



The Legal 500 Country Comparative Guides

Indonesia: Banking & Finance

This country-specific Q&A provides an overview to banking & finance laws and regulations that may occur in Indonesia.

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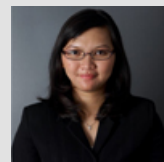
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1. **What are the national authorities for banking regulation, supervision and resolution in your jurisdiction?**

In general, banking activities in Indonesia are supervised and regulated by Indonesia's Financial Services Authority ("**OJK**"). The OJK is also responsible for supervising and regulating the activities in the field of (i) capital markets, and (ii) financial services in the field of insurance, pension funds, financial institutions, and other financial services.

Supervision of payment systems falls to the Indonesia's central bank (Bank Indonesia, "**BI**"), a government body that is responsible solely for the monetary sector and has the prime objective of achieving and maintaining stability of the Rupiah (IDR).

Banking resolution is handled by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (*Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan*, "**LPS**") in coordination with OJK and Bank Indonesia as well the Committee on Financial System Stability (*Komite Stabilitas Sistem Keuangan*, "**KSSK**").

2. **Which type of activities trigger the requirement of a banking licence?**

As stipulated in Law No. 7 of 1992 as amended by Law No. 10 of 1998 (the "**Banking Law**"), "accumulation of funds" from the public in the form of demand deposits, time deposits, deposit certificates, savings, or other forms of equivalent funds will need to be carried out by a party that has obtained a business license from OJK to operate as a conventional/commercial bank.

3. **Does your regulatory regime know different licenses for different banking services?**

Yes, the license granted would depend on the nature of the banks. Sharia and rural bank licenses differ from those of conventional banks. A bank engaged in forex transactions also needs to have a specific license. Furthermore, a non-Indonesian bank that is a licensed bank in a foreign country can establish a representative office in Indonesia.

4. **Does a banking license automatically permit certain other activities, e.g., broker dealer activities, payment services, issuance of e-money?**

No, none of the activities described above form part of banking services under a business license, and trigger additional licensing requirements. For example, to carry out broker-dealer activities, or payment services, either as card-based payment, e-money related activities, payment gateways, or e-wallets, banks need to apply for a license for this activity.

In general, a banking license allows a bank to carry out the following activities, including some securities activities:

- Gather funds from the public in the form of demand deposits, time deposits, deposit certificates, savings, and/or other forms of equivalent funds.
- Offer credit.
- Issue promissory notes.
- Purchase, sell and guarantee against own risk or on behalf of or at the request of its customers: i) bills of exchange, including bills of exchange that have been accepted by the bank with a period of validity no longer than that of related customary trading notes, ii) promissory notes and other commercial papers with a period of validity no longer than that of related customary trading notes, iii) treasury bills and government insurance notes, iv) Bank Indonesia Certificates (SBI), v) Bonds, vi) Commercial papers with maturity of up to 1 year, and vii) other securities instruments with maturity of up to 1 year.
- Transfer money both for the bank's or customer's interests.
- Place funds in, borrow funds from, or lend funds to other banks, whether by using papers, means of telecommunication or demand drafts.
- Receive payment of bills over securities and calculating terms with third parties.
- Provide a place to deposit valuable goods and papers.
- Undertaking custodial activities on behalf of other parties based on a contract.
- Undertaking placement of funds among its customers in the form of securities that are not listed in the stock exchange.
- Perform factoring company activities, credit card business, and bare trustee activities.
- Provide financing and/or perform other activities based on sharia principles, in accordance with provisions stipulated by BI.
- Perform other activities that are commonly undertaken by banks, provided that they are not in violation of the prevailing laws.
- Conduct foreign exchange activities by complying with provisions stipulated by BI.

5. Is there a “sandbox” or “license light” for specific activities?

Yes, there is a regulatory sandbox specific to financial technology (fintech). In this case, fintech in Indonesia is separated by two regimes: (i) under BI, for fintech-related payment systems, and (ii) under OJK, for fintech-related lending and all other aspects of fintech.

