

REGULATION OF MEMBER OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS
NUMBER 2 OF 2025
ON
THE SETTLEMENT FOR BILATERAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN INDONESIA
AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES USING RUPIAH AND DIRHAM THROUGH
BANKS

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MEMBER OF BOARD OF GOVERNOR OF BANK INDONESIA,

- Considering : a. that an increase in the use of local currency in bilateral transactions shall be carried out to support the achievement and maintenance of the stability in the rupiah exchange rate;
- b. that to increase the use of local currency in bilateral transactions, Bank Indonesia and the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates cooperate to encourage bilateral transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates using rupiah and dirham;
- c. that in order for the implementation of cooperation between Bank Indonesia and the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates to run well and in a structured manner, implementing regulations are needed as a guideline for participants in the settlement of bilateral transactions using rupiah and dirham;
- d. that based on the considerations referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it has been deemed necessary to enact a Regulation of Member of Board of Governors on the Settlement for Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates Using Rupiah and Dirham through Banks;
- Observing : (1) Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 22/12/PBI/2020 on the Settlement for Bilateral Transactions Using Local Currency through Bank (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 198, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6550) as amended by Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 23/9/PBI/2021 on the Amendment to Regulation of Bank Indonesia Number 22/12/PBI/2020 on the Settlement for Bilateral Transactions Using Foreign Currency through Bank (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021

Number 158, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6699);

- (2) Bank Indonesia Regulation Number 24/6/PBI/2022 on the Policy on the Use of Rupiah in International Activities (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 115, Supplement to State Gazette of Republic of Indonesia Number 6791);

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : REGULATION OF MEMBER OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS ON THE SETTLEMENT FOR BILATERAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN INDONESIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES USING RUPIAH AND DIRHAM THROUGH BANKS.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Under this Regulation of Member of Board of Governors, the following definitions are employed:

1. Bank means a bank which carries on business activities conventional manner and/or according to sharia principles, which provides payment services, including a branch office of bank that are domiciled overseas.
2. Settlement for Bilateral Transactions Using Rupiah and Dirham, hereinafter referred to as Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions, means settlement for transactions conducted bilaterally by entities in Indonesia and United Arab Emirates using rupiah and dirham.
3. Appointed Cross-Currency Dealer Bank, hereinafter referred to as ACCD Bank, means an appointed Bank settle certain financial activities and transactions for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
4. Indonesian ACCD Bank means an ACCD Bank in Indonesia.
5. United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank means an ACCD Bank in the United Arab Emirates.
6. Underlying Transaction means any economic activity that underlies the implementation of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
7. Indonesian Customer in Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions, hereinafter referred to as Indonesian Customer, means a party in Indonesia who conducts Underlying Transactions with a United Arab Emirates customer.
8. United Arab Emirates Customer in Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions, hereinafter referred to as United Arab Emirates Customer, means a party in the United Arab Emirates who conducts an Underlying Transaction with an Indonesian Customer.
9. Financing means financing provided by an Indonesian ACCD Bank to an Indonesian Customer or by a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank to a United Arab Emirates Customer.

10. Rupiah Special Purpose Non-Resident Account, hereinafter referred to as Rupiah SNA, means a special account owned by a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank in Rupiah currency opened at an Indonesian ACCD Bank for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
11. Rupiah Sub-Special Purpose Non-Resident Account, hereinafter referred to as Rupiah Sub-SNA, means a special account owned by United Arab Emirates Customers in Rupiah currency opened at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
12. Dirham Special Purpose Non-Resident Account, hereinafter referred to as Dirham SNA, means a special account owned by an Indonesian ACCD Bank in Dirham currency opened at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
13. Dirham Sub-Special Purpose Non-Resident Account, hereinafter referred to as Dirham Sub-SNA, means a special account owned by Indonesian Customers in Dirham currency opened at Indonesian ACCD Bank for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
14. Corporate Action means a merger, consolidation, spin-off, and/or integration.
15. Day means business day.

CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK FOR REGULATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND SUPERVISION OF BILATERAL RUPIAH AND DIRHAM TRANSACTION

Article 2

The principles in the regulation, development, and supervision of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions shall include:

- a. consider Bank Indonesia's policy in maintaining rupiah exchange rate stability through the policy of rupiah usage in international activities (policy-driven);
- b. consider the agreement between Bank Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates authorities;
- c. consider market needs (market-driven) for Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions; and
- d. constitute effectivity, efficiency, and good governance.

Article 3

The scope of regulation, development, and supervision of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions shall include:

- a. entities in Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions;
- b. financial activities in Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions;
- c. financial transactions of Indonesian ACCD Banks;
- d. price quotation;
- e. reporting of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions;
- f. procedures for imposing sanctions; and
- g. correspondence.

CHAPTER III TRANSACTION ENTITIES

Part One Indonesian ACCD Banks

Paragraph 1 Criteria for Indonesian ACCD Banks

Article 4

- (1) The appointment of a Bank as an Indonesian ACCD Bank by Bank Indonesia shall be carried out by considering:
 - a. size;
 - b. interconnectedness; and
 - c. complexity.
- (2) In addition to considering the criteria referred to in section (1) for the appointment of Indonesian ACCD Banks, Bank Indonesia shall also consider:
 - a. their role in supporting the development of money markets and foreign exchange markets and/or the payment system industry;
 - b. recommendations from the United Arab Emirates authorities; and/or
 - c. other considerations determined by Bank Indonesia together with the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates.

