

Appendices



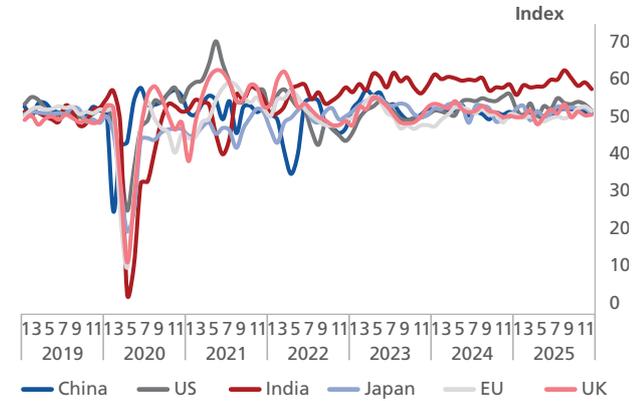


Chart Set 1.

Global Economic Moderation Accompanied by Higher Uncertainty

Global economic moderation, as reflected by slower expansion of services sector

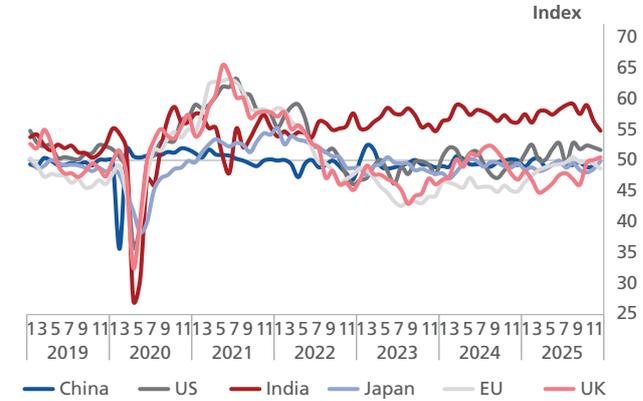
Global Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)



Source: IHS Markit, Bloomberg (China)

Manufacturing sector continues to experience contraction in most major economies

Global Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)



Source: IHS Markit, Bloomberg (China)

Deepening geopolitical tensions contributing to global commodity price volatility, particularly oil prices

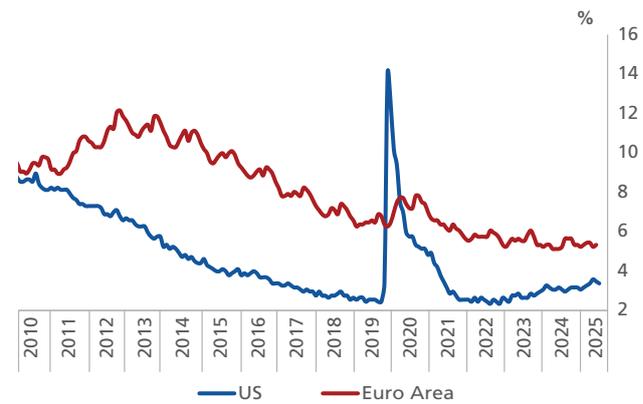
Indonesia Export Commodity Prices and Global Oil Price

COMMODITY	2022	2023				2024				2025						
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	2025
Oil (Brent)**	101	81	78	87	84	83	83	85	80	75	81	76	68	69	64	69
Price Index Indonesia Commodity Exports	15.3	-12.7	-21.7	-12.2	-12.0	-16.0	-8.2	1.7	6.1	8.7	1.5	2.9	-5.0	-3.5	-4.9	-2.9
Copper	-5.2	-10.2	-11.0	8.6	3.1	-3.3	-4.7	16.8	11.2	12.8	8.8	10.3	-4.3	5.6	19.2	7.5
Coal	32.3	-2.9	-27.7	-35.7	-35.8	-25.9	-27.7	-16.3	0.2	-11.3	-15.3	-14.4	-16.8	-20.2	-11.5	-15.7
CPO	15.3	-35.6	-42.0	-3.2	-5.9	-25.9	0.5	6.2	5.2	31.3	10.5	17.1	0.3	6.9	-14.0	1.7
Rubber	-4.9	-21.1	-27.3	-8.0	11.5	-13.5	17.9	44.3	40.6	40.0	35.3	9.3	-9.2	-7.6	-14.6	-6.0
Nickel	42.1	-6.7	-22.6	-7.0	-31.8	-17.3	-35.7	-16.9	-19.9	-7.2	-21.3	-6.2	-17.7	-7.8	-7.1	-10.0
Tin	0.0	-38.6	-29.4	13.8	14.6	-16.8	0.2	25.3	18.5	23.4	16.7	21.0	0.5	7.0	24.8	12.8
Aluminium	9.4	-24.9	-21.3	-6.6	-5.5	-15.7	-8.2	12.3	10.0	16.9	7.4	17.1	-3.9	8.1	9.3	7.4
Coffee	24.6	-26.4	-19.3	-28.6	-2.1	-20.1	7.1	19.9	55.9	65.7	36.4	100.7	63.9	36.9	31.0	54.1
Other	6.3	-1.5	-1.7	-2.2	-3.1	-2.1	-1.0	-0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	1.1	1.7	0.4	0.7

Source: Bloomberg
**Oil in USD/Barrel, other commodities (%), yoy

Labor market conditions in advanced economies remain tight, as reflected by low unemployment rates

Unemployment Rates in AEs (US and Europe)



Source: FRED, Bloomberg

Fiscal expansion in US, while the FFR remains at a high-level, has driven an increase in UST yields and term premia

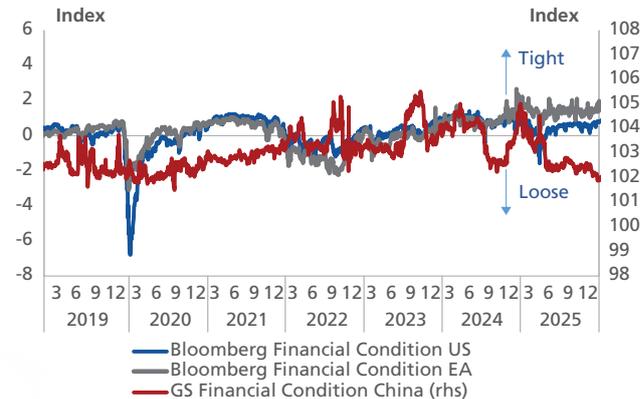
US Treasury Yield and 10-year Term Premium



Source: Bloomberg

Financial Condition Index (FCI) of major countries remains relatively tight compared with historical trend despite some signs of easing

Financial Condition Index (FCI) of Major Countries

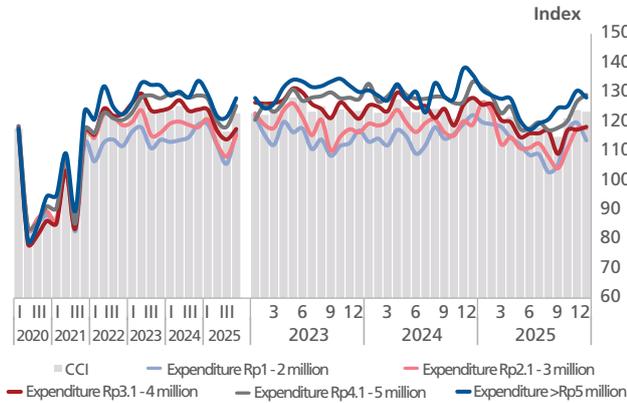


Source: Bloomberg, Data as of 31 December 2025

Chart Set 2. Solid Economic Growth and Resilience Maintained

Consumer confidence in economic conditions remains solid and upbeat

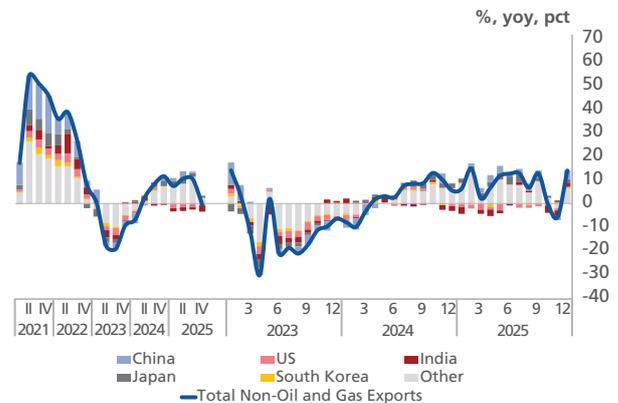
Consumer Confidence Index (CCI)



Source: Bank Indonesia

Export performance remains strong amid limited global improvement

Exports by Main Destination Country



Source: Bank Indonesia and BPS

External economic stability in Indonesia maintained on non-oil and gas trade surplus

External Resilience Indicators

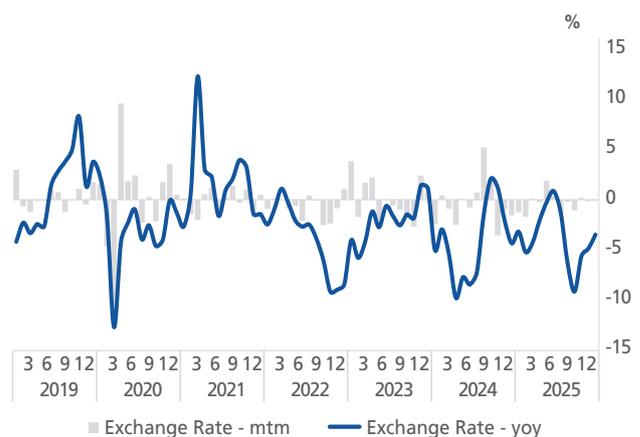
Indicator	2023	2024*				2025			
	Total	QI	QII	QIII	QIV	Total	QI*	QII*	QIII**
Current Account/GDP (%) ¹⁾	-0.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.6	-0.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.8	1.1
Exports – Imports of Goods and Services/GDP (%) ¹⁾	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	3.2
Exports + Imports of Goods and Services/GDP (%) ¹⁾	40.4	40.3	40.2	42.5	43.7	41.7	41.0	42.1	42.8
Total Foreign Debt Position ²⁾ / GDP ²⁾ (%)	29.6	29.3	29.7	31.0	30.4	30.4	30.5	30.4	29.5
Short Term Foreign Debt ⁴⁾ / GDP ²⁾ (%)	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.5
Total Foreign Debt Position ³⁾ / Foreign Exchange Reserves (%)	277.8	286.9	290.0	284.7	272.4	272.4	273.1	283.4	285.3
Short Term Foreign Debt Position ⁴⁾ / Foreign Exchange Reserves (%)	47.8	50.4	56.3	57.0	53.1	53.1	54.6	55.6	53.0

¹⁾ Using quarterly GDP prices
²⁾ Using annualized GDP prices (GDP total in the previous four quarters)
³⁾ Using provisional figure of foreign debt positions (September 2025)
⁴⁾ According to the remaining time period
 *Provisional figure **Highly Provisional figure

Source: Bank Indonesia and BPS

Rupiah exchange rate stability maintained in line with the stabilization policy instituted by Bank Indonesia

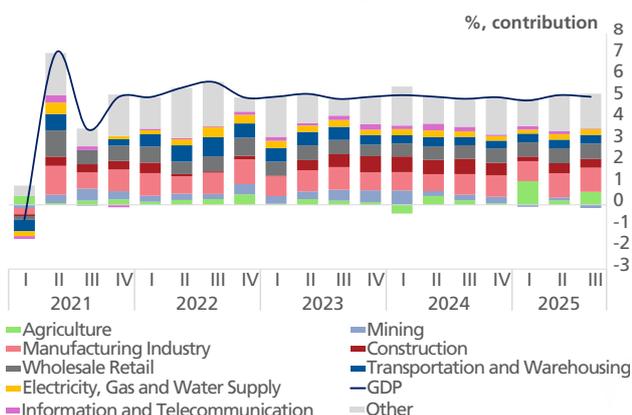
Rupiah Exchange Rate Movements



Source: Bloomberg

Manufacturing industry contribution still increasing despite ongoing need to foster economic growth

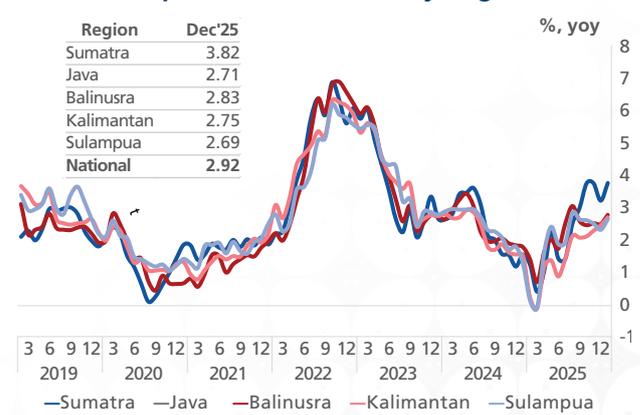
Economic Contribution by Economic Sector



Source: BPS, calculated

CPI inflation remains under control across most regions, supported by consistent and coordinated policies between Bank Indonesia and the Government

Composite CPI Inflation by Region



Source: BPS, calculated

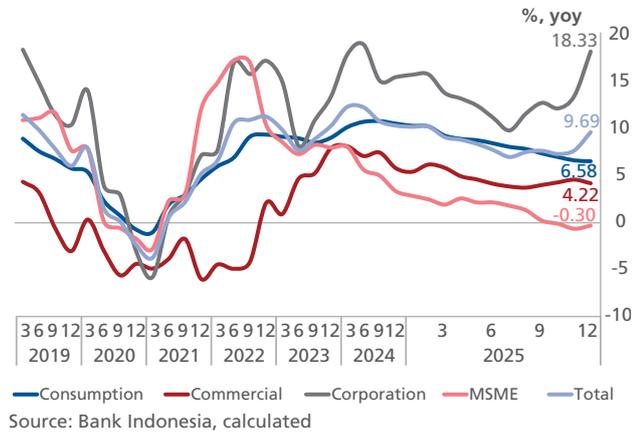


Chart Set 3.

Positive Bank Intermediation Growth underpinned by Maintained Financial System Resilience in terms of Capital, Credit Risk and Liquidity

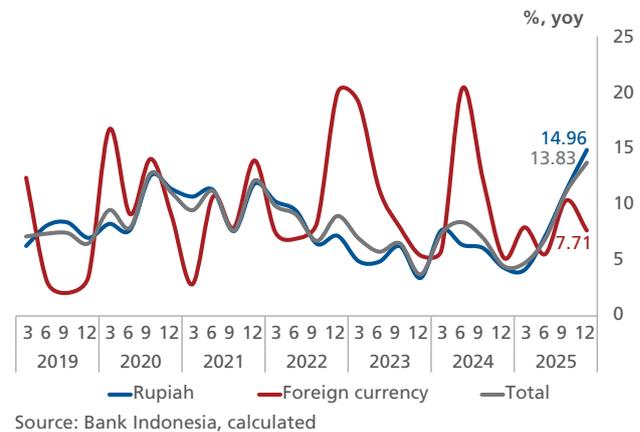
Credit growth remains positive, primarily driven by corporate sector...

Credit by Segment



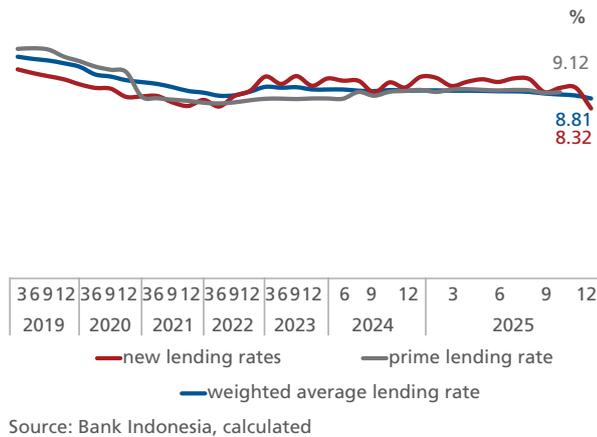
...supported by strong growth in third-party funds (TPF), in both Rupiah and foreign currency TPF

TPF by Currency



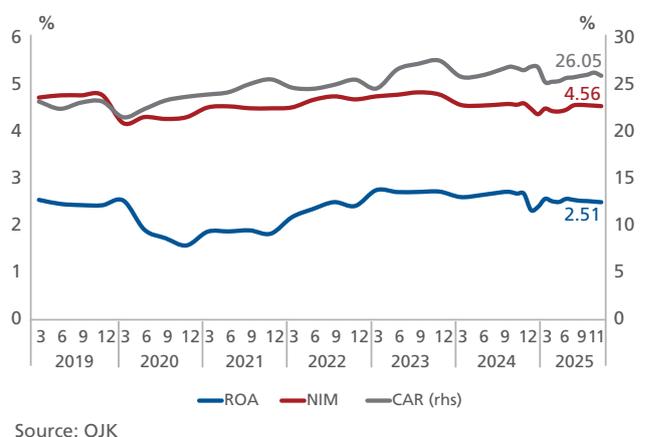
Conducive lending rates declining

Lending Rates



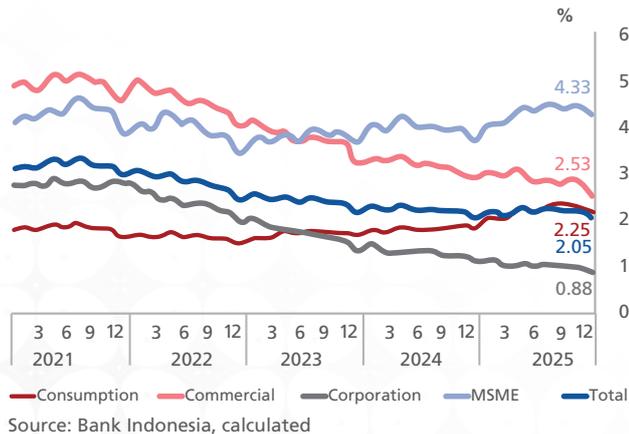
Bank profitability maintained, thus contributing to high Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)

ROA, NIM and CAR of Banking Industry



Credit risk mitigated, as reflected by NPL ratio below 5% threshold...

NPL by Credit Segment



...and lower LaR ratio, already below pre-pandemic levels as an aggregate

LaR by Credit Segment

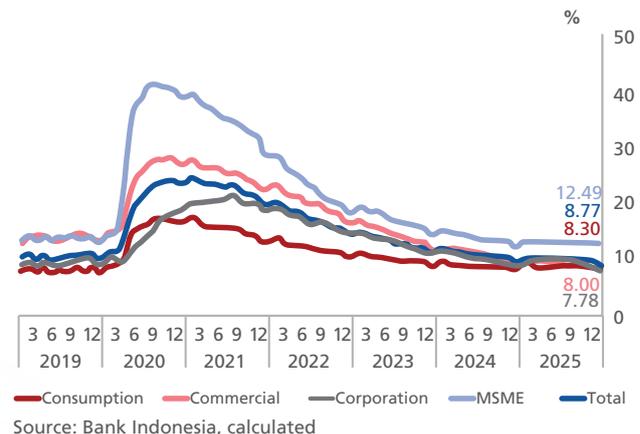
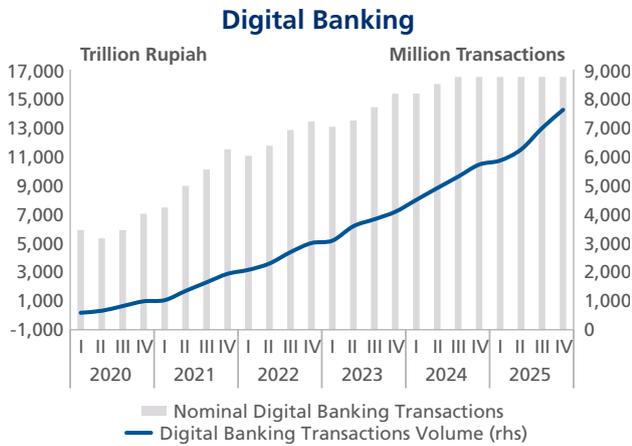


Chart Set 4.