6. Are there specific restrictions with respect to the issuance or custody of crypto currencies, such as a regulatory or voluntary moratorium?

Indonesia has not undertaken to restrict the issuance or custody of cryptocurrencies. In Indonesia, however, cryptocurrencies are classified as commodities, in that the Indonesian government allows the trading of crypto asset commodities; therefore, it falls under the authority of BAPPEBTI (a government agency under the Ministry of Trade that regulates futures trading). BAPPEBTI has issued several regulations entailing the futures trading of crypto assets. Crypto-assets cover cryptocurrencies, securities tokens, and various other virtual commodities. The key players involved in the physical crypto-asset futures market are Bappebti, Crypto-asset Exchanges, Crypto-asset Clearing Agencies, Crypto-asset Merchants, and Crypto Asset Depository Agencies.

Please note that BI strictly prohibits the use of virtual currencies (including cryptocurrencies) by all payment system operators in Indonesia. Cryptocurrencies are not recognized as a legitimate payment instrument in Indonesia. Further, initial coin offerings in Indonesia also remain unregulated under Indonesian laws.

7. What is the general application process for bank licenses and what is the average timing?

Banking licenses are issued by OJK. The issuance of a banking license involves two stages: issuance of (i) principal approval (to engage in preparation for the establishment of banks) and (ii) business licenses. It is difficult to determine average timing given that it may involve several turnarounds during the process of an application as determined by OJK. Assuming the application, along with its supporting documents, is deemed satisfactory, a business license will be issued by OJK within 60 working days.. The entire process may typically take around 6 months to complete.

Despite the foregoing, while the regulation specifying issuance of new licenses explained above is still valid, OJK is no longer accepting any new banking license applications. OJK encourages every applicant wishing to enter the Indonesian banking market to acquire an existing business. In practice, it is prudent for a potential buyer to allocate about 6 months to 1 year for the entire acquisition process.

8. Is mere cross-border activity permissible? If yes, what are the requirements?

Cross-border activity remains unregulated in Indonesia. Nevertheless, as mentioned in our response to point 2, the provision of banking services within Indonesian territory triggers the requirement of a banking license. As with foreign banks, they may perform some banking activities in Indonesia through a licensed branch.

Indonesian banks can incorporate branches or offices abroad, after obtaining a license issued by OJK.

Cross-border activity for certain activities such as marketing should not trigger a license requirement.

9. What legal entities can operate as banks? What legal forms are generally used to operate as banks?

Banks may be established and operate as the following entities: (i) limited liability company, (ii) cooperative, and (iii) region-owned limited liability company, with most banks operating in Indonesia as limited liability companies.

What are the organizational requirements for banks, including with respect to corporate governance?

For corporate governance, Indonesian banks are required to establish and maintain the following committees to assist the board of commissioners: (i) an audit committee, (ii), risk monitoring committee, and (iii) a remuneration and nomination committee.

Other core features of good corporate governance for banks in Indonesia, among others, include the requirement to have independent commissioners, internal and external auditors, and risk management. Furthermore, Sharia banks must establish a Sharia supervisory board.

11. Do any restrictions on remuneration policies apply?

Yes, Indonesian banks must adopt remuneration policies and practices. Commercial banks must prepare a policy that considers effective risk management, banks' financial stability, capital adequacy and capital strengthening, short-term needs and long-term liquidity and potential revenues in the future. The board of commissioners (with assistance of remuneration and nomination committees) monitors remuneration. The policy must include business scale, business complexity, peer group, inflation rate, condition, and financial capacity, while encouraging prudent risk-taking. The banks are required to disclose their remuneration policy in their annual report on good corporate governance, as required for commercial banks.

12. Has your jurisdiction implemented the Basel III framework with respect to regulatory capital? Are there any major deviations, e.g., with respect to certain categories of banks?