Paragraph 2 Mechanism for Appointing Indonesian ACCD Banks

Article 5

- (1) The mechanism for appointing a Bank as an Indonesian ACCD Bank shall be carried out with at least the following provisions:
 - a. a prospective Indonesian ACCD Banks submits an application letter to Bank Indonesia;
 - b. Bank Indonesia processes the application from prospective Indonesian ACCD Banks; and
 - c. Bank Indonesia grants approval for the appointment of the Bank as an Indonesian ACCD Bank.
- (2) The application letter from a prospective Indonesian ACCD Bank to Bank Indonesia referred to in section (1) point a must at least contain a statement of interest and readiness to become an Indonesian ACCD Bank.
- (3) An example of the application letter referred to in section (1) point a is listed in Annex I which constitutes an integral part of this Regulation of Member of Board of Governors.

Paragraph 3 Evaluation of Indonesian ACCD Bank

Article 6

- (1) Bank Indonesia may conduct an evaluation of Indonesian ACCD Bank.

- (2) The evaluation of the Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in section (1) may be conducted by Bank Indonesia in coordination with:
 - a. authorities in the United Arab Emirates; and/or
 - b. other relevant authorities in Indonesia.
- (3) The evaluation referred to in section (1) shall be conducted by considering the business development of Indonesian ACCD Bank for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions and the compliance of Indonesian ACCD Bank with Regulation of Bank Indonesia on the settlement for bilateral transactions using local currency through Banks.

Paragraph 4

Termination of Appointment of Indonesian ACCD Bank

Article 7

- (1) Bank Indonesia may terminate the appointment of a Bank as Indonesian ACCD Bank.
- (2) The termination of the appointment of a Bank as Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in section (1) shall be carried out by considering the following:
 - a. based on the results of the evaluation of the Indonesian ACCD Bank conducted by Bank Indonesia in coordination with authorities in the United Arab Emirates referred to in Article 6 section (2) point a;
 - b. in the event that Indonesian ACCD Bank carries out a Corporate Action and Indonesian ACCD Bank is not a Bank resulting from a Corporate Action;
 - c. in the event that Indonesian ACCD Bank has its business license revoked by the competent authority; or
 - d. based on the request of the Indonesian ACCD Bank itself.
- (3) Any Indonesian ACCD Bank that:
 - a. plans to carry out a Corporate Action referred to in section (2) point b; or
 - b. is in the process of revoking its business license referred to in section (2) point c,
 must submit a written notification letter to Bank Indonesia accompanied by the results of the general meeting of shareholders regarding the plan for Corporate Action or plan for revocation of its business license.
- (4) Indonesian ACCD Bank shall submit a decision letter regarding the Corporate Action or revocation of business license to Bank Indonesia in the event that it has obtained the license, approval, or recommendation from the relevant authority related:
 - a. Corporate Action;
 - b. revocation of the business license by the competent authority; or
 - c. revocation of the business license on its own initiative (self-liquidation).
- (5) In the event that the Bank resulting from the Corporate Action is not an Indonesian ACCD Bank and intends to become Indonesian ACCD Bank, the Bank must meet the

criteria as Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in Article 4 and submit an application for appointment as Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in Article 5 section (1) point a.

- (6) The example of the written notification letter referred to in section (3) is listed in Annex II which constitutes an integral part of this Regulation of Member of Board of Governors.

Article 8

- (1) Bank Indonesia shall notify the Indonesian ACCD Bank in writing of the termination of the appointment of the Bank as an Indonesian ACCD Bank based on the considerations referred to in Article 7 section (2).
- (2) An Indonesian ACCD Bank that has received a notification letter of termination of its appointment as an Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in section (1) may not carry out financial activities and financial transactions for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
- (3) An Indonesian ACCD Bank that has received a notification letter of termination of its appointment as an Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in section (1) must immediately notify its customers regarding:
 - a. the termination of the Bank's activities as Indonesian ACCD Bank; and
 - b. the mechanism for settling customer rights and obligations related to:
 1. the closure of Rupiah SNA, Dirham SNA, and/or Dirham Sub-SNA;
 2. the settlement of Financing; and
 3. other matters related to the Bank's transactions with Indonesian Customers for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.

Part Two Customers

Article 9

- (1) Indonesian Customers may be in the form of:
 - a. individuals;
 - b. financial service institutions;
 - c. corporations;
 - d. payment system infrastructure providers; or
 - e. other parties determined by Bank Indonesia.
- (2) Information regarding other parties determined by Bank Indonesia referred to in section (1) shall be conveyed through letters and/or published on Bank Indonesia's official website.

CHAPTER IV FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Part One

Opening or Designation of Rupiah SNA and Dirham SNA

Article 10

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank shall receive a request to open a Rupiah SNA from United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.
- (2) The opening of Rupiah SNA referred to in section (1) shall be carried out by:
 - a. opening a new Rupiah SNA account at Indonesian ACCD Bank; or
 - b. designating an account already owned by United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank at Indonesian ACCD Bank.
- (3) Indonesian ACCD Bank may only open 1 (one) Rupiah SNA for each United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank (one-to-many relationship).
- (4) Indonesian ACCD Bank may provide interest or profit sharing for Rupiah SNA.

Article 11

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank shall open a Dirham SNA at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.
- (2) The opening of a Dirham SNA referred to in section (1) shall be carried out by:
 - a. opening a new Dirham SNA account at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank; or
 - b. designating an account that is already owned by Indonesian ACCD Bank at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.
- (3) Indonesian ACCD Bank may only open 1 (one) Dirham SNA at each United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank (one-to-many relationship).

Article 12

- (1) The total balance of a Rupiah SNA from a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank in all Indonesian ACCD Bank shall be limited to a maximum of Rp400,000,000,000.00 (four hundred billion rupiah) at the end of the Day.
- (2) Indonesian ACCD Bank shall monitor and ensure that the Rupiah SNA balance does not exceed the nominal amount referred to in section (1) at the end of the Day.
- (3) The Rupiah SNA balance may exceed the nominal amount referred to in section (1) at the end of the Day as long as the Indonesian ACCD Bank receives documents from United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank proving that the excess Rupiah SNA balance is used to pay the following obligations:
 - a. Underlying Transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates on the following Day; or
 - b. investment in Rupiah financial instruments.