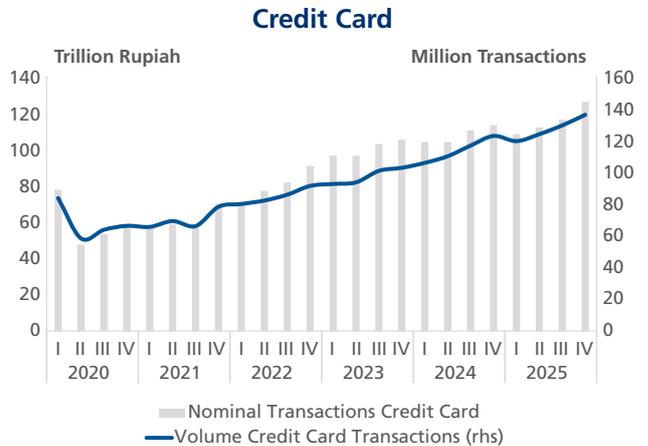
Digital Economy and Financial Transactions Remain Strong, Supported by a Secure, Smooth, and Reliable Payment System

Digital banking transactions continued upward trend, dominated by mobile banking



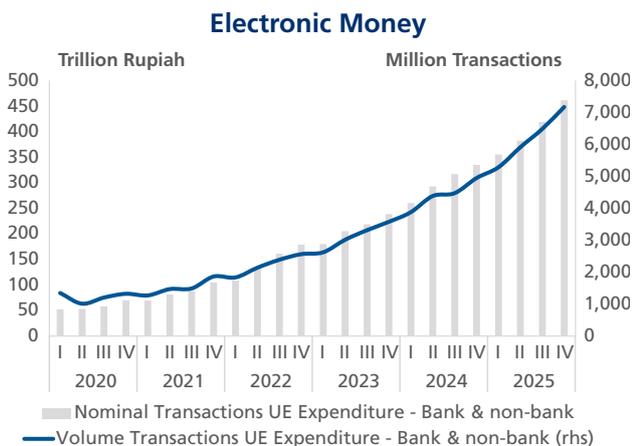
Source: Bank Indonesia

Credit card transactions continued upward trend, driven by private retail transactions



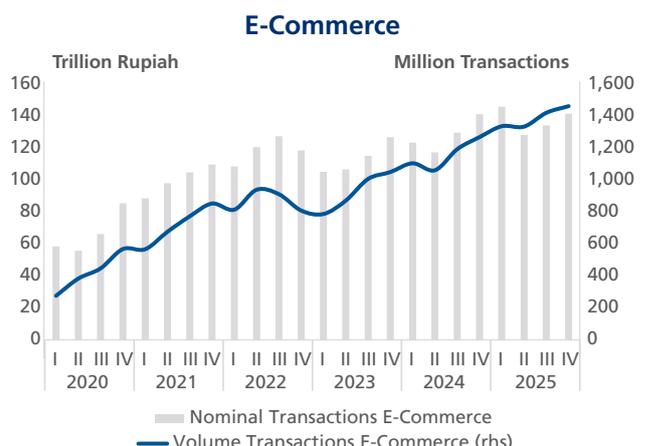
Source: Bank Indonesia

Electronic money (E-money) transactions (banks and non-banks) continued upward trend, dominated by retail transactions



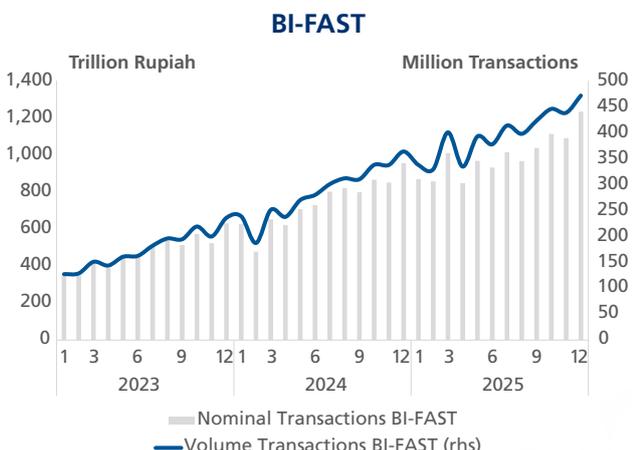
Source: Bank Indonesia

E-Commerce transactions increase in line with public preference for retail via online platforms



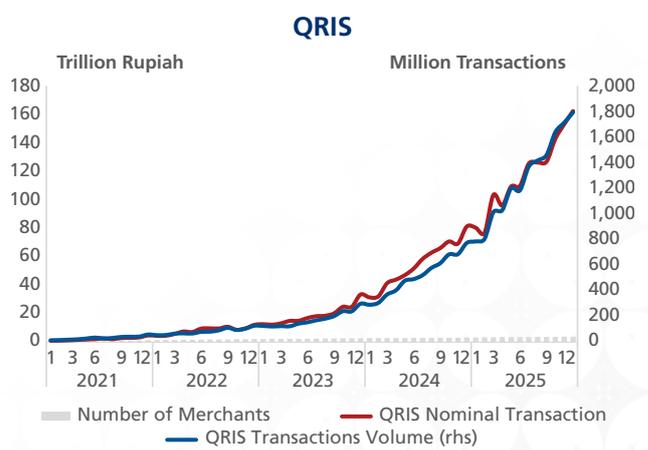
Source: Bank Indonesia

BI-FAST transactions indicate positive trend in line with the expansion of service channels and the development of new features



Source: Bank Indonesia

QRIS transactions continue to record impressive growth, supported by expansion of merchants and end-users



Source: Bank Indonesia



Bank Indonesia Policy Mix 2025

I. Monetary Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	Interest Rate Policy	a. Lowered the BI-Rate by 25 bps to 5.75%, the Deposit Facility rate by 25 bps to 5.00%, and the Lending Facility rate by 25 bps to 6.50% at the January 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	The decision to lower the BI-Rate to 5.75% was consistent with the continued low inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 that remained within the 2.5±1% target range, the maintenance of the Rupiah exchange rate in line with fundamentals to keep inflation within its target, and the need to help support economic growth.
		b. Maintained the BI-Rate at 5.75%, the Deposit Facility rate at 5.00%, and the Lending Facility rate at 6.50% at the February 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	This decision was consistent with efforts to keep inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remained within the 2.5±1% target range, to stabilize the Rupiah exchange rate in line with fundamentals amid persistently high global uncertainty, and to help support economic growth.
		c. Maintained the BI-Rate at 5.75%, the Deposit Facility rate at 5.00%, and the Lending Facility rate at 6.50% at the March 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	This decision was consistent with efforts to keep inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remained within the 2.5±1% target range, to maintain Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals amid continued high global uncertainty, and to help support economic growth.
		d. Maintained the BI-Rate at 5.75%, the Deposit Facility rate at 5.00%, and the Lending Facility rate at 6.50% at the April 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	This decision was consistent with efforts to keep inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remained within the 2.5±1% target range, to maintain Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals amid rising global uncertainty, and to help support economic growth.
		e. Lowered the BI-Rate by 25 bps to 5.50%, the Deposit Facility rate by 25 bps to 4.75%, and the Lending Facility rate by 25 bps to 6.25% at the May 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	The decision to lower the BI-Rate to 5.50% was consistent with low inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 that remained within the 2.5±1% target range, efforts to maintain Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals, and to help support economic growth.
		f. Maintained the BI-Rate at 5.50%, the Deposit Facility rate at 4.75%, and the Lending Facility rate at 6.25% at the June 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	This decision was in line with inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remaining within the 2.5±1% target range, Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals amid persistently high global uncertainty, and the need to continue supporting economic growth.
		g. Lowered the BI-Rate by 25 bps to 5.25%, the Deposit Facility rate by 25 bps to 4.50%, and the Lending Facility rate by 25 bps to 6.00% at the July 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	The decision to lower the BI-Rate to 5.25% was consistent with the lower inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026, which remain within the 2.5±1% target range, the maintenance of Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals, and the need to continue supporting economic growth.
		h. Lowered the BI-Rate by 25 bps to 5.00%, the Deposit Facility rate by 25 bps to 4.25%, and the Lending Facility rate by 25 bps to 5.75% at the August 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.	The decision to lower the BI-Rate to 5.00% was consistent with inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remaining low within the 2.5±1% target range, the maintenance of Rupiah exchange rate stability, and the need to support economic growth in line with the economy's capacity.

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<p>i. Lowered the BI-Rate by 25 bps to 4.75%, the Deposit Facility rate by 50 bps to 3.75%, and the Lending Facility rate by 25 bps to 5.50% at the September 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.</p>	<p>The decision to lower the BI-Rate to 4.75% was in line with joint efforts to support economic growth while maintaining low inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 within the $2.5\pm 1\%$ target range and Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals.</p>
		<p>j. Maintained the BI-Rate at 4.75%, the Deposit Facility rate at 3.75%, and the Lending Facility rate at 5.50% at the October 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.</p>	<p>This decision was consistent with inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remaining low within the $2.5\pm 1\%$ target range, efforts to maintain Rupiah exchange rate stability in line with fundamentals amid persistently high global uncertainty, and policy synergy to help further strengthen economic growth.</p>
		<p>k. Maintained the BI-Rate at 4.75%, the Deposit Facility rate at 3.75%, and the Lending Facility rate at 5.50% at the November 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.</p>	<p>This decision was consistent with efforts to maintain Rupiah exchange rate stability amid persistently high global uncertainty, while continuing to strengthen the effectiveness of transmission of the monetary and macroprudential easing measures implemented to date to safeguard stability and support the national economy.</p>
		<p>l. Maintained the BI-Rate at 4.75%, the Deposit Facility rate at 3.75%, and the Lending Facility rate at 5.50% at the December 2025 Board of Governors Meeting.</p>	<p>This decision was consistent with inflation forecasts for 2025 and 2026 remaining low within the $2.5\pm 1\%$ target range, efforts to maintain Rupiah exchange rate stability amid persistently high global uncertainty, and continued strengthening of the effectiveness of transmission of the monetary and macroprudential easing measures implemented to date to safeguard stability and support the national economy.</p>
2.	Exchange Rate Stability	<p>Stabilized the rupiah exchange rate through interventions in the form of Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF) transactions in offshore markets, as well as spot, Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward (DNDF) transactions in the domestic market and purchases of Government Securities (SBN) in the secondary market.</p>	<p>Bank Indonesia optimized all monetary instruments, including reinforcement of the pro-market monetary operations strategy through the optimization of SRBI, SVBI, SUVBI, and SUKBI instruments to strengthen policy effectiveness in attracting foreign portfolio inflows and supporting Rupiah exchange rate stability amid rising uncertainty in the global economy and financial markets.</p>
3.	Monetary Operations	<p>a. Optimization of Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (SRBI), Bank Indonesia Foreign Currency Securities (SVBI), Bank Indonesia Foreign Currency Sukuk (SUVBI), and Bank Indonesia Sukuk (SUKBI) as pro-market monetary instruments.</p>	<p>Bank Indonesia strengthened the pro-market monetary operations strategy to reinforce the effectiveness of monetary policy transmission, accelerate deepening of the money market and foreign exchange market, expand liquidity, and stimulate foreign capital inflows.</p>
	<p>b. Strengthened the strategy for term-repo and foreign currency swap transactions.</p>		
	<p>c. Issued BI-FRN (Floating Rate Notes) to support the development of the Overnight Index Swap (OIS) for tenors beyond overnight, in efforts to establish an efficient interest rate structure in the money market.</p>		



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<p>d. Managed the interest rate structure of monetary instruments and foreign currency swaps to strengthen the effectiveness of policy rate transmission while maintaining the attractiveness of foreign portfolio inflows to domestic financial assets.</p> <p>e. Expanded the underlying assets for repo operations in Bank Indonesia's monetary operations to include other high quality securities issued by financial institutions established or formed by the Government to support Government programs for public welfare.</p> <p>f. Expanded foreign exchange monetary operation instruments through spot and swap transactions in Chinese Yuan (CNY) and Japanese Yen (JPY) against the rupiah, integrated with money market and foreign exchange market development.</p>	
4.	Policy Coordination for Inflation Control	<p>Convened the High-Level Meeting of the Central Inflation Control Team (HLM TPIP) on 31st January 2025. The meeting was chaired by the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs and attended by the Governor of Bank Indonesia; the Minister of Finance; the Minister of Home Affairs; the Vice Minister of Trade; the Vice Minister of Public Works; the Vice Minister of Marine Affairs; the Acting Head of Statistics Indonesia; and echelon I officials and/or equivalent representatives from ministries and agencies that are members of the TPIP.</p>	<p>The Government and Bank Indonesia agreed to strengthen synergy and coordination to keep Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation within the 2.5±1% target range in 2025. Three strategic measures would be pursued to strengthen inflation control in 2025, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain 2025 inflation within the 2.5±1% target range in support of accelerating national economic growth. 2. Strengthen central–regional coordination through the establishment of the Inflation Control Roadmap for 2025–2027, including the following measures: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ensuring the affordability of food commodity prices and transportation fares during the National Religious Holidays (HBKN) period; b. increasing food productivity to maintain supply availability across time periods and regions; c. ensuring smooth interregional distribution of food, particularly from surplus to deficit areas; d. strengthening the availability and reliability of food data; and e. enhancing communication synergy to manage public inflation expectations. <p>The HLM TPIP also established the Inflation Control Roadmap for 2025–2027 to ensure that inflation remains within the target range of 2.5±1% for 2025–2027, as determined by the Government.</p>

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<p>Convened the 2025 National Coordination Meeting (<i>Rakornas</i>) on Inflation Control and the Acceleration and Expansion of Regional Digitalization (P2DD), held in conjunction with the 2025 Annual Meeting of Bank Indonesia (PTBI). PTBI adopted the theme “Resilience and Self Reliance: Synergy Toward Higher and Enduring Economic Growth” at Bank Indonesia’s Head Office. The event was attended by the President of the Republic of Indonesia; the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs; the Governor of Bank Indonesia; the Minister of Home Affairs; the Minister of Finance; the Coordinating Minister for Food Affairs and several Ministers of the Cabinet; leaders of state institutions; Ambassadors to Indonesia; Provincial/Regency/Municipality Governments receiving the 2025 TPID Award and the 2025 TP2DD Championship; and relevant associations.</p>	<p>The President of the Republic of Indonesia conveyed appreciation to the Ministers and related officials in attendance, particularly the Central Inflation Control Team (TPIP) and the Regional Digitalization Acceleration Team (TP2DD), for their synergy, unity, and reconciliation in formulating policies that prioritize public welfare.</p> <p>The Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs, in his capacity as Chair of TPIP, also stated that inflation remained well-controlled within the national target range, supported by the consistency of BI’s interest rate policy and the Government’s fiscal incentives in guiding inflation expectations.</p> <p>Furthermore, the policy mix across fiscal, monetary, and real sectors, along with continued implementation of the four main inflation control strategies—price affordability, supply availability, smooth distribution, and effective communication (4K)—continued to be pursued to ensure inflation remained within the target range.</p>
5.	Policy Coordination for Services Sector	<p>Cross ministerial/agency synergy to strengthen the performance of the services sector, including tourism and connectivity was pursued through the following initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Accelerating the implementation of quality tourism to support the achievement of national priorities under the 2025–2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), in collaboration with the Ministry of National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), the Ministry of Tourism, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, and Statistics Indonesia (BPS). Strengthening national logistics, particularly through the preparation of studies supporting policies to address over-dimension over-loading (ODOL) logistics vehicles, in collaboration with the Coordinating Ministry for Infrastructure and Regional Development, BPS, the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, the Ministry of Trade, and the Ministry of Transportation. Supporting the development of globally competitive Muslim friendly tourism through the preparation of the Indonesia Muslim Travel Index (IMTI) 2025, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism and the ENHAI Halal Tourism Center (EHTC). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bank Indonesia played an active role in preparing assessments and measurements of quality tourism implementation in priority and regenerative destinations under the 2025–2029 RPJMN. This assessment built on initiatives since 2022 with the Joint Secretariat for Tourism and was included in the Insight Report 2025, which reviewed the application of quality tourism indicators across five priority destinations and three regenerative destinations, along with policy recommendations to advance quality tourism in support of sustainable economic growth. Bank Indonesia collaborated with the Ministry of Tourism and the Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas in preparing the Indonesia Tourism Outlook 2025/2026, which presents the landscape of domestic and global tourism, progress in implementing quality tourism, and opportunities arising from evolving trends and strategic directions for tourism development to support the <i>Asta Cita</i> national agenda. Bank Indonesia contributed to the preparation of studies assessing the impact of policies addressing over-dimension over-loading logistics vehicles. This study formed part of the national strategy to strengthen the logistics ecosystem and would be incorporated into the forthcoming Presidential Regulation on National Logistics Strengthening. Bank Indonesia also played a role in empowering Tourism Awareness Groups (Pokdarwis) to support inclusive and sustainable economic and financial development. Bank Indonesia implemented Pokdarwis programs in Batang River Tourism Village in West Sumatra and Bilebante Tourism Village in West Nusa Tenggara.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
6.	Policy Coordination for Manufacturing	<p>Cross-ministerial/agency synergy to strengthen the manufacturing sector continued through the following initiatives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank Indonesia coordinated with the National Economic Council to reinforce inter-institutional coordination in strengthening the manufacturing sector, particularly labor-intensive industries. 2. Bank Indonesia coordinated with the National Task Force for Downstreaming Acceleration and National Energy Resilience as part of efforts to strengthen inter-institutional coordination in supporting the strategic agenda for accelerating natural resource downstreaming. 3. Bank Indonesia continued its synergy with the Ministry of Industry to strengthen the manufacturing sector as part of joint efforts to support economic growth and maintain stability. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bank Indonesia and the National Economic Council conducted in-depth assessments of the constraints hindering recovery in labor-intensive industries, particularly textiles and textile products (TPT) which showed relatively slow improvement, and formulated strategic recommendations to accelerate recovery. Coordination took place through a high-level meeting followed by technical discussions. 2. Downstreaming policy constitutes one of the missions in the national priorities (<i>Asta Cita</i>). Accordingly, high-level coordination with the National Task Force for Downstreaming Acceleration and National Energy Resilience served as a forum for policy dialogue and exchange of views. The discussions emphasized efforts to promote downstreaming and the potential expansion of downstreaming from the mining sector to the food sector to ensure that Indonesia's transition toward becoming an advanced economy proceeds inclusively and supports job creation. 3. Bank Indonesia and the Ministry of Industry signed an extension of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on cooperation and coordination in carrying out their respective duties and functions on 24 September 2025. The scope of the MoU included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i). policy synergy to support sustainable economic growth through industrial sector strengthening; (ii). synergy in developing economic and financial inclusion, both conventional and sharia, for small and medium industries (IKM) and micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in the industrial sector; (iii). use of data and/or information; (iv). human resource capacity building; and (v). other cooperation and coordination agreed upon by both institutions. <p>The MoU was followed up with a series of activities in 2025 focusing on strengthening industrial policies through the optimization of Industrial Estates (KI) and Special Economic Zones (KEK), optimization of trade routes, financing, enhancement of MSME/SMI capabilities, and strengthening of policy-related data and information.</p>

II. Macprudential Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
Intermediation			
1.	Macprudential Liquidity Incentive (KLM) Policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Strengthening of KLM effective 1 January 2025 with a maximum incentive of 4% of third-party funds (TPF).²³ 	<p>The KLM incentives were directed to encourage credit distribution to priority sectors that support job creation and sectors capable of improving public welfare, including the lower-middle income group. The incentives were also directed to the MSME and Ultra Micro (UMi) segments, as well as the green sector.</p>

²³ Board of Governors Regulation Number 21 of 2024 dated 12th December 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 11 of 2023 dated 27 December 2023 on the Implementation of the Macprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy.