Yes, Indonesia has implemented the Basel III framework with respect to regulatory capital.

Indonesia has set out the obligations on minimum capital requirements for different banks' risk profile grades, which is calculated on the basis of the bank's risk-weighted assets. The obligations are:

- 8% of a bank's risk-weighted assets, for banks with grade 1 (risk profile),
- 9% - <10% of a bank's risk-weighted assets, for banks with grade 2,
- 10% - <11% of a bank's risk-weighted assets, for banks with grade 3, and
- 11% - 14% of a bank's risk-weighted assets, for banks with grade 4 or 5,

To determine capital adequacy according to a bank's risk profile, it must have an Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). ICAAP is a method of a self-assessment for banks, which covers active supervision from the boards of commissioners and directors; capital adequacy assessment; monitoring and reporting; and internal control. After the banks carry out an ICAAP, OJK will evaluate it, a step known as Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process (SREP).

10.

Indonesian commercial banks must meet the minimum threshold for tier-1 and tier-2 capital, where common equity tier-1 (paid-up capital and disclosed reserves) is 4.5% of a bank's risk-weighted assets and tier-1 capital is 6% of a bank's risk-weighted assets. Tier-2 capital is a maximum of 100% of tier-1 capital, either individually or consolidated with the banks' subsidiaries.

Further, banks must set aside additional capital as a buffer against varying economic and financial risks:

- a capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of the banks' risk-weighted assets, only applying to banks that are classified as 'BUKU 3' and 'BUKU 4' commercial banks (BUKU 3 means banks with core capital of Rp5 trillion to Rp30 trillion, while BUKU 4 means banks with core capital of more than Rp30 trillion);
- a countercyclical buffer of 0% to 2.5% of the banks' risk-weighted assets (applies to all banks); or
- capital surcharge for systemic banks of 1% to 2.5% of the banks' risk-weighted assets, which applies to systemic banks. (Systemic banks are defined as those that may have a systematic financial impact on various aspects, including the amount of owned assets, capital levels and the obligations that they hold, a bank's network or relationships with other sectors, and the complexity of the bank's transactions or services. OJK uses the term Domestic Systematically Important Bank (D-SIB) but has replaced the term with "systemic bank" in the current regulation.)

Foreign bank branch offices must satisfy the Capital Equivalency Maintained Assets (CEMA) requirement, which is the fund that must be allocated in the bank's financial assets. CEMA is set at 8% of the total foreign bank branch office's liability with the minimum of IDR 1 trillion. CEMA must be issued and paid at the latest on the 6th of each following month.

13. Are there any requirements with respect to the leverage ratio?

Yes, banks are now obliged to meet a mandatory leverage ratio, which should be calculated by comparing core capital against total exposure, as recorded in bank financial statements. The leverage ratio must not, at any time, fall below 3%. The leverage ratio must be calculated in Rupiah currency. If commercial banks have subsidiaries, the mandatory leverage ratio applies to both banks, either as separate or consolidated entities. Commercial banks must also report their fulfillment of the leverage ratio to OJK, which should contain total leverage ratio exposure and leverage ratio calculations. The report is made quarterly in March, June, September, and December, with the first report made in March 2020. This report must also be published on (i) a bank's official website and 1 Indonesian newspaper, announcing the bank's fulfillment of the quarterly reporting requirement.

14. What liquidity requirements apply? Has your jurisdiction implemented the Basel III liquidity requirements, including regarding LCR and NSFR?

Yes, Indonesia has implemented both Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR), forming part of bank liquidity risk policy.

The minimum liquidity coverage ratio required for Indonesian commercial banks is 100%, either individually or consolidated (with its subsidiaries) for 'BUKU 4' and 'BUKU 3' commercial banks (as defined in point 12 above, foreign banks branch offices and foreign banks other than the branch offices). As is the case in other jurisdictions, LCR aims to preserve a bank's short-term liquidity stability by ensuring that it has high-quality liquid assets (HQLA) by the estimated total net cash outflows over a 30-day stress scenario. Banks must calculate their LCR and submit an LCR report (individually or consolidated) to OJK on a daily, monthly, and quarterly basis.