Part Two
Management of Dirham SNA

Article 13

- (1) For the purpose of managing the Dirham SNA balance, Indonesian ACCD Bank may conduct transactions including:
 - a. investments in financial instruments in dirham in the United Arab Emirates;

- b. dirham-to-rupiah or foreign currency swap transactions with other Indonesian ACCD Banks and/or with United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank; and/or
 - c. conversion from dirham to rupiah or other foreign exchange.
- (2) Investments referred to in section (1) point a, shall be prohibited from being placed in the United Arab Emirates in the form of:
 - a. deposits;
 - b. savings;
 - c. certificates of deposit; or
 - d. any other equivalent form.
- (3) In the event that Indonesian ACCD Bank invests in financial instruments in dirham in the United Arab Emirates, the principal and proceeds of such investments may be transferred back to the Dirham SNA.

Article 14

In conducting rupiah-to-dirham or foreign currency swap transactions with United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, Indonesian ACCD Bank must ensure that the transaction position does not exceed Rp400,000,000,000.00 (four hundred billion rupiah) at the end of the Day.

Part Three

Opening or Appointment of Dirham Sub-SNA

Article 15

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank shall accept request to open a Dirham Sub-SNA for Indonesian Customer for the purpose of implementation of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
- (2) The opening of a Dirham Sub-SNA as referred to in section (1) shall be carried out by:
 - a. opening a new Dirham Sub-SNA account at Indonesian ACCD Bank; or
 - b. designating an account already owned by Indonesian Customer at Indonesian ACCD Bank to become a Dirham Sub-SNA.
- (3) Indonesian ACCD Bank may not accept the opening of a Dirham Sub-SNA for parties other than Indonesian Customers.
- (4) Indonesian ACCD Bank may provide interest or profit sharing for Dirham Sub-SNA.

Part Four

Management of Dirham Sub-SNA Balance and Rupiah Sub-SNA Balance

Paragraph 1

Management of Dirham Sub-SNA Balance

Article 16

- (1) For the purpose of managing the Dirham Sub-SNA balance, Indonesian Customers may invest in financial instruments in dirham in the United Arab Emirates, except in the form of:
 - a. deposits;
 - b. savings;
 - c. certificates of deposit; or
 - d. any other equivalent forms.
- (2) The investment referred to in section (1) shall be carried out by United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank based on an order from Indonesian Customer through Indonesian ACCD Bank.
- (3) The principal and proceeds of the investment referred to in section (1) may be transferred back to the Indonesian Customer's Dirham Sub-SNA.

Paragraph 2

Increase in Dirham Sub-SNA Balance

Article 17

The increase in the balance of Dirham Sub-SNA owned by Indonesian Customer may only originate from:

- a. receipt from United Arab Emirates Customers for the settlement of Underlying Transactions;
- b. purchase of dirham against rupiah or foreign currency through spot, forward, swap, and/or cross-currency swap transactions for the settlement of Underlying Transactions;
- c. receipt of interest and/or profit sharing on the Dirham Sub-SNA balance;
- d. receipt of disbursed funds from Financing; and/or
- e. receipt of principal and investment returns on financial instruments referred to in Article 16 section (1).

Paragraph 3

Decrease in Dirham Sub-SNA Balance

Article 18

The decrease in the balance of the Dirham Sub-SNA owned by Indonesian Customer may only originate from:

- a. payment to United Arab Emirates Customers for the purpose of settling Underlying Transactions;
- b. sale of dirham against rupiah or foreign exchange through spot, forward, swap, and/or cross-currency swap transactions from Underlying Transactions;
- c. settlement of Financing, including payment of principal and interest and/or profit sharing on such Financing; and/or
- d. transfer of dirham for the investment interests of Indonesian Customers in dirham-denominated financial instruments in the United Arab Emirates.

Paragraph 4

Management of Rupiah Sub-SNA Balance

Article 19

- (1) For the purpose of managing Rupiah Sub-SNA balance, United Arab Emirates Customers may invest in Rupiah financial instruments in Indonesia, except in the form of:
 - a. deposits;
 - b. savings;
 - c. certificates of deposit; or
 - d. other equivalent forms.
- (2) Investments referred to in section (1) shall be executed by Indonesian ACCD Bank based on an order from United Arab Emirates Customers through United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.
- (3) The principal and returns from investments referred to in section (1) may be transferred back to the Rupiah Sub-SNA owned by United Arab Emirates Customers.

Article 20

Cash deposits and withdrawals of rupiah into/from Rupiah Sub-SNA cannot be made in the United Arab Emirates.

Part Five

Rupiah and Dirham Transfers

Article 21

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank may only transfer rupiah for the purpose of settling transactions within the framework of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
- (2) Transfer of rupiah referred to in section (1) may be conducted:
 - a. between Rupiah SNAs;
 - b. between Rupiah SNA and non-Rupiah SNA at both an Indonesian ACCD Bank and non-Indonesian ACCD Banks; and/or
 - c. between rupiah account at non-Indonesian ACCD Banks and Rupiah Sub-SNA at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.

Article 22

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank may only transfer dirham for the purpose of settling transactions within the framework of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.
- (2) Transfer of dirham referred to in section (1) may be conducted:
 - a. between Dirham SNAs;
 - b. between Dirham SNA and non-Dirham SNA, both at United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank and non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks; and/or
 - c. between a Dirham Sub-SNA at Indonesian ACCD Bank and a dirham account at a non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.

Article 23

Indonesian ACCD Bank is prohibited from making inter-Dirham Sub-SNA transfers owned by different Indonesian Customers.