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<p>b. Strengthening of KLM effective 1 April 2025, increasing the maximum incentive from 4% to 5% of TPF.²⁴</p>	<p>Strengthening of the KLM aims to adjust the distribution of incentive allocations toward priority sectors that are more supportive of economic growth and job creation. Incentives are also directed to support the Government's <i>Asta Cita</i> programs in the housing sector, including public housing.</p>
		<p>c. Performance-based and forward-looking strengthening of the KLM, effective 1st December 2025, raising the maximum incentive to 5.5% of TPF. KLM incentives are allocated at a maximum of 5% through the lending channel and 0.5% through the interest rate channel.²⁵</p>	<p>The strengthening of the KLM is intended to promote intermediation that can accelerate sustainable economic growth in a more targeted manner, while also enhancing the effectiveness of policy rate transmission to lending rates.</p>
		<p>d. Performance based and forward-looking strengthening of the KLM, effective 16th December 2025, with a maximum incentive of 5.5% of TPF. KLM incentives are allocated at a maximum of 4.5% through the lending channel and 1% through the interest rate channel.</p>	<p>Incentives are provided to banks that commit to extending credit/financing to designated sectors (lending channel) and set lending/financing rates aligned with the direction of Bank Indonesia's policy rate (interest rate channel).</p>
2.	Loan to Value/ Financing to Value (LTV/ FTV) ratios for property mortgages (or other financing) and downpayments for motor vehicle loans/financing	<p>Bank Indonesia continued the relaxation of LTV/FTV ratios for property loans/ financing to a maximum of 100% for all property categories, as well as the minimum downpayment requirement for motor vehicle loans/financing to no less than 0%, effective from 1st March 2021 to 31st December 2021, has been extended annually through 31 December 2026.²⁶</p>	<p>Bank Indonesia has announced further relaxation in the LTV/FTV ratios for property mortgages and down payment for motor vehicle ownership to promote credit growth in the property and automotive sectors without sacrificing prudential principles and risk management.</p>
3.	Interest Rate Transparency	<p>a. Continued with the policy for transparency in the base lending rate (BLR) along with deepening of KLM priority sectors.</p> <p>b. Effective 1 January 2026, the assessment of prime lending rate transparency includes the effectiveness of banking interest rate responses to reductions in the Bank Indonesia policy rate.</p>	<p>The purpose of transparency in base lending rate assessment is to achieve stronger transmission of Bank Indonesia monetary and macroprudential policies. Through transparency, members of the public and the business community benefit from access to information on developments in the base lending rate for the banking system and lending rates offered by banks. The expectation is that improved transmission of the policy rate to lending rates with competitive and efficient pricing of loan interest rates will sustain credit demand and in turn promote economic recovery.</p>

24 Board of Governors Regulation Number 7 of 2025 dated 26th March 2025 concerning the Third Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 11 of 2023 dated 27 December 2023 on the Implementation of the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy.

25 Board of Governors Regulation Number 27 of 2025 dated 1st December 2025 concerning Implementation Regulations for the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy.

26 Board of Governors Regulation Number 30 of 2025 dated 19th December 2025 concerning Seventh Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 21/25/PADG/2019 concerning Loan to Value Ratios for Property Credit, Financing to Value Ratios for Property Financing, and Downpayment Requirements for Motor Vehicle Credit or Financing.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
			Besides promoting more effective monetary policy transmission, Bank Indonesia is also working hard to expand information dissemination to credit consumers at the corporate and household levels. Further objectives of these publications are to improve governance, market discipline and competition in formation of bank base lending rates so that the offered base lending rates will be more competitive in stimulating credit demand and driving economic recovery.
4.	Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (MIR)	<p>a. Continued the implementation of accommodative macroprudential policies to encourage bank credit/ financing to the business sector by maintaining the MIR within the range of 84–94% throughout 2025.</p> <p>b. The MIR framework was strengthened through the addition of provisions enabling Bank Indonesia to designate other securities, along with their criteria and mechanisms, to be eligible for inclusion in the MIR, effective 20th October 2025.²⁷</p>	<p>The MIR and Sharia MIR are macroprudential instruments for the purpose of managing the bank intermediary function in line with growth capacity and targets for the economy while continuing to uphold prudential principles.</p> <p>For more robust implementation of relaxed macroprudential policies to promote sustainable economic growth, Bank Indonesia maintained the MIR and Sharia MIR within the range of 84–94%.</p>
5.	Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	Continued accommodative macroprudential policies by maintaining the CCyB ratio at 0% throughout 2025. ²⁸	For more robust implementation of relaxed macroprudential policies, designed to promote sustainable economic growth, Bank Indonesia has maintained the CCyB at 0%. This is supported by the absence of any increase in systemic risk from excessive credit growth and ensuing requirements for additional capital to absorb losses that may result.
Resilience			
6.	Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (MPLB)	a. Continued an accommodative macroprudential policy stance by reducing the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (MPLB) ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks (CCB) and Sharia Commercial Banks (SCB), effective 1 st June 2025. The MPLB for CCB was reduced to 4% from 5%, with repo flexibility of 4%. Meanwhile, the Sharia MPLB for SCB was reduced to 2.5% from 3.5%, with repo flexibility of 2.5%.	<p>The reduction of the MPLB ratio and the flexibility feature is intended to provide banks with greater leeway in managing liquidity for lending/financing while simultaneously promoting financial market deepening.</p> <p>In line with this, the addition of eligible securities that can be counted toward MPLB/Sharia MPLB fulfillment is intended to further enhance banking flexibility in liquidity management, thereby supporting further growth in intermediation.</p>

27 Board of Governors Regulation Number 23 of 2025 dated 20th October 2025 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.

28 Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 17/22/PBI/2015 concerning Mandatory Formation of the Countercyclical Buffer dated 28th December 2015.

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		b. Expanded the types of securities eligible to be counted toward MPLB fulfillment, namely BI-FRN and securities issued by other financial institutions established or founded by the Government to support Government programs for public welfare, as designated by Bank Indonesia, including PT SMF (Sarana Multigriya Finansial) corporate bonds/sukuk and other high-quality securities effective 20 October 2025. ²⁹	The strengthening of the MPLB was carried out in line with the well-maintained liquidity resilience of the banking system, as reflected in the high-level of MPLB-eligible securities held by banks.
7.	Provision of PLJP	Expanded the types of securities eligible as PLJP collateral to include BI-FRN and securities issued by other financial institutions established or founded by the Government to support Government programs for public welfare, as designated by Bank Indonesia, namely PT Sarana Multigriya Finansial (SMF) corporate bonds/sukuk and other high-quality securities. ³⁰	<p>The P2SK Act strengthened Bank Indonesia's mandate in formulating and implementing macroprudential policy, including the authority to act as Lender of Last Resort (LoLR) through the provision of PLJP/PLJPS funding.</p> <p>The strengthening of various aspects of PLJP/PLJPS provision is expected to enhance the effectiveness of resolving liquidity problems experienced by commercial banks.</p>
Financial Inclusion			
8.	Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio (RPIM)	Continued the RPIM policy to support the growth of inclusive financing. ³¹	The RPIM requirements for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units were issued to support joint Government efforts to improve access to financing and development for MSMEs and low-income individuals (PBR), and to encourage banks to contribute optimally toward RPIM fulfillment. Each bank is required to contribute to RPIM fulfillment in accordance with its expertise and business model while upholding prudential principles and sound risk management.
9.	The Bank Foreign Funding Ratio (RPLN)	Maintained an accommodative macroprudential policy stance by increasing the Countercyclical Parameter by 5%, thereby raising the Bank Foreign Funding Ratio (RPLN) from a maximum of 30% to 35% of bank capital, effective 1st June 2025. ³²	Strengthened implementation of the RPLN policy was intended to increase banks' foreign funding sources in line with the needs of the economy while maintaining prudential standards.

29 Board of Governors Regulation Number 11 of 2025 dated 28th May 2025 concerning the Eighth Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 21/22/PADG/2019 dated 28 November 2019 concerning the Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio and the Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.

30 Board of Governors Regulation Number 22 of 2025 dated 20th October 2025 concerning the Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 22 of 2023 dated 28 December 2023 on the Implementation of Short-Term Liquidity Assistance for Conventional Commercial Banks.

31 Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/13/PBI/2021 dated 31st August 2021 concerning the Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio for Conventional Commercial Banks, Sharia Commercial Banks, and Sharia Business Units.

32 Board of Governors Regulation Number 12 of 2025 dated 28th May 2025 concerning the Amendment to Board of Governors Regulation Number 7 of 2024 dated 1 August 2024 on the Implementation of the Bank Foreign Funding Ratio.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
Policy Coordination			
10.	Regular Meetings Financial System Stability Committee (KSSK)	Regular meetings of the KSSK were convened throughout 2025 to coordinate efforts to safeguard financial system stability and accelerate national economic recovery.	The KSSK held quarterly meetings as a form of coordination among financial system authorities (the Ministry of Finance, Bank Indonesia, OJK, and LPS) to maintain financial system stability. Outcomes of the coordination included policy formulation, both as integrated policy packages and as synergized policy mixes across authorities. Deliberations generally covered assessments of the economy and the financial system, policy formulation, and topical issues considered closely related to maintaining financial system stability.
11.	Bank Indonesia–OJK Coordination	Strengthened coordination between Bank Indonesia and OJK to harmonize policies and regulations in support of policy effectiveness. Bank Indonesia policies harmonized with OJK included KLM, RPLN, PLJP/PLJPS, RIM–MPLB, and Payment System Industry regulations. Several OJK policies and regulations supporting the bank intermediation function, which were harmonized with Bank Indonesia regulations, included the draft OJK Regulation (RPOJK) on transparency and publication of bank reports; compliance requirements for the Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for Sharia Commercial Banks and Sharia Business Units; leverage ratio requirements for Sharia Commercial Banks; reporting by commercial banks through the OJK reporting system; information technology implementation by Rural Banks and Sharia Rural Banks; the use of foreign workers and knowledge-transfer programs by commercial banks; and the administration of sharia investment products. In addition, coordination between Bank Indonesia and OJK also covered the exchange of data and/or information, joint stress tests, bank examinations, licensing and/or approvals, and the implementation of KKD.	Harmonization of policies and/or regulations and macroprudential–microprudential coordination serve as forms of synergy to support financial system stability through growth in bank intermediation and banking products, bank resilience with controlled risks, and the development of inclusive, MSME, and green financing.
12.	Bank Indonesia–LPS Coordination	Strengthened bilateral coordination between Bank Indonesia and LPS in 2025 through harmonization of policies and/or regulations, including refinement of the Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation and Coordination in the execution of the functions, duties, and authorities of Bank Indonesia and the Indonesian Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS). Coordination also included exchange of data and/or information, implementation of simulations, inter-authority institutional benchmarking, and coordination meetings.	Harmonization and coordination between Bank Indonesia and the Indonesian Deposit Insurance Corporation were undertaken to safeguard financial system stability in line with the mandate of the P2SK Act.

III. Payment System Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	The direction of payment system policy as spelt out in BSPI 2030	Through BSPI 2030, Bank Indonesia seeks to maintain the sustainability of payment system digitalization. BSPI 2030 includes five main initiatives, namely: developing payment system infrastructure; strengthening and consolidating the national payment system industry; strengthening digital innovation and increasing acceptance; strengthening international cooperation; and developing a digital currency or digital Rupiah (4I-RD).	Creation of the 2030 Indonesian payment system will support the integration of the digital financial ecosystem within a consolidated and resilient structure. This should guarantee the function of the central bank in regard to the circulation of money, monetary policy and Financial System Stability amidst a changing strategic environment, marked by increasing participation of the Y, Z and Alpha generations as well as heightened cyber risks and increasingly large fund flows globally.
2.	Continuing policy to reduce Bank Indonesia National Clearing System (SKNBI) Fees	Reductions in SKNBI fees: from banks to Bank Indonesia from Rp600 to Rp1; and from customers to banks from a maximum of Rp3,500 to a maximum of Rp2,900, effective from 1st April 2020.	To increase cost efficiency to support economic activities.
3.	Continuing credit card policy on maximum interest rate limits, minimum payments and late penalties	Credit Card Policy: a. Reducing the maximum credit card interest rate from 2% per month to 1.75% per month. b. Reduction in the minimum payment value from 10% to 5%. c. Reducing late payment fines from 3% or a maximum of Rp150,000 to 1% or a maximum of Rp100,000.	To increase efficiency to maintain economic recovery momentum and accelerate inclusive digitalization.
4.	Expansion of QRIS Features for Scanless Payments and Adjustment of QRIS MDR for BLU and PSO Criteria	Implemented the strengthening of QRIS merchant discount rate (MDR) policy for the criteria of Public Service Agencies (BLU) and Public Service Obligation (PSO) from 0.4% to 0%, which will take effect from 14 th March 2025, concurrently with QRIS (scanless).	Supports innovation in the digital payment system as an alternative payment method that is faster, more convenient, affordable, secure and reliable for the public, particularly in supporting public services and retail transactions digitally.
5.	Expansion of Payment Service Inclusiveness through Expanded QRIS Acceptance	Implemented an acceptance expansion strategy targeting 58 million QRIS users, 40 million merchants, and 6.5 billion QRIS transaction volumes.	Aims to encourage household consumption and payment system innovation in support of inclusion and the acceleration of national economic recovery.
6.	Expansion of the Indonesia–Japan Cross-Border QRIS Cooperation Corridor	Launched the Indonesia–Japan cross-border QRIS cooperation on 17 th August 2025.	Aims to promote the convenience and efficiency of cross-border transactions, strengthen payment system innovation and interconnection, and support increased economic activity, tourism, and financial inclusion between Indonesia and Japan.
7.	Expansion of Interconnection through Implementation of the National Open API Payment Standard (SNAP)	Expanded SNAP integration to all payment system service providers (PJP) to integrate all non-MSME and non-profit users.	Aims to support interlinkages, particularly across banking and relevant participants, consistent with the principles of interconnection, interoperability, and integration.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
8.	Expansion of Alternative Payment Services for the Public and Corporates through the Release of BI-FAST Features Phase 1 Stage 2	Released features that process fund transfers from one sending customer to multiple receiving customers simultaneously, enabling MSMEs or corporates to conduct multiple payments at the same time. Furthermore, released a feature that processes collection of funds from one company to one billed customer. Another feature, Request for Payment (RFP), is a BI-FAST service that processes a transfer of funds from a paying customer to a receiving customer, preceded by a payment request from the receiving customer.	Provides alternative payment methods for the public and businesses, including MSMEs.
9.	Expansion of the Implementation of <i>Kartu Kredit Indonesia</i> (KKI) for the Government Segment	Expanded implementation of <i>Kartu Kredit Indonesia</i> (KKI) for the Government segment as an initiative to support governance and efficiency of Government expenditure transactions through a more competitive pricing scheme.	Aims to foster national self-reliance, ensure sovereignty over Government transaction data, enhance processing cost efficiency, optimize the domestic scheme, and expand acceptance, including to the MSME sector.
10.	Expansion of Electronification of Local Government Transactions (ETPD), Electronification of Social Assistance, and Electronification of the Transport Sector	a. Innovation, acceleration, and expansion of Electronification of Local Government Transactions (ETPD), including integration of local government financial management. b. Bank Indonesia support for the distribution of non-cash social assistance. c. Bank Indonesia support in the electronification and integration of transport-mode payment systems.	Aims to accelerate regional digitalization to support regional economic growth in line with the acceleration of economic recovery, while also promoting growth as well as economic and financial inclusion.
11.	Strengthening Public Digital Literacy through the Indonesia Digital Economy and Finance Festival (FEKDI)	Promoted, educated, and socialized various digital initiatives and innovations in Indonesia. Bank Indonesia, together with the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia and associations, held FEKDI 2025, in collaboration with Indonesia Fintech Summit & Expo (IFSE), on 30 th October–1 st November 2025.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance support, participation, and synergy among industry, ministries/institutions, local governments, and the public for Bank Indonesia's payment system digitalization policies and initiatives. Communicate payment system digitalization initiatives and policies in 2025, as well as digitalization programs of ministries/institutions and associations/industry. Encourage innovation in the digital economy and finance and strengthen national economic resilience and recovery.

IV. Broad Money Management Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	Rupiah Currency Management Blueprint (BPPUR) 2024–2030	BPPUR 2024–2030 is a strategic business plan for Rupiah money management (PUR) in 2024–2030. Its vision is: "Ensuring the Availability of a High Quality and Dependable Rupiah Currency in Maintaining	The execution of PUR duties in the future will be marked by increasingly rapid trends in the development of non-cash and the digitalization of payments, as well as demographic shifts that will also influence people's preferences in using banknotes