For NSFR, commercial banks are required to maintain their liquidity adequacy using NSFR, which is set at a minimum of 100%. NSFR compares the available stable funding (ASF) with the required stable funding (RSF). A bank's ASF means the amount in stable liabilities and equity that remain in the bank within 1 year. RSF means the total assets and off-balance sheet exposure.

The NSFR requirements apply to 'BUKU 4' and 'BUKU 3' commercial banks (as defined in point 12 above) and foreign banks, which means: (i) foreign bank branch offices, (ii) Indonesian banks, 50% or more of whose shares are owned by foreign entities and (iii) Indonesian banks, where foreign entities own less than or equal to 50% of their shares, but maintain control of the bank. Banks must monitor their fulfillment of NSFR, individually or consolidated, by preparing an NSFR working paper and report every month. In the event a bank fails to meet its NSFR up to 100%, a bank is required to file to OJK: (i) an NSFR working paper and (ii) NSFR report at the end of the reporting month and (iii) a report on its NSFR compliance plan.

15. Do banks have to publish their financial statements? Is there interim reporting and, if so, in which intervals?

Yes, banks are obliged to submit to OJK and make publicly available the following reports: (i) balance sheet and profit-and-loss accounts, (ii) risk exposure and capital, (iii) Information or Material facts, (iv) prime lending rate, and (v) other reports.

The above reports must be made periodically, as follows:

- balance sheet and profit-and-loss, on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis
- risk exposure and capital, on a quarterly and yearly basis
- information or material facts, on a supplementary basis
- prime lending rate, on a monthly basis
- other reports, annually

16. Does consolidated supervision of a bank exist in your jurisdiction? If so, what are the consequences?

Yes, consolidated supervision of a bank exists in Indonesia. One function of the OJK is to implement an integrated regulation and supervision system for all activity in the financial services sector. In this regard, OJK implements an integrated supervision model for a financial conglomerate. A financial conglomerate is a group of financial services institutions that relate to each other due to a relation in ownership and/or control. The financial conglomerate has a structure that consists of the main entity (parent financial services institutions of a financial conglomerate or financial services institutions appointed by the controlling shareholders of the financial conglomerate) and:

1. subsidiaries; and/or
2. sister companies and their subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries refers to legal entities or companies owned or controlled by a financial services institution directly or indirectly, in the country or overseas; and conduct their business activities in the financial services sector. Sister companies refers to several financial services institutions that are separated institutionally and/or legally, but are owned and/or controlled by the same controlling shareholders.

A financial conglomerate comprises the following financial services companies:

1. banks;
2. insurance and re-insurance companies;
3. securities companies; and/or
4. loan providers.

Financial conglomerates should implement integrated good corporate governance and risk management comprehensively and effectively. Further, the main entity must also regularly submit an assessment report and periodical reports to OJK on the implementation of such integrated good corporate governance and risk management. The purpose of this implementation of integrated supervision is generally to develop prudential principles compliance and to ensure effective supervision by OJK of any potential risk of the financial activities of the entities within the financial conglomerate.

17. What reporting and/or approval requirements apply to the acquisition of shareholdings in, or control of, banks?

Pursuant to Reg 32/1999, the purchase of bank shares is considered to cause transfer of control in the event that share ownership:

1. becomes 25% or more of the paid-up capital of the bank; or
2. becomes less than 25% of the paid-up capital of the bank but determines directly and indirectly the management and/or policies of the bank.

For the purpose of the acquisition or change of control of a bank, an approval from OJK is required on the change of control of the bank as well as a fit and proper test for the prospective controlling shareholder(s).

18. Does your regulatory regime impose conditions for eligible owners of banks (e.g., with respect to major participations)?