Article 24

Indonesian ACCD Bank and/or United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank that carry out fund transfers intended for a rupiah account owned by a non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank in Indonesia must ensure the rupiah transfer is carried out in accordance with the transaction purpose in the implementation of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.

Part Six
Financing

Article 25

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank may provide Financing in dirham to Indonesian Customers.
- (2) Financing referred to in section (1) may be in the form of:
 - a. trade financing; and
 - b. direct investment.
- (3) Financing referred to in section (2) has an Underlying Transaction between Indonesian Customers and United Arab Emirates Customers.
- (4) Provision of funds in dirham for Financing referred to in section (1) shall be carried out through:
 - a. use of funds in dirham that already owned by Indonesian ACCD Bank;
 - b. dirham-to-rupiah or foreign currency transaction through swap transactions with other Indonesian ACCD Banks and/or United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks; and/or
 - c. direct borrowing in dirham from other Indonesian ACCD Banks and/or United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks.
- (5) Any Indonesian ACCD Bank that receives direct borrowing referred to in section (4) point c must have an Underlying Transaction evidenced by Financing disbursement documents.

Article 26

For the purpose of providing Financing facilities in rupiah by United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank to United Arab Emirates Customers, Indonesian ACCD Bank may carry out:

- a. dirham or other foreign-to-rupiah transactions through swap transactions with United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank; and/or
- b. placements in rupiah with United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank.

Article 27

Direct borrowing in dirham referred to in Article 25 section (4) point c and placements in rupiah referred to in Article 26 point b are prohibited from:

- a. exceeding 1 (one) year;
- b. exceeding the period of the Underlying Transaction; and
- c. exceeding the nominal amount of the Underlying Transaction.

CHAPTER V FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS OF INDONESIAN ACCD BANKS

Part One Domestic Non-Deliverable Forward Transactions

Article 28

Indonesian ACCD Bank shall be exempted from the prohibition on conducting domestic non-deliverable forward transactions in the United Arab Emirates in dirham against rupiah.

Part Two Dirham-to-Rupiah Transactions

Paragraph 1 General

Article 29

- (1) For the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions, Indonesian ACCD Bank may conduct dirham-to-rupiah transactions in the form of:
 - a. spot transactions;
 - b. forward transactions;
 - c. swap transactions;
 - d. cross-currency swap transactions;
 - e. domestic non-deliverable forward transactions; and/or
 - f. other transactions determined based on an agreement between Bank Indonesia and the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates.
- (2) Dirham-to-rupiah transactions referred to in section (1) may be conducted by Indonesian ACCD Bank with:
 - a. other Indonesian ACCD Banks;
 - b. United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks;
 - c. Indonesian Customers;
 - d. non-Indonesian ACCD Banks acting on behalf of Indonesian Customers; and/or
 - e. non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks for the purpose of squaring position.

Paragraph 2 Dirham-to-Rupiah Transactions between ACCD Banks

Article 30

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank may conduct dirham-to-rupiah transactions as referred to in Article 29 section (1) with:
 - a. other Indonesian ACCD Banks; and/or
 - b. United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks,
 for the purpose of implementing liquidity management.
- (2) Dirham-to-rupiah transactions conducted for the purpose of activities as referred to in section (1) may be conducted without Underlying Transactions.

Paragraph 3
Dirham-to-Rupiah Transactions between Indonesian ACCD
Bank and Indonesian Customers

Article 31

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank may conduct dirham-to-rupiah transactions referred to in Article 29 section (1) with:
 - a. Indonesian Customers; and/or
 - b. non-Indonesian ACCD Banks acting on behalf of Indonesian Customers.
- (2) Dirham-to-rupiah transactions referred to in section (1) with a nominal value above a certain threshold per transaction must be evidenced by Underlying Transaction documents.
- (3) The threshold referred to in section (2) for:
 - a. dirham-to-rupiah purchase transactions is equivalent of USD500,000.00 (five hundred thousand United States Dollars) per transaction, except for dirham buy swap transactions against rupiah; and
 - b. dirham-to-rupiah purchase swap transactions referred to in point a and dirham-to-rupiah sell transactions shall be conducted in accordance with Regulation of Bank Indonesia on foreign exchange market transactions.
- (4) The nominal value and period of dirham purchase transactions against rupiah referred to in section (3) shall not exceed the nominal value and period of the Underlying Transaction.
- (5) Indonesian Customers may conduct dirham-to-rupiah purchase transactions referred to in section (2) using Underlying Transaction denominated in a currency other than dirham.

Part Three

Adjustment of Financial Transaction Settlement

Article 32

- (1) Adjustments to the settlement of dirham to rupiah transactions referred to in Article 29 section (1) may be carried out through:
 - a. transaction extension;
 - b. acceleration of transaction settlement; and/or
 - c. termination of transaction.
- (2) Adjustments of the transaction settlement referred to in section (1) may be done by netting.

Article 33

- (1) Adjustments to the settlement of dirham-to-rupiah transactions through transaction extension, acceleration of transaction settlement, and/or termination of transaction referred to in Article 32 section (1) may be done without Underlying Transaction documents.
- (2) The transaction nominal for the adjustment of financial transaction settlement referred to in section (1) may be done at most the same amount as the initial Underlying Transaction nominal.

- (3) The transaction period for the adjustment of financial transaction settlement referred to in section (1) must be done no later than:
 - a. the expiry of the initial Underlying Transaction period; or
 - b. the adjusted settlement date in the Underlying Transaction document which may be supplemented with supporting documents.
- (4) The adjustment to the settlement of financial transaction referred to in section (1) must be done with the same Indonesian ACCD Bank or United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank in accordance with the initial transaction contract.