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		the Stability of the Payment System for the Sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia”.	and coins. Improved geographic connectivity and development of the PUR industry can be an opportunity for BI to expand and improve the quality of cash services to the general public. BPPUR 2024–2030 was drafted in response to the latest developments in the strategic environment. This blueprint is a continuation of BPPUR 2019–2025 in achieving Rupiah sovereignty in line with developments in the digitalization of payments.
2.	Increasing Rupiah Literacy through the Indonesian Sovereign Rupiah Festival (FERBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. FERBI is an event which seeks to increase Rupiah literacy. The event has been held annually since 2022. FERBI 2025 was held on 15–17 August 2025 in Jakarta under the theme “Close Synergy in Safeguarding Rupiah Sovereignty”. The implementation of FERBI included: b. Rupiah Exhibition, featuring a Rupiah banknote exhibition introducing the history and transformation of the Rupiah as a means of payment over time. c. National dialogue, featuring discussions with public figures to explore Rupiah messages and themes through light and engaging discussions. d. Rupiah entertainment and education stage, showcasing Indonesia’s cultural diversity, such as traditional dances depicted on Rupiah banknotes along with Rupiah education. 	Serves as a public education initiative on Rupiah and implementation of the <i>Cinta, Bangga, Paham</i> (CBP) Rupiah program, with the objectives to: (1) strengthen public understanding of the Rupiah’s role in the nation’s historical journey; (2) foster optimism and national spirit; and (3) strengthen the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia through the Rupiah.
3.	Centralization of Money Distribution	<p>Bank Indonesia conducts centralized distribution of the Rupiah currency in all regions of the Republic of Indonesia through the implementation of Front Office (FO), Middle Office (MO), business processes which are achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Improving the national money distribution network. b. Implementation of the FO function in all Bank Indonesia Representative Offices to provide cash and money processing services. c. Strengthening the PUR Command Center in carrying out the MO function as the line of command for ensuring adequate national cash. d. Determination of eight Bank Indonesia Representative Offices as Regional Cash Depots (DKW) which carry out FO and BO functions. e. Establishment of the South Sulawesi Main Cash Depot (DKU) which carries out BO functions to distribute and store money. 	Bank Indonesia centralized money distribution in order to provide Rupiah currency that is fit-forcirculation in sufficient quantities and in appropriate denominations in a timely manner as legal tender throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. Implementation of distribution centralization is done by prioritizing efficiency, giving consideration to the available routes and modes of transportation in addition to adopting sound inventory management practices to optimize cash storage capacity.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
4.	Digitalization of Equipment and Infrastructure	The digitalization and automation of equipment and cash infrastructure at all Bank Indonesia Representative Offices takes into account the needs and conditions of money processing in line with the implementation of the FOMOBO business process in centralizing money distribution. Digitalization and automation are achieved through the use of an automated banknote feeding system (ABFS); automated banknote packaging system (ABPS); implementation of a warehouse management system (WMS) with a racking system; and serial bank note readers. In addition, strengthening the decision support system and executive information system has been carried out to underpin monitoring; early warning; and taking a more complete, accurate, current and complete PUR policy strategy.	Cash infrastructure digitalization is aimed at supporting the implementation of increasingly modern, integrated, efficient and safe money circulation and processing by having less human intervention.
5.	Coordination of Planning, Printing and Destruction of Rupiah Currency Policies with the Government	In carrying out its duties related to PUR, Bank Indonesia always coordinates with the Government in implementing the activities of planning, printing and destroying Rupiah currency as mandated in Law No. 7 of 2011 concerning the Rupiah Currency.	Coordination related to planning, printing and destruction of Rupiah banknotes is carried out by Bank Indonesia together with the Government to ensure the availability of Rupiah banknotes fit-for-circulation in sufficient quantities and appropriate denominations in society.
6.	Strengthening Coordination with Industry through the Rupiah Currency Management Industry Forum (FORINPUR)	In an effort to organize the PUR industry, Bank Indonesia has adopted a collaborative approach with industry to form the PUR Industry Forum (FORINPUR) as a means for the communication and coordination of PUR policies between stakeholders and industry whose members are Bank Indonesia, Banks, Rupiah Money Processing Service Providers (PJPUR) and other related parties. FORINPUR is a forum for communicating Bank Indonesia's policies to regulate the PUR industry, as well as obtain feedback from the industry regarding various strategic issues that can influence the effectiveness and efficiency of PUR policies.	Routine and scheduled implementation of FORINPUR can encourage the implementation of BPPUR 2024–2030 through support from the PUR industry, as well as create a forum for dialogue between BI and Industry to encourage optimization and improvements in cash services.
7.	Improving Distribution Strategy and Cash Services	Bank Indonesia continues to evaluate the selection of routes and modes of transportation for the distribution of money throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. At the same time, evaluations are also carried out on cash service activities which include synergies with other parties (e.g., mobile cash and plans for developing partner cash centers and service partners) by giving consideration to effectiveness and efficiency. As a strategic move in the Rupiah distribution policy, Bank Indonesia established cooperation with national transportation providers, namely PT KAI, PELNI and ASDP, via the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. It is	Improving distribution strategies and cash services is closely related to efforts to achieve PUR's vision, namely ensuring the availability of high quality and trusted Rupiah banknotes in maintaining the stability of the payment system for the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		hoped that cooperation at the national level can increase the effectiveness and optimization of Rupiah distribution activities throughout Indonesia.	
8.	Developing Damaged/ Defective Rupiah Currency Exchange Services via the online PINTAR Application	Bank Indonesia provides first-rate services to the general public through online ordering services for exchanging damaged/defective Rupiah using the PINTAR application which is not only intended for people who will exchange their banknotes at Bank Indonesia offices but also for people who will exchange them through mobile cash services.	Bank Indonesia provides an online order service to the public to exchange damaged/defective Rupiah banknotes, so that people can order cash services prior to coming to a Bank Indonesia office or mobile cash service location to minimize the potential for crowds and provide certainty to the public in obtaining the cash services they need.
9.	Preventing and Eradicating Counterfeit Rupiah Currency	In addition to continuous coordination with all elements of the Coordinating Agency for the Eradication of Counterfeit Rupiah, Bank Indonesia has taken various preventive and pre-emptive measures to prevent counterfeiting of Rupiah. Preventive measures are taken by strengthening the security features of money to produce Rupiah banknotes that are difficult to counterfeit but still easy for the public to recognize and identify their authenticity. Meanwhile, pre-emptive measures are taken by Bank Indonesia in collaboration with various parties through public education related to the 'Love, Pride, and Understanding the Rupiah' concept. In addition, Bank Indonesia provides support for laboratory examination of Rupiah banknotes whose authenticity is in doubt in relation to the disclosure of cases by law enforcement officers. In particular, Bank Indonesia provides expert testimony in investigations and trials of criminal cases of counterfeiting Rupiah banknotes, whilst also exchanging data/information on the discovery of counterfeit Rupiah banknotes to law enforcement officers.	Bank Indonesia is implementing various policies to prevent and eradicate the circulation of counterfeit Rupiah banknotes so that Rupiah currency is increasingly trusted as a legal means of payment throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
10.	Environment-Friendly Rupiah Money Management (PUR)	PUR activities that pay attention to environmental sustainability, including all business processes in PUR activities (e.g. more environmentally-friendly, paper money processing waste management).	From a global and national perspective, there are various low-carbon development and environmental impact awareness initiatives, including: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030; the Paris Agreement; the G20 Bali Declaration; and the National Greenhouse Gas Action Plan (RAN-GRK). From Bank Indonesia's side, a green Bank Indonesia framework is being developed which includes policy and institutional pillars, one being PUR.



V. Financial Market Development Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	Issuance of Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Regulations as the Implementation of the P2SK Law Mandate	Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 9 of 2025 concerning Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market (PUVA) Supporting Institutions and Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Supporting Professions (PADG LPPP).	This PADG regulates Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Supporting Institutions and Supporting Professions. The scope of regulation covers the duties, obligations, and registration of PUVA Supporting Institutions and PUVA Supporting Professions that provide services in money market and foreign exchange market activities.
		Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 13 of 2025 concerning Transaction Facility Providers (PADG Transaction Facility Providers).	This PADG regulates Transaction Facility Providers. The scope of regulation includes the functions and obligations of transaction facility providers, ETP providers, inter-market ETP providers, brokerage firms, systematic internalisers, licensing, application of prudential principles, risk management and governance, data and information, supervision, and sanctions.
		Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 16 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Board of Governors Regulation Number 13 of 2024 on Money Market Transactions (PADG Amendment to PADG Money Market Transactions).	This PADG regulates amendments to PADG Number 13 of 2024 on Money Market Transactions. The scope of regulation relates to the implementation of money market transaction matchmaking to support price discovery in money market transactions, including the mechanism for money market transaction matchmaking, money market transaction matchmaking operators, publication of matchmaking results, and transaction standardization.
		Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 26 of 2025 concerning Financial Derivatives with Underlying Assets in the Form of Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Products (PADG PUVA Derivatives).	This PADG regulates financial derivatives with underlying assets in the form of money market and foreign exchange market products. The scope of regulation includes: PUVA derivative products; reference prices (pricing); PUVA derivative players; financial market infrastructure used in PUVA derivative transactions; PUVA derivative transactions, licensing, data and information; application of prudential principles; risk management and governance; consumer protection; implementation of anti-money laundering measures; prevention of terrorism financing; prevention of financing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; supervision; procedures for imposing sanctions; exit policy; and coordination.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 2 of 2025 concerning the Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates Using Rupiah and Dirham through Banks (PADG Rupiah–Dirham Bilateral Transactions). Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 5 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Board of Governors Regulation Number 23/12/PADG/2021 on the Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and Malaysia Using Rupiah and Ringgit through Banks (PADG Amendment to Rupiah–Ringgit Bilateral Transactions). 	These PADGs regulate the settlement of bilateral transactions between Indonesia and partner countries. The regulations cover the appointment of Appointed Cross Currency Dealer (ACCD) banks and transactions in partner country currencies against the Rupiah, along with their settlement. The scope of regulation includes the appointment of ACCD banks, account opening and settlement mechanisms, price quotations, thresholds, and underlying transactions.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 6 of 2025 concerning Amendments to Board of Governors Regulation Number 22/34/PADG/2020 on the Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and Thailand Using Rupiah and Baht through Banks (PADG Amendment to Rupiah–Baht Bilateral Transactions). Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 17 of 2025 concerning the Settlement of Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and China Using Rupiah and Renminbi through Banks (PADG Rupiah–Renminbi Bilateral Transactions). 	
2.	Strengthening PUVA Primary Dealer	<p>Enhancing the Role of PUVA Primary Dealer as Liquidity Provider and Market Maker.</p> <hr/> <p>Enhancing Dealer Capacity through Competency Standardization and Strengthening Code of Ethics Implementation.</p> <p>Strengthening PUVA Primary Dealer Capabilities through Activation of DNDF Facilities in Foreign Exchange Market Deepening.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the role of PUVA Primary Dealer as liquidity provider and market maker is directed at increasing the depth and efficiency of the money market and foreign exchange market, while reinforcing a credible price discovery process. Policy implementation is carried out through expanding the obligations of PUVA Primary Dealer to actively transact in the money market and foreign exchange market in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulations, including the obligation to continuously provide two-way price quotations. This market-making mechanism ensures that prices formed are objective, transparent, and reflective of actual market conditions, while supporting the effectiveness of market-based monetary policy transmission (OM (Monetary Operation) Pro-Market). <hr/> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competency standardization and strengthening the integrity of market participants are aimed at ensuring that increased transaction activity is accompanied by adequate human resource quality and governance. Bank Indonesia, together with stakeholders, has completed the formulation of the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) in the Treasury Sector, which serve as the main reference for training and certification of PUVA participants. Strengthening the code of ethics is implemented through more targeted and periodic dissemination, as well as updating the substance of the code of ethics in line with global best practices, in order to mitigate misconduct risks and safeguard the credibility of the financial market. Activation of DNDF facilities is directed at deepening the domestic foreign exchange market. Bank Indonesia encourages PUVA Primary Dealer to be more active in conducting DNDF transactions as part of their role as market makers in the foreign exchange market. This increased activity is expected to support the availability of liquidity in the foreign exchange market, strengthen



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
			Rupiah stability, and enhance the effectiveness of exchange rate stabilization policies through transparent and measurable market mechanisms.
3.	Expansion of Underlying Repo OM BI	Expansion of underlying repo in Bank Indonesia monetary operations involves the inclusion of other high-quality securities issued by corporations in the form of public financial service institutions with special assignments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PUVA development is carried out through the development of money market products, one of which is repo, integrated with the OM Pro-Market strategy. • Development is implemented through the initiative to expand underlying repo in Bank Indonesia monetary operations with other high quality securities in the form of corporate bonds and corporate sukuk. • This initiative is supported by the application of haircuts that facilitate the provision of reference prices. • The initiative is expected to make corporate bonds and corporate sukuk more liquid, thereby supporting PUVA deepening and economic financing.
4.	Issuance of BI-FRN and Development of OIS	Issuance of BI-FRN and facilitation of OIS matchmaking are aimed at forming an interest rate structure based on transactions in the money market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BI-FRN (Bank Indonesia Floating Rate Note) is a Rupiah-denominated security issued by Bank Indonesia as a short-term debt recognition instrument with a floating interest rate that refers to the money market interest rate. • The existence of BI-FRN provides a floating interest rate instrument based on INDONIA that can be utilized by market participants in managing interest rate exposure and supporting the development of interest rate derivative transactions, including Overnight Index Swap (OIS). • OIS transactions formed in the market provide price discovery that reflects forward-looking interest rate expectations, thereby supporting the formation of a money market interest rate structure. • Bank Indonesia facilitates OIS matchmaking, namely the process of matching bid and ask OIS submitted by market participants to OIS Matchmaking Operators in accordance with the provisions and methodology established by Bank Indonesia. • In its implementation, the role of brokerage firms as transaction facilities is strengthened to support the smooth process of OIS matchmaking, enhance price transparency, and deepen money market liquidity.
5.	Strengthening Transaction Facility Providers	Expansion of transaction facility providers.	The granting of an operational license to the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) as an Inter-market ETP Provider on 28th November 2025, to facilitate repo transactions in PUVA using the Alternative Market Organizing System (SPPA).
6.	Strengthening PUVA CCP Operations	Encompassed enhancements in operations, risk management, and institutional capacity.	Strengthening PUVA Central Counterparty (CCP) operations throughout 2025 was carried out through the enhancement of clearing features across various tenors, refinement of the rule book, and issuance of PUVA accounting guidelines by APUVINDO.

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		Addition of Tri-Party Agent Repo Services.	<p>The capability of PUVA CCP was strengthened through the addition of Tri-Party Agent Repo (TPA Repo) services, which commenced operations on 29 September 2025.</p> <p>The expansion of CCP's role as the organizer of TPA Repo enabled the transfer of collateral management, administration, settlement, and reporting functions of repo transactions to TPA Repo, thereby reducing operational risk and promoting repo transactions that are more efficient, transparent, and standardized.</p>
7.	Development of Data Infrastructure	Bank Indonesia participated as an observer in the Regulatory Oversight Committee (ROC), an International Governance Body (IGB) established to oversee the Global Legal Entity Identifier System (GLEIS).	Participation in ROC provides Bank Indonesia with access to global cooperation and best practices, thereby strengthening internal capacity and regulatory alignment in relation to the implementation of the Global Legal Entity Identifier.
8.	Development of PUVA Derivatives Following the Transfer of Authority from BAPPEBTI to Bank Indonesia	Strengthening cooperation and coordination in relation to financial and commodity derivative.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The drafting of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement (CA) between Bank Indonesia and BAPPEBTI was undertaken to support the transfer of PUVA derivatives regulatory and supervisory responsibilities and ensure the continuity of activities in the PUVA derivatives market, while enhancing cross-authority synergy in carrying out the transfer of responsibilities. The MoU and CA between Bank Indonesia and BAPPEBTI concerning the transfer of PUVA derivatives regulatory and supervisory responsibilities from BAPPEBTI to Bank Indonesia have been effective for one year, since 10th January 2025. Strengthened cooperation and coordination among Bank Indonesia, OJK, and BAPPEBTI were directed at the implementation of each authority's duties and responsibilities in relation to financial and commodity derivatives.
		Roadmap for PUVA Derivatives Development Aligned with BPPU 2030.	The PUVA derivatives development roadmap constitutes a strategic plan to build the PUVA derivatives market in line with BPPU 2030, thereby supporting the implementation of Bank Indonesia's mandate in PUVA.
		Strengthening PUVA Derivatives Data and Information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection of PUVA derivatives participants is required as a strategic step for updating and verifying data to support evaluation, structural and risk analysis, as well as the formulation and implementation of PUVA derivatives policies. Development of Bank Indonesia's integrated licensing system was undertaken to support licensing processes in accordance with the implementation of PADG on PUVA derivatives. Policy development for PUVA derivatives reporting systems was carried out to provide accurate, comprehensive, and integrated data as the basis for data-driven supervision, as well as for the evaluation and refinement of PUVA derivatives policies.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
9.	Strengthening APUVINDO's Role as a Self-Regulatory Organization (SRO) for PUVA	Strengthening the institutional capacity and strategic role of APUVINDO is aimed at improving the quality of PUVA participants and enhancing industry representation at both the domestic and global levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening the role of APUVINDO as a PUVA SRO is directed at bridging Bank Indonesia's policy framework with consistent and sustainable implementation at the market participant level. APUVINDO functions as a forum for PUVA participants' aspirations as well as a strategic partner of Bank Indonesia in ensuring that market deepening proceeds credibly and in line with the vision of BPPU 2030. Policy implementation is carried out through strengthening APUVINDO's governance and organizational structure, gradually expanding membership, and reinforcing the association's role in developing participant competencies through the formulation of the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) and the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI) in PUVA Treasury, as well as the application and updating of the Market Code of Conduct in line with global standards. At the global level, APUVINDO strengthens the representation of industry participants (Local Foreign Exchange Market Committee) in Indonesia through active participation and membership in the Global Foreign Exchange Committee (GFXC). APUVINDO has also been listed in the Global Public Register for its role in maintaining the Statement of Commitment to the market code of conduct for PUVA participants.
10.	Implementation of Cross-Authority Coordination Activities to Support Economic Financing from the Financial Market	<p>In 2025, cross-authority coordination to support economic financing continues to be implemented.</p> <p>Bank Indonesia, together with the Ministry of Finance, OJK, and LPS, has carried out a series of Advanced Indonesian Financial Literacy (LIKE IT) activities in various cities to improve financial literacy and expand the retail investor base.</p> <p>In addition, cross-authority coordination has also been undertaken through other work programs, including joint workshops between Bank Indonesia and OJK related to repo, as well as various coordination meetings discussing cross-cutting issues in the financial market.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursuant to Article 11 of the P2SK Law, in developing the financial sector, Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance, the Financial Services Authority (OJK), and the Indonesian Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) coordinate and may involve other ministries/ agencies. Bank Indonesia continues to strengthen synergy with the Ministry of Finance, OJK, and LPS to encourage economic financing from the financial market. Bank Indonesia also continues to enhance synergy with other authorities, ministries, and institutions in the development of the financial market.

VI. Sharia Economic and Financial Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy (KLM)	Policy strengthening was undertaken through the issuance of applicable KLM regulations, including for Sharia Commercial Banks (BUS) and Sharia Business Units (UUS), in the form of a relaxation of liquidity-based macroprudential policy with a maximum incentive of 4.0% of Third-Party Funds (TPF).	An accommodative macroprudential policy stance continued to be pursued to encourage sharia banking financing to priority sectors supporting economic growth and job creation, including MSMEs and the green economy, while remaining consistent with the prudential principle.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 4 of 2024 concerning the Amendment to PADG Number 11 of 2023, effective from 1st June 2024, which covered adjustments to the scope of specified sectors, eligibility criteria, the magnitude of the KLM incentive, and applicable thresholds. b. Second Amendment to the KLM PADG, effective from 1st January 2025, which covered adjustments to the scope of specified sectors, the coverage of environmentally sustainable credit/ financing, as well as refinements to KLM criteria, thresholds, and tiering. <p>Subsequently, further strengthening of the prevailing KLM framework was implemented, including for BUS and UUS, through an enhanced relaxation of liquidity based macroprudential policy with a maximum incentive of 5.5% of TPF, consisting of a maximum of 5.0% for incentives related to the disbursement of financing to specified sector groups, and a maximum of 0.5% linked to movements in financing yields that are consistent with Bank Indonesia's policy direction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) Number 9 of 2025 on the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy, effective from 1st December 2025, which regulates a performance-based and forward-looking macroprudential liquidity incentive scheme. b. Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 27 of 2025 on the Implementing Regulation of the Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy, effective from 1st December 2025, which sets out the implementing provisions governing operational mechanisms and technical aspects of the provision of macroprudential liquidity incentives, including, details on the scope of specified sectors, the magnitude of KLM incentives, and the reporting period for KLM to the banking industry. 	
2.	Short-Term Liquidity Assistance Based on Sharia Principles for Sharia Commercial Banks	The regulatory framework for short-term Liquidity Assistance Based on Sharia Principles for Sharia Commercial Banks (PLJPS) was enhanced through the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation (PBI) Number 8 of 2025 concerning the Amendment to PBI Number 5 of 2023 on Short-Term Liquidity Assistance Based on Sharia Principles for Sharia Commercial Banks.	Following the enactment of the P2SK Law, which amended several statutory provisions in the financial sector, including those related to strengthening the handling of bank liquidity problems through PLJPS arrangements, Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 5 of 2023 on Short-Term Liquidity Assistance Based on Sharia Principles for Sharia Commercial Banks (PLJPS) was issued. This was followed by the issuance of implementing regulations governing operational



