes, guarantee institutions are advised to initiate internal reviews and realign their governance and capital structures in anticipation of the new compliance thresholds. The regulation reflects OJK’s broader agenda to improve governance, transparency, and resilience in Indonesia’s non-bank financial sector.

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