Part Four Settlement of Dirham-to-Rupiah Transactions

Article 34

- (1) Settlement of dirham-to-rupiah transactions conducted by Indonesian ACCD Bank with:
 - a. other Indonesian ACCD Banks referred to in Article 30 section (1) point a; and
 - b. Indonesian Customers referred to in Article 31 section (1) point a,
 may be done by full (gross) transfer of principal funds or by netting.
- (2) Settlement of dirham-to-rupiah transactions conducted by Indonesian ACCD Bank with non-Indonesian ACCD Banks referred to in Article 31 section (1) point b must be done by transferring the principal fund in full (gross).

Part Five Squaring Position

Article 35

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank may conduct dirham-to-rupiah transactions referred to in Article 29 section (1) with:
 - a. other Indonesian ACCD Banks;
 - b. United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks;
 - c. non-Indonesian ACCD Banks acting on behalf of Indonesian Customers; and/or
 - d. non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks based on Underlying Transactions conducted by Indonesian Customers,
 for the purpose of executing squaring positions.
- (2) Indonesian ACCD Banks may conduct squaring positions referred to in section (1) for dirham-to-rupiah transactions in:
 - a. full (gross) or netting with:
 1. other Indonesian ACCD Banks; and/or
 2. United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks, without Underlying Transaction documents; or
 - b. full (gross) with:
 1. other non-Indonesian ACCD Banks; and/or
 2. non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks, which must be evidenced by Underlying Transaction documents.

Article 36

- (1) For the purpose of implementation of squaring positions by United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks, Indonesian ACCD Banks may conduct dirham-to-rupiah transactions referred to in Article 31 section (1).
- (2) Indonesian ACCD Banks may conduct transactions for the execution of squaring positions by United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks referred to in section (1) in:
 - a. full (gross); or
 - b. netting.
- (3) The execution of squaring positions referred to in section (1) shall be conducted without Underlying Transaction documents.

Part Six

Underlying Transactions

Paragraph 1

Types of Underlying Transactions

Article 37

Underlying Transactions for the purpose of executing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions include:

- a. current transactions between Indonesian Customers and United Arab Emirates Customers in the form of:
 1. trade in goods and services transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates;
 2. primary income transactions which include:
 - a) transactions for receipts and payments of employee compensation; and
 - b) investment income from:
 - 1) direct investment;
 - 2) portfolio investment; and/or
 - 3) other investment; and
 3. secondary income transactions which include:
 - a) receipts and payments of the government sector;
 - b) receipts and payments of other sectors including remittances; and
 - c) other secondary income transactions, but excluding grants, gifts, donations, and/or similar items;
 - b. direct investment activities between Indonesian Customers and United Arab Emirates Customers in the form of:
 1. investment between Indonesian Customers and United Arab Emirates Customers, with a minimum equity ownership of 10% (ten percent);
 2. intercompany loans within the same group; and/or
 3. capital expenditure by Indonesian Customers on entities in the United Arab Emirates or projects in the United Arab Emirates based on an agreement, with a contribution of at least 10% (ten percent) of the project cost;
 - c. portfolio investment activities between Indonesian Customers and United Arab Emirates Customers in the form of:
 1. debt securities;

2. shares; and/or
3. other portfolio investment activities in accordance with the agreement between Bank Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates authorities;
- d. capital transaction activities between Indonesian Customers and United Arab Emirates Customers in the form of:
 1. capital transfers including capital grants and other transfers not involving the exchange of goods or services;
 2. purchase or sale of non-financial assets such as intellectual property rights, land, and other assets; and/or
 3. other capital transfer activities in accordance with an agreement between Bank Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates authorities;
- e. Financing from Indonesian ACCD Bank to Indonesian Customers referred to in Article 25; and
- f. other Underlying Transactions.

Paragraph 2 Underlying Transaction Documents

Article 38

- (1) Underlying Transaction Documents may be in the form of:
 - a. final Underlying Transaction documents; or
 - b. estimated Underlying Transaction documents.
- (2) Details of Underlying Transaction documents referred to in section (1) are listed in Annex III which constitutes an integral part of this Regulation of Member of Board of Governors.

Article 39

- (1) Estimated Underlying Transaction documents referred to in Article 38 section (1) point b shall only be permitted for current transaction activities referred to in Article 37 point a.
- (2) The calculation of estimated Underlying Transactions referred to in section (1) shall be carried out based on the planned receipts or payment needs of current account transaction activities supported by historical transaction realization data or based on the assessment results of ACCD Bank if historical transaction realization data is not available.
- (3) The transactions period using estimated Underlying Transaction documents referred to in section (1) may not exceed the estimated duration of planned receipts or payment needs for current account transaction activities.
- (4) The transaction value using estimated Underlying Transaction documents referred to in section (1) must not exceed the estimated value of planned receipts or payment needs for current account transactions.

Paragraph 3
Underlying Transactions through Cross-Border Payment

Article 40

- (1) Underlying Transactions referred to in Article 37 shall include current transaction activities which payments are made through cross-border payment.
- (2) Payment system infrastructure providers that provide cross-border payment facilities referred to in section (1) shall use Indonesian ACCD Bank to carry out:
 - a. the opening of a Dirham Sub-SNA; and
 - b. dirham-to-rupiah transactions.

Paragraph 4
Underlying Transaction Documents for Dirham-to-Rupiah Transactions

Article 41

- (1) Dirham-to-rupiah spot transactions between Indonesian ACCD Bank and:
 - a. Indonesian Customers; or
 - b. non-Indonesian ACCD Bank acting in the interests of Indonesian Customers,
 referred to in Article 29, must be evidenced by final Underlying Transaction documents.
- (2) Dirham-to-rupiah transactions in the form of forward, swap, cross-currency swap, and/or domestic non-deliverable forward, between Indonesian ACCD Bank and:
 - a. Indonesian Customers; or
 - b. non-Indonesian ACCD Bank acting in the interests of Indonesian Customers,
 referred to in Article 29, must be evidenced by final Underlying Transaction documents or estimated Underlying Transaction documents.
- (3) Underlying Transaction Documents referred to in section (1) and section (2) must be received by Indonesian ACCD Bank no later than the transaction settlement date.