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		The refinement of PLJPS provisions included, the addition of other high-quality Sharia securities as eligible collateral for PLJPS.	<p>mechanisms and technical aspects of PLJPS provision through Board of Governors Regulation (PADG) Number 1 of 2024 on the Implementing Regulation of Short-Term Liquidity Assistance Based on Sharia Principles for Sharia Commercial Banks (PLJPS).</p> <p>In line with the Pro Market Monetary Operations (OM Pro-Market) policy direction, which expands the range of high-quality Sharia securities eligible for use in monetary operations transactions, Bank Indonesia amended the provisions governing PLJPS collateral by adding high-quality Sharia securities as eligible collateral for PLJPS. This amendment was formalized through the issuance of Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 8 of 2025 concerning the Amendment to Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 5 of 2023 on Short-Term Liquidity Assistance Based on Sharia Principles for Sharia Commercial Banks.</p>
3.	Sharia Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market (PUVA)	<p>Support for deepening the Sharia Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market (PUVA) was pursued through the development of supporting market professions, the expansion of Rupiah Monetary Operations (OM Rupiah) instruments, and the issuance of regulatory provisions.</p> <p>a. Development of a new supporting profession in the Sharia money market, namely the Sharia Money Market Expert (ASPU), which was incorporated into the review of the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards (SKKNI) for the PUVA Treasury field. The ASPU profession is regulated under PADG Number 25 of 2025 on Sharia Money Market Experts, which governs duties and obligations, registration, provision of ASPU services, prohibitions, submission of data and/or information, supervision, and procedures for the imposition of sanctions.</p> <p>b. Implementation of the expansion of SUKBI investors, in line with the OM pro-market policy direction. Following a series of assessments, development initiatives, and regulatory refinements, SUKBI has been tradable by non-bank investors in the secondary market since 20th October 2025, as stipulated under Board of Governors Member Regulation Number 20 of 2025 on Rupiah Monetary Operations.</p>	<p>In line with the enactment of the Financial Sector Development and Strengthening Law (P2SK Law), which affirms Bank Indonesia's authority in the regulation, development, and supervision of the money market and foreign exchange market, as subsequently articulated in the 2030 Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Deepening Blueprint (BPPU 2030), these policies reflect Bank Indonesia's efforts to realize a modern and advanced PUVA. Such development is expected to contribute to the deepening of financial markets and, in turn, support monetary policy effectiveness, financial system stability, and synergy in national economic financing.</p> <p>The strengthening of Bank Indonesia's authority in the regulation, development, and supervision of the money market and foreign exchange market also encompasses activities conducted based on Sharia principles.</p> <p>To build Sharia-compliant money and foreign exchange markets, active, professional, and competent market participants are required. This support includes the presence of supporting professions, one of which is the ASPU, which plays a critical role in ensuring Sharia compliance and supporting the development of instruments and activities in the Sharia Money Market. To facilitate ASPU development, regulatory provisions governing duties, obligations, registration, reporting, supervision, and sanctions for ASPU have been established through the ASPU PADG.</p> <p>In addition, Bank Indonesia has developed Rupiah Monetary Operations instruments through the expansion of the types of securities eligible for use in Rupiah Monetary Operations transactions. This expansion has been undertaken in line with market based (pro-market) mechanisms to support money market deepening.</p> <p>Through the issuance of PADG Number 20 of 2025 on Rupiah Monetary Operations, Bank Indonesia has expanded the eligibility of SUKBI ownership to bank and non-bank investors, including non-residents, in order to enhance instrument attractiveness and encourage foreign capital inflows.</p>

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
4.	Policy Coordination in the Development and Strengthening of an Integrated and Competitive Halal Value Chain Ecosystem	<p>Policy coordination in development and strengthening was conducted through the empowerment of Sharia-based businesses, development of the halal value chain, and enhancement of infrastructure and digitalization, in collaboration with relevant ministries/institutions, associations, and other strategic partners, through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building and business model development for community-based Sharia business actors, including MSMEs (including the IKRA platform), Islamic boarding schools (<i>pesantren</i>) (including <i>Hebitren</i>), women's communities, and rural communities; Strengthening of the Halal Product Assurance (JPH) ecosystem through facilitation of accelerated halal certification for MSME products and slaughterhouses (RPH), development of halal centers and halal raw material shops (<i>tobaku halal</i>), and halal certification training; Development of the Halal Traceability application, an information system designed to track product materials and processes from upstream stages to consumers (from farm to table); Development of modest fashion through strengthened synergy with the Government and associations in organizing the Indonesia International Modest Fashion Festival, encompassing fashion shows, trade shows, exhibitions, and business matching; and development of a Sustainable Muslim Friendly and Attractive Tourism (SMART MFT) Hub ecosystem model and empowerment of Muslim-Friendly Tourism (PRM) Tourism Awareness Groups (<i>Pokdarwis</i>). 	<p>The strengthening of the halal product ecosystem is aimed at promoting the development of an inclusive and green national Sharia economy. The policy is directed toward increasing the contribution of halal products to the national economy, thereby supporting Bank Indonesia's main policy objectives through Indonesia's achievement as a global halal industry hub. The development of business models in the agricultural sector, within a community-based spatial ecosystem framework that includes Islamic boarding schools, has been undertaken to encourage increased food production, thereby supporting inflation control efforts.</p>
5.	Policy Coordination in the Development and Strengthening of Optimal Sharia Financing	<p>Support the development and strengthening of the Sharia financing system in collaboration with relevant ministries/institutions, including through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of a pilot phase for the Sharia Restricted Investment Account (SRIA) in collaboration with relevant authorities and institutions. Strengthening of the Sharia Financing and Trade Access Facilitation Program for MSMEs and Sharia business actors through the Sharia Financing Month (BPS). Strengthening of institutional capacity and cooperation with ministries/ agencies and business incubators. 	<p>The Financial Sector Development and Strengthening Law (P2SK Law) provides opportunities for Sharia banking to highlight the unique risk-sharing characteristics of Sharia-compliant financial products in order to enhance the contribution of the Sharia financial sector to inclusive, sustainable, and equitable economic growth. As a follow-up to the P2SK Law, SRIA serves as an investment product through which Sharia banks mobilize funds from investment account holders and channel them to finance specific projects under a profit-sharing scheme.</p> <p>The Sharia Financing Month serves as a collaborative platform among ministries/institutions and the Sharia financial services industry to strengthen Sharia finance through the organization of various activities under the Festival Ekonomi Syariah (FESyar) and the Indonesia Sharia Economic Festival (ISEF), while also supporting the National Financial Inclusion Month.</p>



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
6.	Policy Coordination in Strengthening Literacy, Inclusion, and the Halal Lifestyle	<p>Strengthening of literacy, inclusion, and the halal lifestyle was carried out in collaboration with ministries/institutions, associations, and other strategic partners through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Launch of the national initiative “<i>Gerakan Literasi dan Inklusi Ekonomi dan Keuangan Syariah Menuju Indonesia Emas (LENTERA Emas)</i>”, as a follow-up to the implementation of the National Strategy for Sharia Economic and Financial Literacy and Inclusion (SNLIEKSI). <p>This movement targets three priority segments, namely youth, business actors, and women, and is anchored on three main strategies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> enhancing public literacy and preferences for Sharia economic and financial products; expanding public access to Sharia financial products and services; and strengthening national pentahelix synergies to accelerate inclusive and sustainable growth of the Sharia economy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Organization of a series of Sharia Economy Festival (FESyar) activities across three regions (Sumatra, Eastern Indonesia, and Java), with the Indonesia Sharia Economic Festival (ISEF) 2025 as the culmination. Organization of the 2025 National Sharia Economics Olympiad (OESN) for senior high school students and equivalent levels, aimed at enhancing Sharia economic literacy among the younger generation. <p>Implementation of capacity-building initiatives for educator human resources, through ten Training of Trainers (ToT) programs targeting preachers (da’i/da’iyah), student leaders, content creators, teachers, and journalists across various regions in Indonesia.</p>	<p>Indonesia possesses significant potential to become a global center for the Sharia economy and finance (EKSyar), supported by the world’s largest Muslim population and national policy directions articulated in the 2025–2045 National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN) and the 2025–2029 National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN). However, Sharia economic and financial literacy remains at 42.84% and inclusion at 11.26%, indicating a gap between knowledge and the utilization of halal products and Sharia financial services.</p> <p>Accordingly, strengthening literacy, inclusion, and the halal lifestyle is essential to support the development of an inclusive and sustainable national Sharia economy. Policies have therefore been directed toward:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing public literacy, preferences, and awareness of the Sharia economy and halal lifestyle through structured education, competitions, festivals, and national campaigns targeting priority segments. Expanding inclusion and utilization of Sharia economic products and services through synergies among literacy programs, capacity building, and ecosystem strengthening. Realizing a collaborative and sustainable national Sharia economy movement as an instrument to accelerate inclusive Sharia economic growth in support of the Golden Indonesia 2045 Vision.
7.	Policy Coordination in the Development and Strengthening of Sharia Social Finance	<p>Support the development and strengthening of Sharia social finance through the development of productive waqf assets and the digitalization of the waqf sector, in collaboration with relevant ministries/ institutions, including through the following programs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening human resource capacity through certification programs for <i>nazhir/amil</i> as managers of ZISWAF; Pilot implementation of the Technical Notes on Waqf Core Principles (TN WCP) and the Technical Notes on Zakat Core Principles (TN ZCP); 	<p>The integration of Sharia commercial and social sectors has been pursued to enhance Sharia financing, financial inclusion, and socio-economic welfare through the development of productive waqf assets under a blended finance framework in Indonesia, including digitalization to accelerate the achievement of these objectives. In addition, the P2SK Law mandates the accelerated implementation of Sharia banks as <i>nazhir</i>. The revision of the Waqf Law is intended to strengthen the role of the Indonesian Waqf Board (BWI) in advancing and developing national waqf, with a focus on operational effectiveness, empowerment, and strategic advocacy.</p>

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		<p>c. Development of business models to enhance financial access for subsistence groups and micro-entrepreneurs based on Sharia social funds (<i>Mustahik Naik Kelas/MUKLAS</i>);</p> <p>d. Waqf auction initiatives;</p> <p>e. Strengthening of ZISWAF data infrastructure through support for the establishment of the Integrated ZISWAF Information Center (PINTER ZAWAIS) and optimization of the Satu Wakaf Indonesia application; and</p> <p>f. Facilitation of the revision of Law Number 41 of 2004 on Waqf.</p>	

VII. International Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	International Financial Safety Net (JPKI) Cooperation	Renewal of the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA) between Bank Indonesia and the People's Bank of China (PBOC).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BI and PBOC agreed to renew the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA) for a five-year term. The agreement was signed by both Governors and became effective on 31st January 2025. • The BCSA cooperation facilitates the exchange of local currencies of up to CNY 400 billion (equivalent to USD 55 billion) against the corresponding value in Rupiah. • Both central banks are committed to further promoting bilateral trade and direct investment in local currencies, as well as working in synergy to maintain financial market stability.
		Renewal of the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA) between Bank Indonesia and the Reserve Bank of Australia (RBA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BI and RBA agreed to renew the Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA). The agreement was signed on 4th March 2025 for a five-year period. • The BCSA cooperation facilitates the exchange of local currencies of up to AUD 10 billion (equivalent to USD 6.2 billion) against the corresponding value in Rupiah. • The renewal of the agreement reaffirms the commitment of Bank Indonesia and the RBA to further promote bilateral trade and investment in support of economic development in Indonesia and Australia, while contributing to the financial stability of both countries.
2.	Initiation of Local Currency Transaction (LCT) Cooperation	Strengthening LCT Cooperation with BNM and BOT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bank Indonesia, Bank Negara Malaysia (BNM), and the Bank of Thailand (BOT) strengthened the implementation of local currency usage in bilateral transactions between Indonesia–Malaysia and Indonesia–Thailand, effective from 27th March 2025. • This implementation represents an intensification of Local Currency Transaction (LCT) cooperation through the expansion of transaction coverage in local currencies to encompass all types of transactions, namely current account transactions, capital transactions, and financial transactions, and is carried out in synergy with cross-border payment system initiatives.
		Strengthening LCT Cooperation with China.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 25 May 2025, Bank Indonesia strengthened LCT cooperation with China through the signing of an enhanced Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). The agreement expanded the scope of LCT cooperation to include current account transactions, capital transactions, and financial transactions. LCT between Indonesia and China was officially implemented on 8 September 2025. • Bank Indonesia and the People's Bank of China (PBOC) conducted a joint high-level LCT and cross-border QRIS campaign between Indonesia and China in Beijing on 11th September 2025.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		Strengthening LCT Cooperation with Japan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These activities reflect the strategic collaboration between BI-PBOC in promoting wider use of local currencies, accelerating cross-border QR implementation, and strengthening bilateral relations. On 15th December 2025, Bank Indonesia renewed and strengthened LCT cooperation with Japan through the signing of an enhanced Memorandum of Commitment (MoC). The agreement expanded the scope of LCT cooperation from previously covering current account transactions and direct investment to include all types of bilateral transactions. Bank Indonesia and Japanese authorities, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), the Payments Japan Association (PJA), and Japan Quick Response (JPQR), conducted a joint high-level LCT and cross-border QR campaign on 25th August 2025, held concurrently in Jakarta and Osaka.
3.	Initiation of Payment System Cooperation	Expansion of Regional Payment Connectivity (RPC) Cooperation in the ASEAN Region.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Regional Payment Connectivity (RPC) initiative is aimed at strengthening financial integration in the Southeast Asian region. Continuing growth in participation reflects the significant potential of RPC to expand payment connectivity cooperation across ASEAN and beyond. The National Bank of Cambodia officially became an RPC member, as marked by the signing of the 4th Supplemental MoU on RPC on 1st April 2025. RPC membership has now expanded to nine ASEAN central banks, namely Bank Indonesia, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Bank Negara Malaysia, the Monetary Authority of Singapore, the Bank of Thailand, the State Bank of Vietnam, the Brunei Darussalam Central Bank, the Bank of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (BoL), and the National Bank of Cambodia.
4.	Expansion and Strengthening of Cooperation to Enhance Institutional and Central Banking Capacity	<p>Signing of Structured Bilateral Cooperation (SBC) with the State Bank of Vietnam (SBV).</p> <p>Signing of Structured Bilateral Cooperation (SBC) with Banque de France (BdF).</p> <p>Strengthening Bilateral Cooperation with the Bank of England (BoE).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank Indonesia and the SBV agreed to enhance bilateral cooperation in the area of central banking. The MoU was signed by the Governor of Bank Indonesia and the Governor of SBV and became effective on 7th March 2025 for a five-year term. The MoU strengthens strategic collaboration between the two central banks in the areas of monetary policy, macroprudential policy and financial system stability, payment and settlement systems, and digital innovation. Bank Indonesia and BdF agreed to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the area of central banking. The MoU was signed by the Governor of Bank Indonesia and the Governor of BdF and became effective on 15th May 2025 for a five-year period. The agreement reflects the shared commitment to strengthen more structured and strategic collaboration between the two central banks across key areas of central banking, including monetary policy, macroprudential policy and financial stability, as well as payment and settlement systems. BI and BdF also committed to promoting financial stability, economic strength, and sustainable growth at both the national and global levels. BI and BoE extended their bilateral cooperation under the Terms of Engagement on 8th July 2025 for a three-year period. The strategic BI-BoE relationship provides benefits for both central banks, particularly in the delivery of training and technical assistance in the field of central banking.

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
5.	Policy to Maintain Positive Perceptions of Indonesia's Economy	Policies were pursued to maintain international stakeholder confidence in the resilience of Indonesia's economy amid global uncertainty, supported by policy credibility and a strong and synergized policy mix between Bank Indonesia and the Government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support efforts to attract high-quality foreign portfolio capital inflows, BI conducted twelve post-Monthly Board of Governors' Meeting (RDG) Investor Conference Calls (ICC) in an intensive and proactive manner, in coordination with the Ministry of Finance. Indonesia successfully maintained its sovereign credit ratings at one notch above the lowest investment-grade level from Fitch (BBB, stable outlook), Moody's (Baa2, stable outlook), and S&P Global Ratings (BBB, stable outlook), as well as two notches above the lowest investment-grade level from Japan Credit Rating Agency (JCR) (BBB+, stable outlook) and Rating and Investment Information, Inc. (R&I) (BBB+, stable outlook).
6.	International Policy Coordination with Strategic Domestic and International Partners	Strengthening IRU–RIRU–GIRU Linkages (Investor Relation Unit – Regional Investor Relation Unit – Global Investor Relation Unit).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced orchestration of investment and trade promotion activities was undertaken through a more selective and re-strategized approach, alongside strengthened monitoring of follow-up actions for investment projects and trade promotions. Through the utilization of IRU–RIRU–GIRU linkages, Bank Indonesia facilitated 29 investment promotion activities showcasing 28 investment projects from 14 Regional Investor Relation Units (RIRU) Domestic Representative Offices (KPw DN), as well as 33 trade promotion activities involving approximately 150 MSMEs under the guidance or partnership of 35 Domestic Representative Offices.
		Implementation of Bilateral Cooperation Programs with the Bank of England (BoE).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BI–BoE Regional Workshop on Payment Systems for ASEAN Central Banks, held on 27–28 February 2025, discussed topics including: Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs); Digital Securities and Operational Resilience; ISO 20022; Risk Management in Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI); Future Payments; and RTGS Intraday Liquidity. The workshop featured collaboration among central bank speakers from Bank Indonesia (BI), the Bank of England (BoE), the Hong Kong Monetary Authority (HKMA), and the Bank of Thailand (BOT) (for the cross-border payment session). RTGS related discussions between BI and BoE were conducted in several sessions throughout May and June 2025, focusing on interconnection models between RTGS systems and blockchain-based financial market infrastructures. These discussions were undertaken as part of the follow-up to the implementation of the Indonesia Payment System Blueprint 2030 (BPSP 2030). BI–BoE Workshop for ASEAN Central Banks on Conjunctural Financial Stability Risks, held on 23rd July 2025, discussed: the Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB); supervision of Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs); climate risk; big data and Artificial Intelligence (AI); and crypto assets within the FSB/ G20 agenda.
		Implementation of Structured Bilateral Cooperation (SBC) Programs with the Bank of Japan (BoJ).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Level Meeting (TLM) between BI–BoJ on 24th March 2025 discussed the way forward for BI–BoJ SBC and policy dialogue, in preparation for the BI–BoJ High-Level Meeting (HLM), including the exchange of information on economic and monetary policy developments and responses to global issues. Quarterly policy dialogues were held on 24th March, 2nd July, 6th November, and 23rd December 2025, facilitating the exchange of information on economic conditions and central bank policies. BI–BoJ High-Level Meeting (HLM) on 6th November 2025 was conducted to strengthen synergy and evaluate the progress of BI–BoJ bilateral cooperation, as well as cooperation beyond with stakeholders in Japan. Discussion on Operational Risk Management and Oversight of Financial Market Infrastructure Payment Systems, held on 17th November 2025, was conducted to explore and strengthen oversight practices.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
	Implementation of Structured Bilateral Cooperation (SBC) Programs with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Harnessing Artificial Intelligence–Machine Learning (AI–ML) for Enhanced Decision-Making, Ethical Practices, and Systemic Stability, held on 29–31 January 2025, explored best practices in the practical application of AI/ML. • Discussion on Performance-Based Budgeting and Central Bank Efficiency, held on 20th March 2025, aimed to obtain best practices in financial management, with a focus on efficiency and budget optimization. • Discussion on the Natural Rate of Interest and the Non-Cyclical Rate of Unemployment, held on 23rd September 2025, was conducted to strengthen analytical methodologies. 	
	Implementation of Structured Bilateral Cooperation (SBC) Programs with Banque de France (BdF).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Green Central Banking and Green Human Resources Practices, held on 6th October 2025, aimed to enhance Bank Indonesia’s expertise in human resource management. • Discussion on Innovating Cyber Defense and Safeguarding the Financial Sector from Emerging Digital Risks through Collaborative Strategies, held on 16–17 December 2025, explored and strengthened Bank Indonesia’s capabilities in cyber risk mitigation 	
	Implementation of Structured Bilateral Cooperation (SBC) Programs with Deutsche Bundesbank.	Discussion on the Impact of Energy and Food Prices on Household and Retailer Inflation Expectations, held on 22 nd September 2025. The discussion aimed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the role of inflation expectations in post-pandemic inflation dynamics, the influence of food inflation on expectation formation, and Deutsche Bundesbank’s strategies in maintaining well-anchored inflation expectations amid energy and food price shocks and heightened global uncertainty.	
	Implementation of SBC with the Central Bank of the Republic of Türkiye (CBRT).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HLM BI-CBRT focusing on economic developments and central bank policies were held on 24th April 2025 and 28–29 September 2025. • Discussion on Issues of Guarantees, held on 24th June 2025, discussed bank guarantees as a means to promote Indonesia–Türkiye trade. • Discussion on the New Reserve Management Framework, held on 26th June 2025, addressed foreign exchange reserve management and risk management frameworks for investment instruments. • Discussion on the Hybrid Currency Circulation Model, held on 14th November 2025, discussed currency circulation management. 	
	Implementation of SBC Programs with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion of Tools for Central Banking Implementation: Liquidity and Intervention Monitoring, Forecasting, and Potential Enhancement, held on 29–30 October 2025, discussed the development of integrated analytical tools linked to market data, fiscal flows, and global dynamics to support precise liquidity and foreign exchange reserve management. • Discussion on The Challenges of External Debt Reporting and Effectiveness of Implementation of Prudential Principles on External Debt Management, held on 6–7 November 2025. The activity discussed regulatory frameworks and external debt reporting management through the alignment of best practices in Indonesia and India, resulting in practical recommendations to enhance prudential effectiveness, data quality, and external debt risk mitigation. 	