Yes, please refer to the elaboration below.

Maximum Shareholding in Commercial Bank

Pursuant to Regulation of Financial Services Authority No. 56/POJK.03/2016 on Share Ownership in a Commercial Bank ("**Reg. 56/2016**"), the maximum limitation on shareholding in a bank is determined by the following criteria:

1. shareholder categories:
 - a) 40% of the bank capital, for a bank financial institution and non- bank financial institution;
 - b) 30% of the bank capital, for a non- financial institution;
 - c) 20% of the bank capital; 25% of the bank capital (for a sharia bank) for individual shareholders.
2. relationship between the shareholders:

Any shareholder having the following relationship status will be determined as 1 (one) party:

- a) Ownership relation;
- b) Family relationship up to second degree; and/or
- c) Any cooperation or action to achieve the same purpose in controlling the bank (by acting in concert) or without written agreement so that such action or cooperation creates options rights to hold the shares.

The above limitation is not be applicable to:

Central Government; and
Institution functioning to handle and/or salvage the bank.

Requirements on Maximum Shareholding in a Commercial Bank

In order to obtain the maximum shareholding as described in Section II.1.1 above, prospective shareholders must obtain approval from the OJK. Specifically, several requirements are imposed on a prospective shareholder to obtain such maximum share ownership in a bank, which include:

1. Foreign controlling shareholder, to fulfill the following requirements:

- a) Commitment to support economic development in Indonesia;
- b) Obtain a recommendation from the relevant financial supervisory authority;
- c) Have a minimum rating of:
 - i. 1 above the lowest rating of investment for a bank financial institution;
 - ii. 2 above the lowest rating of investment for a non-bank financial institution;
 - iii. 3 above the lowest rating of investment for a non-financial institution;

2. A bank financial institution may hold more than 40% of a bank's capital provided that it:

- a) Obtains Bank Soundness Level with a Composite Rate of 1 or 2 or other equivalent rate for a bank financial institution domiciled abroad;
- b) Fulfills the Minimum Capital Adequacy Requirement (*Kewajiban Penyediaan Modal Minimum*, "KPMM") based on the risk profile;
- c) Core capital (tier-1) is at least 6%;
- d) Obtains a recommendation from the relevant financial supervisory authority;
- e) A financial institution that gone public;
- f) Has a commitment to purchase equity notes issued by the Target Bank;
- g) Has a commitment to acquire the bank within a certain period of time;

h) Has a commitment to support economic development in Indonesia.

A bank must fulfill the following criteria:

1. To go public to achieve public ownership at a minimum of 20% of the bank's capital within 5 years of the bank financial institution acquiring the shares upon OJK approval;
2. To obtain approval to issue equity notes.

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Exemption on holding more than the Maximum Shareholding in a Commercial Bank

1. The general procedures to purchase the shares of a Bank are by way of:

a) purchasing the shares at the maximum threshold that is subject to its shareholder category;

b) increasing the shareholding threshold (subject to the approval of OJK), provided that the bank has a Bank Soundness Level of rating 1 or 2 for 3 consecutive years within the 5-year period.

However, this provision will not be applicable to any bank financial institution that held shares of the bank prior to 13 July 2012.

2. Shareholders may hold more shares than the maximum limitation, if they purchase the shares of:

a) i. a bank being handled or salvaged by the Indonesia Depository Insurance Corporation; or
ii. a bank with a special supervisor; in which within 20 years of the purchase, the shareholders will adjust the shareholding threshold pursuant to Reg 56/2016;

b) a bank under intensive supervision, in which within 15 years of the purchase, its shareholders will adjust the shareholding threshold pursuant to Reg 56/2016.

c) A bank that is the result of a merger or amalgamation from the origin bank with a good

governance level rated 1 or 2. In the event that a bank that is a result of merger or amalgamation experiences the following:

- i) decrease of Bank Soundness Level to rating 3, 4, or 5 within 3 consecutive years;
- ii) sells the shares at the initiative of the shareholders; the relevant controlling shareholders will then adjust its threshold pursuant to Reg 56/2016 within 10 years of the merger or amalgamation;
- d) A bank that is the result of a merger or amalgamation from the origin bank with a good governance level rated at 3, 4, or 5; the shareholders will then adjust its shareholding threshold pursuant to Reg 56/2016 within 20 years of the merger or amalgamation.