Paragraph 5
Underlying Transaction Documents for Financing

Article 42

- (1) Financing in dirham provided by Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in Article 25 must be proven by final Underlying Transaction documents from Indonesian Customers.
- (2) Indonesian ACCD Bank must ensure that the final Underlying Transaction documents referred to in section (1) are in accordance with the purpose of the Financing.

Article 43

- (1) Financing in dirham provided by Indonesian ACCD Bank referred to in Article 25 may use Underlying Transaction documents in a currency denomination other than dirham.
- (2) Financing that uses Underlying Transaction documents in a currency denomination other than dirham referred to in

section (1) must be stated in dirham equivalent and paid in dirham.

CHAPTER VI PRICE QUOTATION

Article 44

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank must publish and display the dirham-to-rupiah price quotation on information provider facilities.
- (2) The dirham-to-rupiah price quotation shall be published and displayed on information provider facilities at least 1 (one) time every Day.
- (3) The determination of the price quotation referred to in section (1) must:
 - a. reflect the fair price that occurs in the foreign exchange market; and
 - b. be transacted or executed.
- (4) Indonesian ACCD Bank shall use the price quotation referred to in section (1) as a reference for conducting dirham-to-rupiah transactions.

CHAPTER VII REPORTING

Article 45

- (1) Indonesian ACCD Bank must submit reports regarding the implementation of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions to Bank Indonesia.
- (2) The submission of reports referred to in section (1) shall be fulfilled through:
 - a. integrated commercial bank reports;
 - b. foreign exchange traffic reports; and
 - c. other reports stipulated by Bank Indonesia.
- (3) The mechanism for submitting reports referred to in section (2) shall be carried out in accordance with Bank Indonesia's provisions on reporting.

Article 46

- (1) If necessary, Bank Indonesia may request incidental reports regarding the implementation of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions from Indonesian ACCD Bank.
- (2) Indonesian ACCD Bank must submit incidental reports referred to in section (1).
- (3) Any Indonesian ACCD Bank that violates the provisions referred to in section (2) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a written reprimand.

CHAPTER VIII PROCEDURE FOR IMPOSING SANCTIONS

Article 47

- (1) Bank Indonesia shall impose sanctions in the form of a written reprimand on Indonesian ACCD Bank that violates the provisions in the Regulation of Bank Indonesia on the

settlement for bilateral transactions using local currency through banks.

- (2) The written reprimand referred to in section (1) shall be delivered by letter with a carbon copy to the relevant authorities.

CHAPTER IX CORRESPONDENCE

Article 48

- (1) Correspondence related to the appointment of Indonesian ACCD Bank and the termination of the appointment of Indonesian ACCD Bank shall be submitted to:
International Department and Financial Market Development Department Bank Indonesia
Jalan M. H. Thamrin Number 2
Central Jakarta – 10350
E-mail: DInt-HI3@bi.go.id and DPPK-KPVA@bi.go.id.
- (2) Correspondence related to reporting shall comply with Bank Indonesia's provisions regarding reporting.
- (3) Correspondence related to the implementation of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions shall be submitted through the BICARA contact center e-mail address: bicara@bi.go.id.
- (4) In the event of a change in the correspondence address referred to in section (1), section (2), and/or section (3), Bank Indonesia shall inform of such change through a letter and/or other media.

Article 49

This Regulation of Member of Board of Governors shall come into force on 31 January 2025.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regulation of Member of Board of Governors in the Bulletin Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta
On 24 January 2025

MEMBER OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS,

Signed.

DESTRY DAMAYANTI

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF MEMBER OF BOARD OF GOVERNORS
NUMBER 2 OF 2025
ON
THE SETTLEMENT FOR BILATERAL TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN INDONESIA
AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES USING RUPIAH AND DIRHAM THROUGH
BANKS

I. GENERAL

The stability of the Rupiah exchange rate plays an important role in achieving and maintaining financial system stability. To achieve this Rupiah exchange rate stability, Bank Indonesia continues to strengthen policies in maintaining Rupiah exchange rate stability and increasing the use of local currencies in international trade transactions and financial market deepening, including bilateral transaction settlement schemes using local currencies.

Furthermore, Bank Indonesia and the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates has entered into an agreement to promote the use of rupiah and dirham to encourage Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions, with the expectation that the implementation of cooperation between Bank Indonesia and the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates will proceed well and in a structured manner.

To support the implementation of this agreement, implementing regulations are required as a guideline for participants in Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions.

Based on this, it has been deemed necessary for Bank Indonesia to stipulate a Regulation of the Member of Board of Governors on the Settlement for Bilateral Transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates Using Rupiah and Dirham through Banks.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Market driven needs for Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions is implemented, among other things, in line with the principles of foreign exchange traffic management.

Point d
Sufficiently clear.

Article 3
Sufficiently clear.

Article 4
Section (1)
Point a
Sufficiently clear.

Point b
Sufficiently clear.

Point c
The general criteria of complexity include the component of substitutability.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 5
Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.
Section (2)
The application letter from a prospective Indonesian ACCD Bank may be accompanied by information regarding the prospective Indonesian ACCD Bank partner in the United Arab Emirates.
Section (3)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 6
Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.
Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.
Section (3)
Considerations regarding the business development of the Indonesian ACCD Bank for the purpose of implementing Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions, as well as the Indonesian ACCD Bank's compliance with Regulation of Bank Indonesia on the settlement for bilateral transactions using local currencies through Banks, are obtained, among other things, based on the results of supervision carried out by Bank Indonesia and/or the results of coordination between Bank Indonesia and relevant authorities.