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
		Implementation of SBC Programs with Other Partner Central Banks: Bank of Korea (BoK), Bank of The Lao People's Democratic Republic (BoL), National Bank of Cambodia (NBC), State Bank of Vietnam (SBV), Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion on Foreign Exchange Exposures and Household Debt with the Bank of Korea (BoK) on 20th June 2025, focusing on the implementation of macroprudential policy, particularly in addressing risks arising from exchange rate exposure and household debt. • Technical Level Meeting (TLM) BI-BoL on 14th November 2025, discussing the way forward for BI-BoL SBC cooperation and a sharing session on hosting the SEACEN Board of Governors Meeting. • Discussion on Government Bonds and SVBI (Custodian Services, Regulatory Framework) and FX Reserve Management between BI-NBC on 23rd June 2025, focusing on foreign exchange reserve management and the promotion of investment instruments among central banks. • Discussion on Organizational Design, Management, and Human Resource Development BI-SBV on 11–12 November 2025, exploring human resource management and development practices. • Discussion on The Implementation of the Green Finance Action Plan by the Monetary Authority of Singapore in Supporting the Sustainable held on 27th March 2025, covering green institutional frameworks for managing climate-related risks and supporting the transition toward a green economy. This discussion formed part of Bank Indonesia's efforts to deepen its engagement on green finance.
		Facilitation of Study Visits and Benchmarking Requests from Non SBC Partners.	The facilitation of capacity-building activities in the form of study visits constituted one of the efforts to strengthen Bank Indonesia's institutional leadership in the region. In 2025, a number of activities were conducted with non-SBC partner central banks, including discussions on financial markets (BSP), macro stress testing dan digital innovation (Brunei Darussalam Central Bank/BDCB), currency circulation management (Bank of Uganda/BoU), and financial risks management (National Bank of Kazakhstan/NBK).

VIII. Inclusive and Green Economic and Financial Policies

No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
1.	Integrated and Competitive Inclusive Economic Ecosystem	Empowerment of inclusive enterprises, encompassing the empowerment of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and subsistence groups, was pursued to enhance competitiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusive enterprise empowerment was implemented through corporatization to strengthen business institutions, alongside capacity building for MSMEs across production, human resources, and marketing aspects, supported by intensive training and mentoring. • Inclusive enterprise empowerment included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food clusters: empowerment was carried out in an integrated manner from upstream to downstream, covering: cultivation activities; post-harvest processing; and the development of partnerships with off-takers and industry. Upstream food cluster development focused on improving productivity through the application and replication of best practices across all stages of cultivation, including: fertilization; seeding; cropping pattern management; irrigation systems; and plant pest control (HPT). These best practices were derived from studies and the implementation of pilot projects. 2. Export potential MSMEs: empowerment was undertaken through both pull strategy and push strategy. Optimization of pull strategy was pursued through curation and trade promotion; business matching; and the expansion of trading houses. Push strategy was



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
			<p>implemented through refinement of e-catalogue; capacity building; implementation of export modules; and ongoing mentoring.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Green MSMEs: MSMEs were encouraged to adopt sustainable business practices through the Green MSMEs Program. Under this program, MSMEs are expected to elaborate green business concepts by developing green processes and green outputs, with a commitment to sustainability principles and a circular economy value chain to achieve economic, social, and environmental objectives. Green MSME are classified into three stages, namely Eco Adopter, Eco Entrepreneur, and Eco Innovator. 4. MSMEs Go Digital: this program aims to enhance MSME capacity in online marketing and business digitalization through education, facilitation of optimal onboarding to various digital marketing channels tailored to business needs, and encouragement for MSME to level up through sustained strengthening of digital marketing capabilities. 5. Subsistence groups: programs were implemented to advance subsistence groups through the replication of subsistence group business models, in synergy with relevant ministries and agencies.
		Expansion of MSMEs Market Access.	Expansion of market access was pursued through supply chain integration, both at the national and global levels, including through business matching between MSMEs and large enterprises, off-takers, and international buyers. In addition, MSMEs were encouraged to onboard to various digital platforms and e-commerce channels to broaden market reach. Trade promotion efforts were also actively undertaken, both domestically and internationally.
		Infrastructure Development and Digitalization.	<p>Infrastructure support and digitalization were strengthened to help realize an integrated and competitive inclusive economic ecosystem through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of integrated MSME tools and databases; 2. Development of adaptive and sustainable business models; 3. Implementation of pilot projects as demonstration models; and 4. Preparation of replicable MSME development guidelines.
2.	Optimal Inclusive Financing and Sustainable Finance	Increasing access to financing are focused on facilitating financing support in line with the needs and capacity of MSME, in synergy with relevant policymakers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End-to-end facilitation of access to financing, encompassing digital business financial record-keeping through the Financial Information Recording Application System (SIAPIK), implementation of financing business matching, and the provision of a database of MSME with financing potential (BISAID). • To support sustainable financing, facilitation was provided to expand the utilization of the Green Calculator. The Green Calculator is a mobile-based tool designed to facilitate carbon emissions calculations and is accessible free of charge to various stakeholders.



No	Policy	Policy Description	Goals and Background
3.	Expanded Literacy and Synergy for Inclusive and Sustainable Economy and Finance	Strengthening Inclusive Economic-Financial Literacy and Sustainable Finance Literacy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of financial access and financial literacy through financial literacy programs is pursued to achieve quality financial inclusion and to support the implementation of the National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (SNKI). Bank Indonesia implemented financial education and literacy programs, through the preparation of a financial literacy core competencies framework and lesson plan guidelines, complemented by educational materials on Digital Financial Services (DFS). Expansion of financial access and literacy continues to be pursued through the development of modules, guidelines, and competencies in a targeted, massive, and structured manner. From the perspective of sustainable finance, literacy enhancement was undertaken with reference to the Green Economy and Finance Education (EKH) book entitled "Indonesia's Green Economy: Pathway Toward a Sustainable Future". The publication was prepared to deepen understanding among the financial industry, business actors, and the general public.
		Strengthening Synergy for Inclusive and Sustainable Economy and Finance.	<p>All inclusive and sustainable economic and financial programs are implemented through strong collaboration and synergy with a wide range of cross-sector stakeholders.</p> <p>These stakeholders include ministries/institutions, local governments, the financial services industry, business actors, academia, and community organizations.</p>



Glossary of Terms

Term	Meaning
3i	Integration, interoperability, and interconnection, describing the interconnectedness of financial market infrastructure.
Administered Prices	The inflation component consisting of goods and services whose prices are regulated by the Government.
Advisory	A service or role that provides professional advice, guidance, or recommendations to others.
Aggregate Demand	The total demand for final goods and services produced in an economy at a given price level.
Aggregate Demand–Aggregate Supply (AD–AS)	An economic model analyzing the relationship between aggregate demand, aggregate supply, price levels, and output in an economy.
Aggregate Supply	The total supply of final goods and services offered in an economy at a given price level.
AI as a Service (AlaaS)	A service model providing access to Artificial Intelligence (AI) services via cloud platforms without requiring large infrastructure investment.
Appointed Cross Currency Dealer (ACCD)	Banks appointed by authorities of two countries to facilitate Local Currency Settlement (LCS) by opening partner currency accounts in each jurisdiction.
Appreciation	An increase in the domestic currency's value against foreign currencies.
ASEAN-5	The five founding members of ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations): Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, and the Philippines.
Asset Tokenization	The process of creating digital representations of physical/financial assets in the form of tradable tokens.
Balinusra Region	The Bali and Nusa Tenggara region, covering Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara.
Bank Indonesia Foreign Exchange Securities (SVBI)	Foreign currency-denominated short-term debt issued by Bank Indonesia, backed by foreign currency securities owned by Bank Indonesia.
Bank Indonesia Foreign Exchange Sukuk (SUVBI)	Foreign currency-denominated sukuk issued by Bank Indonesia, backed by sharia-compliant foreign currency securities owned by Bank Indonesia.
Bank Indonesia Policy Mix (BKBI)	Dynamic integration of complementary and mutually reinforcing policies, namely monetary, macroprudential, and payment system policies, supported by auxiliary policies to ensure consistency in fulfilling Bank Indonesia's mandate and objectives.
Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities (SRBI)	Rupiah-denominated short-term debt issued by Bank Indonesia, backed by Bank Indonesia-owned securities as underlying assets.
Bankability	The ability of a project or commercial transaction requiring financing to take on risk acceptable to lenders.
Baseline Scenario	A scenario based on assumptions of ongoing or initiated projects (groundbreaking).
BI-Electronic Trading Platform (BI-ETP)	Infrastructure used as an electronic transaction facility.
BI-FAST	A real-time, 24/7 payment system service that accelerates transaction settlement to replace the Bank Indonesia National Clearing System (SKNBI).
BI-FRN (Floating Rate Notes)	Rupiah-denominated short-term debt securities with variable interest rates.
Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement (BCSA)	Bilateral financial cooperation commonly undertaken by central banks, enabling one central bank to obtain foreign currency from its partner by exchanging local currencies, with re-exchange at agreed maturity.

Term	Meaning
BI-Payment Clear	Bank Indonesia infrastructure serving as a central risk observability layer to ensure all transactions, whether via BI-FAST or industry payment system infrastructure, are processed under higher security standards.
BI-Payment Info	Bank Indonesia infrastructure providing interface services for granular data processing.
BI-Real Time Gross Settlement (BI-RTGS)	Infrastructure for electronic fund transfers settled immediately by individual transaction.
BI-Scripless Securities Settlement System (BI-SSSS)	Infrastructure for electronic administration and settlement of securities transactions.
Blockchain	An immutable record of token ownership and transfers maintained in a distributed ledger.
Blueprint	As used in this report, a detailed plan stating objectives and the means to achieve them.
Book-Smart	Professional leadership characterized by high competence.
Boom/Overheating	A period when the economic cycle rises above potential capacity.
Bulk Transfer	Large-scale, transfer services.
Business Matching	Service that facilitates business meetings between economic actors.
Business Process Re-engineering	A management approach to radically redesign business processes utilizing available organizational resources.
Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR)	A measure of whether a bank has sufficient paid-up capital; measured as the ratio of capital to risk-weighted assets (RWA).
Capital Inflows	Foreign capital inflows (portfolio or direct investment) into a country.
Capital Intensive	Economic sectors requiring large capital investment and relatively less labor.
Capital Share of Income ()	The proportion of total income in the economy received by capital owners, often contrasted with the share of labor.
Cashless	Payment methods other than cash, such as electronic money, mobile banking, or internet banking.
Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)	Electronic central bank money, representing a central bank liability, denominated in the official currency, and usable as a medium of exchange, unit of account, and store of value.
Central Counterparty (CCP)	A systemic financial market infrastructure that performs clearing and novation of members' transactions.
Central Securities Depositories (CSD)	Entities facilitating settlement and safekeeping of securities, providing asset services including corporate actions and redemptions.
Centralized	Concentration of authority and decision-making power.
Circular Economy	An economic system aimed at minimizing waste and maximizing resource re-use.
Close-Out Netting	Termination of financial transactions through early termination, valuation, and offsetting of obligations under a master agreement to produce a single net payable amount.
Cloud Computing	Provision of computing services such as data storage, servers, and software via the internet.
Cobb-Douglas Production Function	An algebraic relationship between output produced using inputs of capital and labor, with parameters for productivity and the respective shares of capital and labor.
Collateral	Assets pledged by borrowers to lenders as security for loans or other financial obligations.
Competitiveness	The ability of a country, company, or product to compete in domestic and international markets, encompassing efficiency, productivity, and price competitiveness.
Compounded	Average interest calculated over longer periods (30–360 days), with interest being paid on earned interest, possibly on a daily basis



Term	Meaning
Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA)	A wide-ranging economic agreement between two or more countries covering trade in goods/services, investment, and other forms of economic transactions and cooperation.
Consumer Protection	Safeguards for consumers covering the conduct of financial service providers.
Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA)	A joint reserve agreement among member countries (e.g., BRICS) to provide emergency liquidity support for financial stability.
Core Inflation	The inflation component that tends to be stable or persistent, influenced by fundamental factors such as demand–supply interaction, external conditions (exchange rate, international commodity prices), and future inflation expectations.
Countercyclical Capital Buffer (CCyB)	Additional capital required of banks, to anticipate losses from shocks that could disrupt financial system stability.
Counterparty	The other party involved in a transaction or agreement.
Counterparty Line	Credit or risk limits set against a counterparty.
Counterparty Risk	The risk that one or more parties to a financial transaction fail to meet their obligations.
COVID-19	A strain (19) of Coronavirus (CoV), which is a large family of viruses causing illnesses ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-CoV) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-CoV).
Cross-Border Payments	Payments conducted across national borders.
Crowding-Out	A condition when government spending reduces private investment.
Crypto Assets	Intangible commodities in the form of digital assets utilizing cryptography, peer-to-peer networks, and distributed ledgers to regulate unit creation, verify transactions, and secure transactions without third-party involvement.
Curation	The process of selecting and assessing product quality.
Currency Pair	A quotation of two currencies showing the exchange rate in the foreign exchange market.
Current Account Deficit	A deficit (that is, imports exceed exports) in the Balance of Payments component that covers merchandise trade, services, primary income, and secondary income.
Cyber Threats	Criminal attempts to gain unauthorized access to computers, computing systems, or networks with intent to cause harm.
Data Capturing	Methods of collecting information and converting it into a format readable and usable by computers.
Data Dependent	As used in this report, the process of using current data and evolving conditions to determine policy changes.
Debt Instruments	Securities evidencing debt relationships, such as bonds, sukuk, or commercial paper.
Debt Switching	A mechanism implemented by Bank Indonesia and the Government to extend the tenor of maturing government debt.
Decentralized	Decision-making conducted independently by lower-level units or regions.
Demographic Dividend	Potential economic gains arising from changes in population age structure, where the working-age population proportion exceeds dependents.
Deposit	A banking product similar to savings but with a fixed withdrawal period agreed between the bank and customer.
Deposit Facility	Placement of Rupiah funds by participants in Bank Indonesia’s Standing Facilities, conducted conventionally or based on sharia principles.
Depreciation	A decline in the domestic currency’s value against foreign currencies.

Term	Meaning
Derivative	A financial instrument whose value is derived from an underlying asset.
Digital Agriculture Revolution	Transformation of the agricultural sector through digital technology adoption.
Digital Economy	An economy oriented toward advances in information and communication technology.
Digital Economy and Finance (EKD)	Bank Indonesia's initiative to enhance efficiency, convenience, and inclusiveness through integration of digital economy and finance
Digital Farming	Utilization of digital technology in agricultural cultivation.
Digital Finance	Financial services utilizing digital technology platforms such as mobile or web applications via third parties.
Digital Securities	Securities issued and/or transferred within a distributed ledger technology ecosystem.
Digital Smart Cash Management	Part of digital ecosystem services provided by banks for institutions to manage and conduct transactions in real time online.
Digitalization	The process of converting physical, printed, audio, or video formats into digital form.
Digitally Delivered Service Export (DDSE)	Export of services delivered and consumed entirely through digital channels without physical movement of people or goods.
Direct Debit	Direct debit transfer mechanism.
Dispute Settlement Mechanism	Formal mechanisms for resolving disputes under international agreements, such as arbitration or special panels.
Divergence	As used in this report, a condition when economic growth rates across countries move further apart.
Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward (DNDF)	A domestic hedging instrument in forward exchange markets wherein there is no actual purchase and sale of currencies; only the gain or loss on foreign exchange movements is paid at the settlement date.
Downstreaming (Hilirisasi)	Increasing a commodity's value-added by processing them into final products.
Dynamic Comparative Advantage	A country's evolving ability to produce certain goods more efficiently than others over time, driven by technology, resource availability, and consumer preferences.
Eco-Adopter	MSMEs adopting environmentally friendly practices, though not yet integrated into their core business model.
Eco-Entrepreneur	MSMEs embedding sustainable practices into their core business model and capturing opportunities in the "green market."
Eco-Innovator	MSMEs innovating in production, marketing, organization, and business practices to reduce environmental impact.
E-Commerce	Trade transactions using internet technology.
Economic and Financial Inclusion	Wider access to financial or goods markets, especially among under-served groups.
Economic Cycle	Fluctuations in economic activity around its long-term growth trend.
Economic Transformation	A continuous process aimed at directing the economy toward higher-productivity sectors or increasing productivity within a sector.
Electronification	Transition from cash-based payments to non-cash payments.
Emerging Economies	Countries transitioning from developing to advanced economies.
Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDEs)	Group of developing countries and emerging market economies.
Employee Value Proposition (EVP)	The package of financial and non-financial benefits offered by organizations to employees in return for their skills, abilities, and experience.



Term	Meaning
End-to-end	Policies implemented comprehensively, integrated, and inclusively.
Engine of Organizational Change	Individuals, groups, or other driving forces within an organization that trigger and facilitate transformation and innovation.
Executives Meeting of East Asia-Pacific Central Banks (EMEAP)	A cooperative organization of central banks and monetary authorities in East Asia and the Pacific.
Export	Selling goods or services abroad.
Financial Cycle	Fluctuations in financial activity around its long-term growth trend.
Financial Inclusion	Expansion of financial services for lower-income groups to include formal financial products.
Financial Stability Board (FSB)	An international body monitoring and making recommendations on the global financial system.
Financial Technology (Fintech)	Use of technology in financial systems to produce new products, services, technologies, and/or business models, potentially impacting monetary stability, financial system stability, and payment system efficiency, security, and reliability.
Financing to Value	The ratio of financing provided by banks relative to asset value for purchase of, for example, an automobile.
Fiscal Deficit	The difference between government revenue and expenditure, when expenditure exceeds revenue. In Indonesia and several other countries, it is subject to a legal limit of 3% of GDP.
Fiscal Stimulus	Government fiscal policy aimed at boosting aggregate demand, expected to influence short-term economic activity.
Flight-to-Safety	Investor behavior of reallocating funds to 'safe' assets during heightened global uncertainty and risk.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Ownership investment by companies or individuals from one country into another to manage businesses or assets directly.
Foreign Exchange	Foreign currencies (or precious metals) that are widely accepted for cross-border payments.
Forward-Looking Policy	Policy measures aimed at, for example, achieving future inflation targets, considering time lags in policy transmission.
Friend-Shoring	Investing with or sourcing from friendly countries.
Front-Loading	As used in this report, exporters' strategy of accelerating shipments to anticipate potentially adverse events, like new tariff policies.
FX Forward (Foreign Exchange Forward)	A contract to exchange two currencies in the future at a rate that is agreed today.
FX Swap (Foreign Exchange Swap)	A transaction exchanging two currencies with an agreement to reverse the transaction at a specified future date at a specified rate.
Garuda Project	An umbrella initiative exploring the design of Indonesia's Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC), later referred to as Rupiah Digital.
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)	An international agreement to reduce trade barriers among countries.
Generation Y (Millennials)	Population born between 1981 and 1996.
Generation Z	Population born between 1997 and 2012.
Geo-Economic Fragmentation	The breakdown of global economic integration into bilateral or regional blocs.
Gini Ratio	A measure of income inequality ranging from zero (perfect equality) to one (perfect inequality).
Global Foreign Exchange Committee (GFXC)	An international forum of central banks and private sector participants to promote a robust, liquid, open, and transparent foreign exchange market through strengthened codes of conduct.