3. Based on Article 19 of Reg 56/2016, a shareholder may hold shares above the maximum limitation as provided in Reg 56/2016 subject to OJK discretion.

Moreover, Reg 56/2016 stipulates certain administrative sanctions on shareholders who fail to adjust their maximum limitation on share ownership, from a warning letter to a suspension of business operations of the bank concerned.

19. Are there specific restrictions on foreign shareholdings in banks?

The maximum foreign share ownership of a Indonesian commercial bank is 99%, and at least 1% of the Bank's unlisted shares must be owned by Indonesian citizen(s) or entity(s).

20. Is there a special regime for domestic and/or globally systemically important banks?

No, there is no differentiation on the special regime for domestic and/or globally systemically important banks. Generally, there only exist (i) failing banks with systemic impact; and (ii) a failing banks with non-systemic effect; this is applicable to all Indonesian banks.

21. What are the sanctions the regulator(s) can order in the case of a violation of banking regulations?

Generally, depending on the type of violation, the following sanctions may be imposed on banks in the case of a violation of banking regulations:

1. Monetary fine
2. Written warning;
3. Downgrading of bank's soundness level;

4. Suspension of business activities of a bank's branch office.
5. Freezing of the bank's business license.

22. What is the resolution regime for banks?

As indicated in our response to point 1 above, resolution for a failing bank in Indonesia is handled by the Deposit Insurance Corporation (*Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan*, "LPS") in coordination with OJK and BI, as well as KSSK.

Pursuant to Law No. 24 of 2004 on the Deposit Insurance Corporation, as amended by Law No. 7 of 2009 ("**LPS Law**"), LPS will receive notification from OJK on a problematic bank that is undergoing a restructuring process in accordance with banking regulations. OJK will also determine the status of the bank, i.e., whether or not it has any systemic impact. LPS will settle a failing bank with no systemic effect after OJK or KSSK have submitted the settlement arrangement to LPS. For a failing bank with systemic impact, settlement will be handled by LPS after KSSK has submitted its handling to LPS.

A bank will be considered as having a systemic impact if, due to the size of its assets, capital and liabilities, network coverage or complexity of transactions in banking services (including relations with other financial sectors), disruption or failure in the activities of the bank may cause failure of part or all operations or finance of other banks or the financial services sector. For a failing bank without systemic impact, settlement by LPS may be effected by saving or not saving the failing bank by at least taking into account the estimated cost of the respective action, at LPS' own estimate. The settlement can be effected by:

- assigning part or all of the assets or liabilities of the failing bank to a recipient bank (i.e., a bank that will receive the transferred assets or liabilities of the failing bank),
- assigning part or all of assets and/or liabilities of the failing bank to an intermediary bank (i.e., a commercial bank established by LPS for the purpose of resolution by accepting the transfer to subsequently carry out transactions in the banking business, of which ownership will be transferred to another party),
- carrying out temporary capital participation in the failing bank, and/or
- liquidating the failing bank.

In connection with the saving of a failing bank that has no systemic impact, its handling by LPS may be carried out using the same method as in points (a) and (b) above and also point (c) above, with or without involving the failing bank's previous shareholders.

If LPS decides not to save a failing bank whose business license has been revoked, the bank concerned must enter into a liquidation process that will be carried out and led by LPS.

23. How are client's assets and cash deposits protected?

The clients' deposits will be protected by the LPS. It will insure bank deposits in the form of

current accounts, term deposits, certificates of deposit, saving accounts, or other forms of deposit that are the equivalent of the aforementioned forms. Currently, the amount of deposits insured by LPS for each customer in a bank is set at Rp2 billion.