Article 7
Sufficiently clear.

Article 8
Sufficiently clear.

Article 9
Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Example:

Bank A, which is an Indonesian ACCD Bank, may accept the opening of 1 (one) Rupiah SNA from Bank X and 1 (one) Rupiah SNA from Bank Y each, both of which are United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Example:

Bank A, which is an Indonesian ACCD Bank, may open 1 (one) Dirham SNA at Bank X and 1 (one) Dirham SNA at Bank Y, both of which are United Arab Emirates ACCD Banks.

Article 12

Section (1)

Example:

Bank X, which is a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, has Rupiah SNA at Bank A, Bank B, and Bank C, all three of which are Indonesian ACCD Banks. The total overall balance at Bank A, Bank B, and Bank C shall not exceed Rp400,000,000,000.00 (four hundred billion Rupiah) at the end of the Day.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Example:

Bank X, which is a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, has a Rupiah SNA at Bank A, which is an Indonesian ACCD Bank. At the end of the Day on 1 August 2025, the total Rupiah SNA balance of Bank X at Bank A was Rp600,000,000,000.00 (six hundred billion Rupiah).

The Rupiah SNA balance may exceed the limit of Rp400,000,000,000.00 (four hundred billion Rupiah) provided that Bank X submits documents stating that the excess balance will be used to pay import obligations to exporters in Indonesia.

Article 13

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Example:

Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, invested in United Arab Emirates government securities amounting to AED300,000.00

(three hundred thousand dirhams) with a 3% (three percent) annual coupon. Based on this investment, at the coupon payment due date, Bank A received a quarterly coupon of AED2,250.00 (two thousand two hundred fifty dirhams). These coupon receipts may be transferred to Bank A's Dirham SNA.

Article 14

The calculation of rupiah-dirham or foreign exchange swap transaction positions can be done through netting.

The term "netting" means the settlement of transactions without the full transfer of principal funds, so only the amount of funds resulting from the calculation of the notional transaction with the exchange rate difference moves.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Example:

Bank X, a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, executed the order of customer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, through Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, to invest in the purchase of government securities in the United Arab Emirates amounting to AED200,000.00 (two hundred thousand dirhams) using a Dirham Sub-SNA balance.

Section (3)

Example:

Customer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, intends to sell shares of a United Arab Emirates company for AED10,000.00 (ten thousand dirhams). The proceeds from the sale of these shares may be transferred back to customer AAA's Dirham Sub-SNA at the Indonesian ACCD Bank.

Article 17

Point a

Example:

The Dirham Sub-SNA balance of PT AAA, an Indonesian Customer, increased by AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams) due to receiving proceeds from the sale of export goods from an importer in the United Arab Emirates.

Point b

Spot transactions shall include today's and tomorrow's transactions.

Example:

An Indonesian Customer conducted a spot purchase transaction of AED/Rp for AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams) with Indonesian ACCD Bank for trade payment to a United Arab Emirates Customer.

Based on this transaction, the Dirham Sub-SNA balance of the Indonesian Customer increased by AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams).

Point c

Example:

The Dirham Sub-SNA balance of PT AAA, an Indonesian Customer, increased by AED100.00 (one hundred dirhams) due to earning interest and/or profit sharing from the average Dirham Sub-SNA balance..

Point d

Example:

The Dirham Sub-SNA balance of PT AAA, an Indonesian Customer, increased by AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams) due to receiving a disbursement of funds from a Financing facility.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Point a

Example:

The Dirham Sub-SNA balance of PT AAA, an Indonesian Customer, decreased by AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams) because it was used to pay for the purchase of imported goods to an exporter in the United Arab Emirates.

Point b

Spot transactions include today's and tomorrow's transactions.

Example:

An Indonesian Customer conducted a spot sell transaction of AED/Rp for AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams) with Indonesian ACCD Bank to convert foreign exchange earnings from exports in dirhams. Based on this transaction, the balance of the Indonesian Customer's Dirham Sub-SNA decreased by AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams).

Point c

Example:

The Dirham Sub-SNA balance of PT AAA, an Indonesian Customer, decreased by AED1,000.00 (one thousand dirhams) as it was used to settle a Financing facility.

Point d

Example:

PT AAA, an Indonesian Customer, purchased securities or government bonds of the United Arab Emirates for AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams). Based on this transaction, the Dirham Sub-SNA balance of PT AAA decreased by AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirhams).

Article 19

Section (1)

United Arab Emirates Customers who can invest in rupiah-denominated financial instruments in Indonesia are United Arab Emirates Customers whose balances originate from Underlying Transaction activities.

Section (2)

Example:

Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, executed the order of customer XXX, a United Arab Emirates Customer, through Bank X, a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, to make an investment in the form of purchasing government securities (surat berharga

negara/SBN) in Indonesia for Rp100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah) using the Rupiah Sub-SNA balance.

Section (3)

Example:

Exporter XXX in the United Arab Emirates has a Rupiah Sub-SNA balance of Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah), the funds of which originate from export proceeds.

Based on the Rupiah Sub-SNA balance, exporter XXX can purchase government securities (SBN) in Indonesia for Rp500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

Six months later, exporter XXX intends to sell these government securities (SBN).

The proceeds from the sale of these government securities (SBN) can be transferred back to exporter XXX's Rupiah Sub-SNA at Bank ACCD in the United Arab Emirates.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

Transaction settlement within the framework of Bilateral Rupiah and Dirham Transactions includes the settlement of Underlying Transactions and the settlement of investments in rupiah financial instruments in Indonesia.

Section (2)

Non-Rupiah SNA includes accounts owned by Banks or owned by Indonesian Customers.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

The term “transaction purposes” means the purpose as stated in the Underlying Transactions

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Section (1)

Point a

Spot transactions include today’s and tomorrow’s transactions.