Term	Meaning
Global Spillover	Transmission effects of global economic and financial shocks onto the domestic economy.
Global Value Chains (GVCs)	A global production network where stages of production are spread across countries according to each country's comparative advantage.
Government Shutdown	Suspension of government activities due to unresolved political negotiations.
Green Economy	A sustainable economy considering environmental, social, and governance aspects.
Green Economy and Finance	Economic and financial products or systems supporting environmental and climate sustainability.
Green Finance	Sustainable finance considering environmental aspects.
Hackathon	A competition organized by Bank Indonesia to solve digital economy and finance challenges through technology-based innovation.
Haircut	A reduction in the value to the lender of a loan, reflecting the risk of default.
Halal Lifestyle	A lifestyle emphasizing consumption of products and services compliant with halal principles.
Halal Value Chain (HVC)	A halal ecosystem covering upstream to downstream industries, including halal tourism, halal cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, halal food, and halal finance.
Hedging	Investor activities to reduce or eliminate sources of risk.
Hedging Instruments	Financial products such as derivatives (swaps, forwards, options) used to reduce risks from price, interest rate, or exchange rate fluctuations.
High-Quality Liquid Asset (HQLA)	Assets easily convertible to cash with minimal loss of value; important for meeting liquidity needs.
Import	Purchasing goods or services from abroad.
Imported Inflation	Inflation caused by rising prices of imported goods, often due to exchange rate depreciation.
Inclusive Economy	An economy where all individuals can contribute and earn income with fair access to resources and opportunities.
Incremental Capital-Output Ratio (ICOR)	A ratio showing the amount of capital investment required to generate one unit of additional output growth.
Indonesia Credit Card (KKI)	A domestic credit card instrument processed through the National Payment Gateway.
INDONIA	The interest rate index for unsecured overnight Rupiah lending transactions between banks in Indonesia.
Infant Industries	Newly developing industries requiring government protection (or support) to grow and compete.
Infrastructure for the Money Market	Facilities and systems supporting transactions in the money market.
Institutional Transformation	Wide-ranging transformation of an institution, encompassing organizational and work process strengthening, human resources and work culture, and digitalization.
Integration	As used in this report, consolidation of post-trade infrastructure into a single institution for transaction value chain services.
Intelligent Logistics	Logistics systems utilizing digital technology, sensors, and data analytics to optimize supply chains, transport efficiency, and goods distribution.
Interbank Sharia Fund Management Certificate Transaction (SiPA)	Interbank funding transactions under sharia principles using the wakalah bi al-istitsmar contract.
Interconnection	The ability of systems to exchange information or transact indirectly, not requiring intermediaries.



Term	Meaning
Internal Funding	Financing sourced internal to a company, such as retained earnings or owner capital injections.
International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA)	A professional association established in 1985 to promote and enhance swap and derivative trading.
Interoperability	The ability of two systems to communicate or transact directly.
Investment	Accumulation of assets with the expectation of future returns; also known as capital spending.
Investment Grade	A rating indicating the riskiness of financial instruments, particularly bonds.
Islamic Financial Market Code of Conduct (ICoC)	Professional moral guidelines governing conduct in the money and foreign exchange markets based on sharia principles.
ISO 20022	An open global messaging standard for financial information, providing consistent, rich, and structured data usable across financial transactions.
Jakarta Interbank Offered Rate (JIBOR)	The average indicative interest rate for unsecured Rupiah lending offered among contributing banks for tenors beyond overnight.
Jakarta Interbank Spot Dollar Rate (JISDOR)	A reference rate representing the USD/IDR spot exchange rate from interbank foreign exchange transactions, including transactions with offshore banks.
Java Region	Covers Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, Yogyakarta, East Java, and Banten.
Kalimantan Region	Covers West Kalimantan, Central Kalimantan, South Kalimantan, East Kalimantan, and North Kalimantan.
Know Your Customer (KYC)	A principle applied by banks to identify customers, monitor their transactions, and report suspicious activities.
Labor-Intensive	Economic sectors or activities requiring more labor relative to capital.
Leadership	The ability to lead, direct, and influence other persons or groups toward achieving common goals.
Lender of Last Resort	Bank Indonesia's role as the ultimate liquidity provider to banks facing liquidity difficulties to prevent systemic crises.
Lending Facility	Provision of Rupiah funds by Bank Indonesia to Standing Facility participants for conventional monetary operations.
Lending Requirement	Conditions that must be met by loan applicants in the credit approval process.
Liquidity	A company's ability to meet short-term obligations.
Liquidity Provider	Parties supplying liquidity in the market.
Liquidity Saving Mechanism (LSM)	A feature designed to enhance risk management and liquidity efficiency.
Loan at Risk (LAR) Ratio	A ratio measuring the proportion of total bank loans potentially at risk.
Loan-to-Value (LTV) Ratio	The ratio of a bank loan relative to asset value.
Local Currency Transaction (LCT)	Bilateral transactions between two countries conducted in local currencies, with payments settled within each country's jurisdiction.
M0	Central bank liabilities (Bank Indonesia) to commercial banks, rural banks (BPR), and the private sector (excluding the central government and foreign entities).
M1	Narrowly-defined money, consisting of currency in circulation plus demand deposits.
M2	Broadly-defined money, consisting of M1 plus quasi-money (time deposits and savings in Rupiah and foreign currency, as well as foreign currency demand deposits), and non-equity securities.

Term	Meaning
Machine Learning	A form of artificial intelligence enabling systems to learn from data and improve performance without explicit intervention.
Macro-Financial Surveillance	The process of monitoring and analyzing the linkages between macroeconomic conditions and financial system stability to detect potential risks and safeguard economic resilience.
Macroprudential	A financial regulatory approach aimed at mitigating risks to the overall financial system.
Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio (RIM)	A policy instrument used by Bank Indonesia to manage systemic risk by regulating bank intermediation activities. It measures the ratio of a bank's financing (that is, its loans and securities held) relative to its funding (including deposits and securities issued),
Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy (KLM)	Incentives provided by Bank Indonesia to banks through reductions in reserve requirements (GWM) to support specific types of credit/financing disbursements.
Macroprudential Policy Trilemma	Three objectives pursued by Bank Indonesia in macroprudential policy: optimal credit/financing, financial system stability, and inclusive and green finance.
Market Code of Conduct (MCoC)	Professional moral guidelines governing conduct in the money and foreign exchange markets.
Market Maker	Parties shaping the financial market through active roles such as trading and price quotations, thereby encouraging other market participants to transact.
Market Operator (MO)	Entities other than Bank Indonesia that operate, provide, or use systems to conduct financial transactions.
Market Surveillance	The process of supervising and analyzing financial market activities to identify and assess risks that may affect banking stability and the economy.
Market-Led Development	Market development driven by the needs and dynamics of market participants themselves.
Matchmaking	The process of connecting two parties with complementary interests or needs to cooperate, transact, or form partnerships.
Metadata	Structured reference data that helps sort and identify attributes of the information it describes.
Microprudential	Concerns policies that cover financial institutions individually, often to guard against instability.
Middle Income Trap	Characterization of a situation wherein a country has achieved middle income status but finds it very difficult to progress further.
Minimum Reserve Requirement (GWM)	Minimum funds that banks must maintain in cash or current accounts at Bank Indonesia.
Modern Office	A workplace concept designed to support collaboration, flexibility, digitalization, and employee well-being, often accommodating millennial and Gen Z needs.
Monetary Policy Trilemma	Three objectives pursued by Bank Indonesia in monetary policy: price stability, exchange rate stability, and adequacy of foreign exchange reserves.
Money Market Curve	A curve illustrating the relationship between short-term money market interest rates and their tenors/maturities.
Multicurrency	Involving more than one currency (often used in different countries).
Multilateral Netting	Settlement of transactions by calculating net positions among multiple parties to reduce transaction volume and increase efficiency.
Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)	An agreement between two countries or regions to mutually recognize standards, certifications, or qualifications.



Term	Meaning
National Open API Payment Standard (SNAP)	National Open API Payment Standard established by Bank Indonesia to foster a healthy, competitive, and innovative payment system industry; promote integration, interconnection, interoperability, and secure, reliable payment infrastructure; and improve fair, efficient market practices in payment system operations
National Strategic Projects (PSN)	Government priority projects aimed at driving economic growth, infrastructure, and real sector transformation.
National Supply Chain	The domestic supply chain.
Nationally Driven	Infrastructure development driven and directed by national interests and policies.
Nazhir (Waqf Manager)	A party receiving waqf assets from a Wakif (donor) to manage and develop them according to their intended purpose.
Net Zero Emission	A condition where the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere is balanced by the amount absorbed or removed.
New and Renewable Energy (NRE)	Environmentally friendly energy sources such as solar, wind, and geothermal.
Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs)	Institutions operating legally in the financial sector, but outside the formal banking system.
Non-Centrally Cleared Derivatives (NCCD)	Derivative transactions not cleared through a CCP.
Non-Deliverable Forward (NDF)	A forward contract used for hedging in foreign exchange markets where the underlying currency is not deliverable. At settlement, there is no physical exchange of currencies; instead, the difference between the contracted forward rate and the prevailing spot rate is settled in a freely convertible currency.
Non-Performing Loan (NPL)	A bank loan that is not being repaid.
Non-USD/IDR Reference Rate	A benchmark exchange rate representing foreign currencies other than USD against the Rupiah.
Omnidata Intelligence Platform	A centralized facility equipped with advanced analytical capabilities.
Online	Connected via computer networks, the internet, and similar platforms.
Open Unemployment Rate (TPT)	The percentage of the labor force not working but actively seeking employment relative to the total labor force.
Optimistic Scenario	A scenario including baseline projects plus new projects not yet started, with low costs and potential for rapid financing (including state budget/APBN).
Overnight	The daily interest rate for interbank transactions.
Overnight Index Swap (OIS)	A financial derivative contract to exchange interest rate payments over a specified time period, calculated using daily compounding. Typically, one party pays a floating rate, the other a fixed rate.
Palapa Ring	A broadband infrastructure connecting 57 districts/cities in Indonesia to expand equitable access.
Pandemic	A widespread disease outbreak across several continents or globally.
Payment ID	A unique identifier assigned to each payment participant.
Payment System	Systems facilitating the transfer of monetary value between parties.
Policy Mix	The simultaneous use of multiple policies.
Pot Up System	A cultivation method where seedlings are kept in pots or containers in greenhouses before transplanting.
Pre-Emptive	Policy measures taken to anticipate future risks affecting, for example, inflation targeting, macroeconomic stability, and financial system stability, taking into consideration policy time lags.

Term	Meaning
Price Discovery	The process of investigating prices and yields.
Price Disparity	Price differences across regions for the same commodity.
Pricing	A policy scheme setting fees applied in conducting transactions through systems.
Primary Dealer in the Money and Foreign Exchange Market (PUVA)	Banks or other entities approved by Bank Indonesia to perform obligations and activities in the money and foreign exchange markets.
Pro-Growth	Policies implemented to support economic growth.
Pro-Market Monetary Operation	Implementation of monetary policy integrating monetary management with development and supervision of PUVA primary dealers.
Promotion	Activities introducing products to consumers to increase sales and market reach.
Proof of Concept (PoC)	A product demonstration focused on determining whether an idea can be realized.
Pro-Stability	Policies implemented to maintain economic or financial stability.
Public Service Obligation (PSO)	Obligations imposed by the Government on companies or service providers to deliver public services at specified standards, which may not be achieved under free market conditions.
Pull Strategy	MSME development strategy creating demand (demand-pull) through promotion, product curation, and market/buyer connections.
Push Strategy	MSME development strategy strengthening supply capacity (supply-push) through training, mentoring, and access to raw materials/modernization.
QR Code	A technology feature enabling payments by scanning a code via mobile applications at merchants' outlets
QRIS Cross-Border	A collaborative initiative to build standardized settlement infrastructure for cross-border trade.
QRIS Merchant Discount Rate (MDR)	Discounted service fees charged to merchants by Payment Service Providers (PSPs) for transactions using QRIS.
QRIS TAP	A QRIS feature enabling payments without scanning (tap), facilitating faster, touchless process.
QRIS TUNTAS	QRIS Cash Withdrawal, Transfer, and Cash Deposit feature allowing users to transfer funds between QRIS users, withdraw cash, and deposit cash via ATMs, Cash Deposit Machines (CDMs), or QRIS TUNTAS agents.
Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard (QRIS)	Integration of various QR codes from different Payment System Service Providers (PJSPs), developed jointly by the payment system industry and Bank Indonesia to make QR code transactions easier, faster, and more secure.
Quotation	An offer of price for products or services.
Real Sector Transformation	Structural change from reliance on primary sectors (agriculture, mining) to higher value-added secondary (manufacturing) and tertiary (services) sectors.
Reciprocal Tariff	Taxes or trade restrictions imposed by one country in response to similar measures by another country.
Regional Payment Connectivity (RPC)	A regional payment connectivity cooperation agreement among Bank Indonesia, Bank Negara Malaysia, Bangko Sentral ng Pilipinas, Monetary Authority of Singapore, and Bank of Thailand.
Regtech	Utilization of technology to achieve regulatory compliance effectively and efficiently.
Regulatory Reform	The process of changing or improving regulatory systems to enhance quality, efficiency, and effectiveness.
Rent-Seeking	Seeking profit without contributing to societal welfare, typically by manipulating systems.



Term	Meaning
Repurchase Agreement (Repo)	Conditional sale of securities by banks with an obligation to repurchase at an agreed price and maturity.
Request for Payment	Payment made upon request.
Retail Payment	Small-value payment transactions conducted by individuals or MSMEs.
Retained Earnings	Profits retained by a company after dividends have been deducted.
Retaliation	Economic countermeasures taken by a country against another country's trade policies deemed harmful.
Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage (RSCA)	An indicator measuring a country's comparative competitiveness in specific products.
Reverse Engineering	The process of dismantling or analyzing a product to understand its workings, replicate it, or improve its design.
Rupiah Digital	The digital form of the Rupiah currency.
Safe-Haven Asset	Financial assets considered relatively safe and stable during periods of stress or uncertainty.
Sandboxing	A security technique that evaluates technology innovations in a controlled environment.
Saving-Investment Gap	The difference between domestic savings and investment in an economy.
Scarring Effect	Structural damage to the economy with long-term impacts.
Securities Ledger	The component of the Digital Rupiah ledger recording securities transactions.
Securities Settlement System (SSS)	Entities enabling securities transfer and settlement through book-entry in accordance with agreed rules, allowing securities transfers with or without payment.
Self-Regulatory Organization in Money and Foreign Exchange Markets (SRO PUVA)	A legally incorporated Indonesian institution designated by Bank Indonesia to support development of the money and foreign exchange markets.
Sharia Money Market Expert (ASPU)	Professional with competence and certification in sharia principles to perform functions related to operations and transactions in the sharia money market.
Sharia Repo	Sale of sharia-compliant securities under sharia principles with a promise to repurchase at an agreed future date.
Sharia Restricted Investment Account (SRIA)	A sharia banking investment product where customer funds are pooled and allocated specifically to finance certain projects/products under sharia principles.
Smart Nation	A national initiative led by Singapore's Ministry of Digital Development and Information (MDDI) to build a digital future where people live meaningful and fulfilling lives enabled by technology, creating opportunities for all.
Smart-Contract	A set of computer program codes defining business logic on a distributed ledger network, serving as rules or conditions for accessing the ledger.
Social Assistance	Government provision of financial or material aid to individuals, families, groups, and/or communities, delivered selectively and non-continuously to protect against social risks.
Sovereign Credit Rating	Independent assessment of a country's creditworthiness, helping investors evaluate risks associated with investing in that country.
Special Rate	Deposit interest rates offered by banks to large depositors, generally higher than standard deposit rates, reflecting strong bargaining power on the part of the depositor.
Spiritual-smart	Professional leadership characterized by noble character.
Spot	Cash transactions where fund settlement occurs within two business days after the transaction date.

Term	Meaning
Stablecoins	Cryptocurrencies designed to maintain stable value relative to specific assets or baskets of assets.
Stagnation or Recession	Periods when the economic cycle declines well below potential capacity. Technically, a recession is two successive quarters of declines in GDP.
Standing Facilities	Provision of Rupiah funds by Bank Indonesia to banks (including placement of Rupiah funds by banks at Bank Indonesia) for monetary operations conducted conventionally and under sharia principles.
Statement of Commitment	A declaration submitted by PUVA participants containing their commitment to uphold the PUVA code of ethics and to act ethically and professionally.
Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA)	A long-term portfolio strategy involving asset class allocation and periodic rebalancing.
Street-Smart	Professional leadership characterized by strong practical experience.
Stress Test	A test for resilience.
Structural Reform	Fundamental changes made to a system.
Subprime Mortgage Crisis	A financial crisis triggered by defaults on sub-prime mortgage loans in the United States, which spread to the global financial system in 2007–2008.
Subsidy	Government transfers that reduce the price of goods or services.
Sukuk	Long-term sharia-compliant securities issued by an entity to sukuk holders.
Sulampua Region	The Sulawesi, Maluku, and Papua region, covering North Sulawesi, Central Sulawesi, South Sulawesi, Southeast Sulawesi, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, Maluku, North Maluku, Papua, West Papua, Southwest Papua, Central Papua, Highland Papua, and South Papua.
Sumatra Region	Covers Aceh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau, Jambi, South Sumatra, Bengkulu, Lampung, Riau Islands, and Bangka Belitung Islands.
Sumitronomics	An economic concept emphasizing high growth, equitable distribution of development benefits, and dynamic national stability. Named after Sumitro Djokohadikusomo, an Indonesian economist, academic, and politician, mainly during the 1960s and 1970s.
Super Optimistic Scenario	A scenario including optimistic projects plus new projects not yet started, with high costs and long-term financing from domestic/foreign private sources.
Supervisory Technology (Suptech)	Use of innovative technology by supervisory authorities to support implementation of supervisory functions.
Sustainable Finance	Comprehensive support from the financial services industry for sustainable growth through alignment of economic, social, and environmental interests.
Systemic Risk	Risk that could disrupt the stability of an entire system.
Term Premium	Additional yield received by investors for holding long-term bonds compared with short-term bonds, compensating for risk.
Term Repurchase Agreement (Term Repo)	Short-term collateralized loan where securities are sold and later repurchased at a pre-agreed higher price.
Terms of Trade	An important economic indicator reflecting the ratio of a country's export prices to its import prices.
The Fed	The Federal Reserve System, informally "The Fed," the central bank of the United States.
The Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer (PLM)	A macroprudential instrument designed to strengthen banking liquidity resilience, requiring banks to hold liquidity buffers in the form of government securities (SSB) at a certain proportion of Rupiah third-party funds (DPK).
Tokenization	The process of creating digital versions of banknotes and coins with validity verification.