The obligation for LPS to pay claims to depositors arises once the bank's business license has been revoked. LPS is authorized to obtain data on the depositors and other information deemed necessary once the bank's business license is revoked by OJK or the bank in order to proceed with the calculation and payment of insurance claims. Eligible deposits will thereafter be determined by LPS after such reconciliation and verification of data obtained, within 90 working days from the day the bank's license is revoked. LPS will then be obliged to start paying the eligible deposits determined within 5 days of the date the reconciliation and verification began. In the event depositors also have loans from the bank, the insurance payment is made after the loans are subtracted from the deposits, as governed by the applicable laws and regulations.

LPS may suspend payments to depositors if they are suspected by LPS, OJK or any other law enforcer to have perpetrated a violation of the law which resulted in the loss or endangerment of the bank's business, causing the bank to fail. Once this suspicion has been legally proven by the issuance of a legally binding decision, the claim is not eligible to be met. Nonetheless, this suspension must be set aside and payment must be made, if it was proven otherwise.

Furthermore, if based on the reconciliation or verification of data, (i) the deposit(s) are not recorded in the bank, (ii) the depositors are the parties that benefited from non-prudent banking practices, or (iii) the depositors are considered to be the parties responsible for the bank's insolvency, the insurance claim shall be deemed as ineligible by LPS. Payment of insurance claims may be met in cash or with any other equivalent payment instrument in Rupiah currency.

24. Does your jurisdiction know a bail-in tool in bank resolution and which liabilities are covered?

Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2016 on Prevention and Handling of Monetary System Crisis ("**Law 9/2016**") provides a bail-in tool in bank resolution in Indonesia. According to this law, during the banking restructuring program, LPS is authorized, among other things, to: (a) require the shareholders of the bank to inject additional capital in accordance with a calculation determined by LPS, (b) convert the bank's liability to certain creditors into the bank's capital, or (c) sell, auction or assign the bank's receivables or hand over the management of such receivables to another party without any approval from the debtors.

25. Is there a requirement for banks to hold gone concern capital ("TLAC")?

A bank classified as one with systemic impact will be required to maintain a capital

surcharge, which is additional capital to reduce the negative impact of financial and economic system stability in the event of failure of a bank with systemic impact by increasing the bank's capability to absorb the loss.

The amount of capital surcharge will be within the range of 1% to 3.5% of Risk Weighted Assets of the bank and will be determined based on a classification of the bank as having a systemic impact. This capital surcharge must be fulfilled using common equity tier I.

26. In your view, what are the recent trends in bank regulation in your jurisdiction?

Consolidation of banks is one of the key concerns of OJK to ensure that banks with low capitalization are able to face the challenge from the rapid development of financial technologies and ensure that small banks will not interrupt financial system stability. For this reason, OJK has issued a new banking regulation that enables it to require banks to either merge or, in the case of a foreign bank branch office, integrate or convert their status into a fully licensed commercial bank in Indonesia.

OJK is also planning to issue new regulations that will require small banks to merge or obtain additional capital injection. In the upcoming regulations, OJK will require a commercial bank to maintain minimum core capital of IDR3 trillion that will be achieved in 3 stages: IDR1 trillion by 2020, another IDR1 trillion by 2021 and another IDR1 trillion by 2022. Commercial banks that fail to fulfill such capital requirement will need to convert their status into that of a rural bank.

27. What do you believe to be the biggest threat to the success of the financial sector in your jurisdiction?

Regaining trust from the public over the Indonesian financial institution due to the failure of several non-bank financial institutions in managing public investment, and ensuring the readiness of the authorities to keep up with the flow of financial services technology that is entering into Indonesia, including to prepare a relevant legal basis to govern the provision of services by financial services technology, yet at the same time protect the public.