Term	Meaning
Traceability	The ability to trace and verify the entire journey of a product.
Trade Fragmentation	The breakdown of global trade into bilateral or regional blocs due to protectionism and geopolitical tensions.
Trade Polarization	The tendency of international trade to concentrate among certain economic blocs or countries, reducing flows with non-bloc partners.
Trading Partner	Regions/countries that buy or sell goods/services to one another.
Tri-Party Repo Agent	A neutral, third party facilitating and managing repo transactions between two principal parties to ensure efficiency, security, and compliance with OJK regulations.
Triple Intervention	Rupiah stabilization strategy through: i) interventions in the spot market; ii) provision of foreign exchange liquidity via DNDF hedging instruments; and iii) purchases of Government Securities (SBN) in the secondary market to maintain Rupiah liquidity adequacy.
Two-Pronged Approach Reform Strategy	As used in this report, an industrial reform strategy focusing on two paths: development of medium-high technology industries and labor-intensive/low-technology industries.
Unbanked	Refers to individuals or entities without access to banking or similar financial services.
Underlying Repo	Security used as collateral in Bank Indonesia's monetary operations (repo).
Undisbursed Loan	Loans approved but not yet disbursed or utilized by borrowers in accordance with disbursement requirements.
Unique Identifier	A numeric or alphanumeric string linked to a single entity within a system.
US Treasuries	US securities in the form of government bonds issued by the US Department of the Treasury to finance the federal government deficit.
Vocational Training	Training focused on applied skills, e.g., technicians and nurses.
Volatile Food	Inflation in food items whose price movements are predominantly influenced by shocks, such as harvests, natural disruptions, or domestic/international commodity price developments.
Volatility	A measure of the degree of price or value fluctuations of an asset over a given period.
Waste to Energy	The process of converting waste into energy.
Waste to Product	The process of converting waste or residues into new products with economic value.
Wholesale Payment	Large-value payment transactions conducted by institutions or corporations.
Wholesaler	As used in this report, entities with direct access to Digital Rupiah from Bank Indonesia, responsible for distributing Digital Rupiah to retailers and end-users.
Yield	Return on an asset, usually expressed as a percent of the value of that asset.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Term in Full
2S	Standardization and Certification
3I	Integration, Interconnection, Interoperability
3P+I	Product, Participant, Pricing, and Infrastructure
3S	Systematization, Simplification and Standardization
3T	The Frontmost, the Outermost, and the Remote regions
4I-RD	Infrastructure, Industry, Innovation, International and Digital Rupiah
4K	Price Affordability, Supply Availability, Smooth Distribution and Effective Communication
5K	Quality, Quantity, Capacity, Continuity, and Packaging
AB3	<i>Aku Bangga BI Bermakna</i> /I'm Proud BI is Meaningful
ABFS	Automated Banknote Feeding System
ABPS	Automated Banknote Packaging System
ACCD	Appointed Cross Currency Dealer
AD-AS	Aggregate Demand-Aggregate Supply
AFI	ASEAN Financial Integration
AFTA	ASEAN Free Trade Area
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AlaaS	Artificial Intelligence as a Service
APBN	State Budget
APC	ASEAN Payment Connectivity
APU PPT PPSPM	Anti-Money Laundering, Counter-Terrorism Financing, and Counter-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Financing
APU-PPT	Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing
APUVINDO	Indonesian Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Association
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASEAN+3	ASEAN + China, Japan, and South Korea
ASPI	Indonesian Payment Systems Association
ASPU	Sharia Money Market Expert
ATGBI	Annual Strategic Direction of Bank Indonesia Governor

Abbreviation	Term in Full
B-Ready	Business Ready
Balinusra	Bali-Nusa Tenggara
Bappebti	Indonesian Commodity Futures Trading Regulatory Agency
Bappenas	The Ministry of National Development Planning
BBI	Proudly Made in Indonesia
BBWI	Proud to Travel in Indonesia
BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BCSA	Bilateral Currency Swap Arrangement
BdF	Banque de France
BERSATU UMKM	Collaborate, Unite, and Advance MSMEs
BI	Bank Indonesia
BI-ETP	Bank Indonesia – Electronic Trading Platform
BI-FAST	Bank Indonesia – Fast Payment
BI-FRN	Bank Indonesia – Floating Rate Note
BI-RTGS	Bank Indonesia – Real Time Gross Settlement
BI-SAID	Financing Business Matching and the Provision of a Database of Potentially Financeable MSME Profiles
BI-SSSS	Bank Indonesia – Scripless Securities Settlement System
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
BKBI	Bank Indonesia Policy Mix
BLU	Public Service Agency
BNM	Bank Negara Malaysia
BoE	Bank of England
BoG	Board of Governors
BoK	Bank of Korea
BoL	Bank of The Lao People's Democratic Republic
BOP	Indonesia Balance of Payments
BoT	Bank of Thailand
Botasupal	Coordinating Body for the Eradication of Counterfeit Rupiah
BPD	Regional Development Bank



Abbreviation	Term in Full
BPK-RI	Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia
BPPU 2025	2025 Money Market Development Blueprint
BPPU 2030	2030 Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Deepening Blueprint
BPPUR	Rupiah Currency Management Blueprint
BPR	Business Process Re-engineering
bps	Basis points
BPS	Sharia Financing Month
BPS	Statistics Indonesia
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa (economic cooperation forum)
BRISC	BRICS Rapid Security Channel
BRL	Bilateral Repo Line
BSA	Bilateral Swap Arrangement
BSNT	Non-Cash Social Assistance
BSPI	Indonesia Payment System Blueprint
BSPS	Self-Help Housing Assistance Program
BTPF	BRICS Payment Task Force
BTS	Base Transceiver Station
BUK	Conventional Bank
BUMN	State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs)
BUS	Sharia/Islamic Bank
BWI	Indonesian Waqf Body
CA	Current Account
CAR	Capital Adequacy Ratio
CBDC	Central Bank Digital Currency
CBP	Cross-border Payment
CBP Rupiah	Love, Pride and Understanding of the Rupiah
CBRT	Central Bank of the Republic of Turkey
CBUAE	Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates
CCP	Central Counterparty
CCP PUVA	Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market Deepening Central Counterparty
CCP SBNT	Interest Rates and Exchange Rates Central Counterparty
CCS	Cross Currency Swap
CCyB	Countercyclical Capital Buffer
CEP	Comprehensive Economic Partnership

Abbreviation	Term in Full
CHT	Tobacco Excise
CIC	Currency in Circulation
CKG	Free Health Check Program
CKPN	Provisions for Impairment Losses
CMIM	Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CPO	Crude Palm Oil
CRA	Contingent Reserve Arrangement
Danantara	Daya Anagata Nusantara
DDSE	Digitally Delivered Service Export
DF	Deposit Facility
DFS	Digital Financial Services
DHE	Foreign Exchange Export Proceeds
DHE SDA	Foreign Exchange Export Proceeds from Natural Resources
DIGDAYA UMKM	Digitalization for Enhancing MSME Competitiveness
DKU	Main Cash Depot
DKW	Regional Cash Depot
DNDF	Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward
DPR RI	House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia
DSAS-IAI	Sharia Accounting Standards Board – Indonesian Institute of Accountants
DSN	National Sharia Council
DWP	Digital Workplace Platform
DXY	US Dollar Index
EBA	Asset-Backed Securities
EBT	New and Renewable Energy
ECB	European Central Bank
ECO RISE	Empowering Community & MSMEs toward Resilient, Inclusive, and Sustainable Economy
EHTC	ENHAI Halal Tourism Center
EKD	Digital Economy and Finance
EKH	Green Economic and Financial Education
EKSAR	Sharia Economy
EMDEs	Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Abbreviation	Term in Full
EMEAP	Executives' Meeting of East Asia-Pacific Central Banks
EMEs	Emerging Market Economies
ERB	<i>Ekspedisi Rupiah Berdaulat</i> /Sovereign Rupiah Expedition
ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
ETP	Electronic Trading Platform
ETPD	Regional Government Transaction Digitalization
EU	European Union
EVP	Employee Value Proposition
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FDP	Food Distribution Facilitation Program
FEKDI	Indonesian Digital Economy and Finance Festival
FERBI	Indonesian Sovereign Rupiah Festival
FESyar	Sharia Economy Festival
FFR	Federal Funds Rate
FinTech	Financial Technology
FK-PSK	Financial Sector Development Coordination Forum
FLPP	Housing Financing Liquidity Facility
FMI	Financial Market Infrastructure
FMI-PS	Financial Market Infrastructure-Payment System
FOMOBO	Front Office, Middle Office, and Back Office
FORINPUR	Rupiah Currency Management Industry Forum
FRBNY	Federal Reserve Bank of New York
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FSS	Financial System Stability
FTV	Financing to Value
FX	Foreign Exchange
FX Forward Curve	Foreign Exchange Forward Curve
FX Swap	Foreign Exchange Swap
G20	Group of Twenty
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GBI	Governor of Bank Indonesia
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

Abbreviation	Term in Full
GEMA HALAL	Collective Movement for Halal Acceleration
GERBANG SANTRI	Islamic Boarding School and Halal Value Chain Development Movement
GFC	Global Financial Crisis
GFXC	Global Foreign Exchange Committee
GIFA	Global Islamic Finance Award
GIRU	Global Investor Relation Unit
GLEIS	Global Legal Entity Identifier System
GMRA	Global Master Repurchase Agreement
GNPIP	National Movement for Food Inflation Control
GRK	Greenhouse Gases
GVC	Global Value Chain
HBKN	National Religious Holidays
HEBITREN	Islamic Boarding School Business and Economics Association
HLM	High Level Meeting
HPT	Crop Pests
HPW	Fair Market Price
HR	Human Resources
HSS	Days After Sowing
HST	Days After Planting
IAI	Indonesian Institute of Accountants
ICC	Investor Conference Call
ICoC	Islamic Financial Market Code of Conduct
ICOR	Incremental Capital Output Ratio
ICR	Interest Coverage Ratio
IDCB	Integrated Digital Central Banking
IEHI	Indonesia Green Economy Index
IEKB	Economic Inclusion, Financial Inclusion, and Sustainable Finance
IEU CEPA	Indonesia–European Union Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
IFSB	Islamic Financial Services Board
IFSE	Indonesia Fintech Summit and Expo
IGB	International Governance Body
IIFM	Islamic International Financial Market
IIGMA	Indonesia Islamic Global Market Association



Abbreviation	Term in Full
IILM	International Islamic Liquidity Management
IK-CEPA	Indonesia-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
IKKAT	Independence, Consistency, Coordination, Accountability, Transparency
IKM	Small and Medium Industries
IKN	Nusantara Capital City
IKNB	Non-Bank Financial Industry
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMTI	Indonesia Muslim Travel Index
INDONIA	Indonesia Overnight Index Average
IP	Industrial Policy
IPK	Corruption Perceptions Index
IPK	Financial Market Infrastructure
IPRS	Islamic Profit Rate Swap
IRS	Interest Rate Swap
IRU	Investor Relations Unit
ISDA	International Swaps and Derivatives Association
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ISEF	Indonesia Sharia Economic Festival
ISIC	The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities
ISIN	International Securities Identification Number
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ITSK	Financial Sector Technological Innovation
JAWARA Ekspor	Sharia Entrepreneurship Network for Export Promotion
JISDOR	Jakarta Interbank Spot Dollar Rate
JPH	Halal Product Assurance
JPKI	International Financial Safety Net
KAD	Interregional Cooperation
KANAL ZISWAF	National Collaboration for Zakat, Infaq, Alms, and Waqf Development
KCBA	Foreign Bank Branch Offices
KDMP	Red and White Village Cooperative
KEK	Special Economic Zone
KEKDA	Review of Regional Economies and Finances

Abbreviation	Term in Full
KI	Industrial Estates
KI	Investment Zones
KI IWIP	Indonesia Weda Bay Industrial Park Investment Area
KIP	Smart Indonesia Card
KK	Working Group
KKB	Sustainable Finance Committee
KKD	Joint Committee of Members of the Board of Governors of Bank Indonesia and the Board of Commissioners of the Financial Services Authority
KKI	Indonesia Creative Works
KKI	Indonesia Credit Card
KKI BIJAK	Bank Indonesia Creative Works for Environmental Sustainability
KKMP	Red and White Urban Village Cooperative
KLIK	Core Competencies in Financial Literacy and Inclusion
KLM	Macroprudential Liquidity Incentive Policy
KNEKS	National Committee of Economic and Financial Sharia
KPBU	Public and Private Partnership
KPEI	Indonesia Securities Clearing and Guarantee Corporation
KPM	Beneficiary Families
KPw DN	Domestic Representative Office
KPw LN	Overseas Representative Office
KSEI	Central Custodian of Indonesian Securities
KSSK	Financial System Stability Committee
KUPVA BB	Non-Bank Foreign Exchange Business Activities
KUR	People's Business Credit
KYC	Know Your Customer
LA/TPF	Liquid Assets/Third-Party Funds
LAKU	Complete, Accurate, Timely, and Comprehensive
LCT	Local Currency Transaction
LDR	Loan to Deposit Ratio
LENERA Emas	Literacy and Inclusion of Sharia Economics and Finance toward Golden Indonesia
LF	Lending Facility
LGA	Electricity, Gas, and Water
LIKE IT	Indonesian Financial Literacy Program

Abbreviation	Term in Full
LMS	Learning Management System
LNS	Sharia Hedging
LoLR	Lender of Last Resort
LPDP	Education Endowment Fund Agency
LPS	Deposit Insurance Agency
LRT	Light Rail Transit
LTV/FTV	Loan to Value/Financing to Value
MAS	Monetary Authority of Singapore
MBG	Free Nutritious Meals Program
MCoC	Market Code of Conduct
MDR	Merchant Discount Rate
MEA	People's Economy of ASEAN
METI	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry
MFNs	Most-Favored Nations
ML	Machine Learning
MO	Market Operator
MoC	Memorandum of Commitment
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRA	Mutual Recognition Arrangement
MRT	Mass Rapid Transit
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NBFIs	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NCCD	Non-Centrally Cleared Derivatives
NCG	Net Claims on Government
NDB	New Development Bank
NDF	Non-Deliverable Forward
NFA	Net Foreign Assets
NFC	Near Field Communication
NHS	National Health Service
NKRI	Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
NPI	Nickel Pig Iron
NPL	Non-Performing Loan
NTP	Farmers' Terms of Trade
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OESN	National Sharia Economics Olympiad
OIS	Overnight Index Swap

Abbreviation	Term in Full
OJK	Financial Services Authority
OM pro-market	Pro-Market Monetary Operations
OSS	Online Single Submission
OTC	Over the Counter
P2DD	Acceleration and Expansion of Regional Digitalization
P2SK Act	Financial Sector Development and Strengthening Act
PADG	Regulation of Members of the Board of Governors
PBI	Bank Indonesia Regulation
PBoC	People's Bank of China
PBR	Low-Income Individuals
PD	Primary Dealer
PDG	Bank Indonesia's Board of Governors Regulation
PHEI	Indonesia Bond Pricing Agency
PIDI	Indonesia Digitalization Innovation Center
PINTER ZAWAIS	Integrated ZISWAF Information Center
PIP	Smart Indonesia Program
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
PJP	Payment Service Providers
PJPUR	Rupiah Money Processing Service Providers
PLJP	Short-Term Liquidity Loans
PLJPS	Sharia Short-Term Liquidity Financing
PLM	Macroprudential Liquidity Buffer
PMKT	Integrated Crisis Management Protocol
PoC	Proof of Concept
Pokdarwis	Tourism Conscious Group
PP	Government Regulation
PP	Priority Program
PPATK	Financial Transaction Reports and Analysis Center
PPN DTP	Value-Added Tax Borne by the Government
PRM	Muslim Friendly Tourism
PSN	National Strategic Project
PSO	Public Service Obligation



Abbreviation	Term in Full
PSP	Payment Service Provider
PSPS	Systemic Payment System Organizer
PUAS	Sharia Interbank Money Market
PUVA	Money Market and Foreign Exchange Market
QR	Quick Response
QR Code	Quick Responses Code
QRIS	Quick Response Code Indonesian Standard
QRIS TAP	QRIS Without Scanning
r-CBDC	Retail CBDC
R&D	Research and Development
Rakornas	National Coordination Meeting
RAN-GRK	National Greenhouse Gas Action Plan
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RBS	Strategic Business Plan
RDG	Board of Governors Meeting
Repo	Repurchase Agreement
RFA	Regional Financial Arrangement
RFP	Request for Payment
RIM	Macroprudential Intermediation Ratio
RIRU	Regional Investor Relation Unit
RIVIBI	Bank Indonesia Digital Innovation Master Plan
ROC	Regulatory Oversight Committee
RPC	Regional Payment Connectivity
RPIM	Macroprudential Inclusive Financing Ratio
RPJMN	National Medium-Term Development Plan
RPJPN	National Long-Term Development Plan
RPLN	External Debt Ratio
RPOJK	Draft Financial Services Authority Regulation
RSCA	Revealed Symmetric Comparative Advantage
RTGS	Real Time Gross Settlement
SAA	Strategic Asset Allocation
SAPA SYARIAH	Synergy of Sharia Trade and Financing
Satgasnas LCT	National LCT Task Force
SBC	Structured Bilateral Cooperation
SBDK	Base Rate for Lending

Abbreviation	Term in Full
SBK	Commercial Paper
SBN	Government Securities
SBV	State Bank of Vietnam
SDA	Natural Resources
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEACEN	South East Asian Central Banks
SEDF	Sharia Economic Development Fund
SERAMBI	Rupiah Promotion during Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr
SGIE	State of Global Islamic Economy
SIAPIK	Financial Information Recording Application System
SIMA	Interbank Mudharabah Investment Certificate
SIPA	Sharia Interbank Fund Management Certificate
SKKNI	Indonesian National Work Competency Standards
SKM	Machine-Made Kretek Cigarettes
SKNBI	Bank Indonesia National Clearing System
SKT	Hand-Rolled Kretek Cigarettes
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLC	Senior Level Committee
SMART MFT	Sustainable Muslim Friendly and Attractive Tourism
SNAP	National Open API Payment Standard
SNKI	National Strategy for Inclusive Finance
SNLIEKSI	National Strategy for Literacy and Inclusion of Sharia Economics and Finance in Indonesia
SPBI	Bank Indonesia Payment System
SPHP	Food Supply and Price Stabilization
SPPA	Alternative Market Operator System
SPPG	Nutrition Fulfillment Service Unit
SRBI	Bank Indonesia Rupiah Securities
SRIA	Sharia Restricted Investment Account
SRO	Self-Regulatory Organization
SSB	Securities
SSS	Securities Settlement System
SUKBI	Bank Indonesia Sukuk
Sulampua	Sulawesi-Maluku-Papua

Abbreviation	Term in Full
Suptech	Supervisory Technology
SUVBI	Bank Indonesia Foreign Exchange Sukuk
SVBI	Bank Indonesia Foreign Exchange Securities
TD	Term Deposit
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TIKMI	Transactions, Interconnection, Competence, Risk Management and Information Technology
TLM	Technical Level Meeting
TN WCP	Technical Notes on Waqf Core Principles
TP2DD	Regional Digitalization Acceleration and Expansion Team
TP2ED	Regional Economic Growth Acceleration Team
TPA Repo	Tri-Party Agent Repo
TPD	Lecturer Professional Allowance
TPF	Third-Party Funds
TPG	Teacher Professional Allowance
TPI	Inflation Control Team
TPID	Regional Inflation Control Team
TIPI	Central Inflation Control Team
TPT	Textiles and Textile Products
TSF	Transition and Sustainable Finance

Abbreviation	Term in Full
TUNTAS	Cash Withdrawal, Transfer, Cash Deposit
UKE	Small Enterprises
UME	Medium Enterprises
UMI	Micro Enterprises
UMi	Ultra Micro
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
US	United States of America
UUS	Sharia/Islamic Business Unit
VF	Volatile Food
WC	Working Committee
WCY	World Competitiveness Yearbook
WEO	World Economic Outlook
WG	Working Group
WGBS	Working Group on Banking Supervision
WMS	Warehouse Management System
WTO	World Trade Organization
WTP	Unqualified Opinion
yoy	year on year
YSSC	Youth Sharia Sociopreneur Competition
ytd	year to date
ZISWAF	Zakat, Infaq, Alms and Waqf



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