Point b
Sufficiently clear.

Point c
Sufficiently clear.

Point d
Sufficiently clear.

Point e
Sufficiently clear.

Point f
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a
Sufficiently clear.

Point b
Sufficiently clear.

Point c
Sufficiently clear.

Point d
Sufficiently clear.

Point e
The term “squaring position” means a transaction conducted by Indonesian ACCD Bank to neutralize an open position arising from a previous transaction.

Example:

Bank A, which is an Indonesian ACCD Bank, has a short position in Dirham currency amounting to AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirham). In connection with this short position, Bank A can perform a squaring position with Bank X, which is a non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, in the form of a forward purchase transaction of AED/Rp for AED100,000.00 (one hundred thousand dirham).

Article 30

Section (1)
Included in liquidity management is the management of the Dirham SNA balance.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)
Point a
A threshold equivalent to USD500,000.00 (five hundred thousand United States dollars) per transaction also applies to rupiah and dirham transfers.

Example:

Bank D, which is a non-Indonesian ACCD Bank, on behalf of importer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, who will make a payment for goods purchased from an exporter in the United Arab Emirates, conducted a spot transaction to purchase AED/Rp amounting to AED500,000.00 (five hundred thousand dirhams) or equivalent to USD136,000.00 (one

hundred thirty-six thousand United States dollars) from Bank A, which is an Indonesian ACCD Bank. This purchase of AED/Rp by Bank D does not need to be evidenced by Underlying Transaction documents from importer AAA.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Example:

Importer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, has an obligation to an exporter in the United Arab Emirates, due in 1 (one) month, amounting to AED1,000,000.00 (one million dirhams) or equivalent to USD272,000.00 (two hundred seventy-two thousand United States dollars) according to the sales contract. Based on this Underlying Transaction, importer AAA can conduct a forward transaction to purchase AED/Rp for a maximum amount of AED1,000,000.00 (one million dirhams) with a maximum period of 1 (one) month.

Section (5)

Example:

Importer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, intends to settle an invoice from exporter XXX, a United Arab Emirates Customer, for USD1,000,000.00 (one million United States Dollars) or the equivalent of AED3,673,000.00 (three million six hundred seventy-three thousand Dirhams) at a USD/AED exchange rate of 3.673. Based on this invoice, importer AAA can purchase AED/Rp through a spot transaction for AED3,673,000.00 (three million six hundred seventy-three thousand Dirhams).

Article 32

Section (1)

Point a

Example:

On 2 December 2025, Customer AAA, who is an Indonesian Customer, entered into an AED/Rp forward purchase transaction with Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, with a period of 3 (three) months until 2 March 2026. Before maturity, customer AAA received information that the shipment of goods by the overseas seller was delayed by 1 (one) month, thus postponing the maturity date of the Underlying Transaction payment to 2 April 2026. To extend this transaction, on 26 February 2026, customer AAA can perform a roll over with Bank A from its previous maturity date of 2 March 2026, to 2 April 2026.

Point b

Example:

On 2 December 2025, customer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, entered into an AED/Rp buy forward transaction with Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, for a period of 3 (three) months until 2 March 2026. Before maturity, customer AAA received information that the shipment of goods by the overseas seller could be accelerated by 1 (one) month, thus advancing the payment due date to 2 February 2026. To expedite the settlement of this transaction, on 29 January 2026, customer A could perform an early termination with Bank A, changing the maturity date from 2 March 2026, to 2 February 2026.

Point c

Example:

On 2 December 2025, customer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, entered into an AED/Rp buy forward transaction with Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, for a period of 3 (three) months until 2 March 2026. Before maturity, customer AAA received information that a force majeure event occurred, leading to the cancellation of the sale and purchase transaction by the overseas seller.

Based on this, customer AAA could unwind the transaction by entering into a sell forward transaction with Bank B.

Section (2)

The term “netting” means the settlement of transactions performed without the full transfer of principal funds, such that only an amount of funds, which is the result of calculating the notional transaction amount with the exchange rate difference, is moved.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Section (1)

See the elucidation of Article 32 section (2).

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Section (1)

The term “squaring position” means a transaction carried out by Indonesian ACCD Bank to nullify an open position arising from previous transactions.

Section (2)

See the elucidation of section (1)

Point a

See the elucidation of Article 32 section (2).

Example:

Importer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, makes a purchase of AED/Rp from Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, through a spot transaction amounting to AED5,000,000.00 (five million dirhams).

Subsequently, exporter C, an Indonesian Customer, makes a sale of AED/Rp through a spot transaction amounting to AED2,000,000.00 (two million dirhams) to Bank A. Based on these transactions, Bank A can perform a squaring position by netting, by purchasing AED/Rp from another ACCD Bank amounting to AED3,000,000.00 (three million dirhams), which is the difference between AED5,000,000.00 (five million dirhams) and AED2,000,000.00 (two million dirhams), without Underlying Transaction documents.

Point b

Example:

Importer AAA, an Indonesian Customer, conducts a spot purchase transaction of AED/Rp with Bank A, an Indonesian ACCD Bank, through a spot transaction amounting to

AED5,000,000.00 (five million dirhams). Exporter BBB, also an Indonesian Customer, conducts a spot sale of AED/Rp through a spot transaction amounting to AED2,000,000.00 (two million dirhams) to Bank A. In the event Bank A intends to square its position with a non-United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, Bank A must square its position in full (gross) by conducting a spot purchase transaction of AED/Rp amounting to AED5,000,000.00 (five million dirhams) and a spot sale transaction of AED/Rp amounting to AED2,000,000.00 (two million dirhams), accompanied by Underlying Transaction documents.

Article 36

Section (1)

See the elucidation of Article 35 section (1)

Section (2)

See the elucidation of Article 35 section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

See the elucidation of Article 32 section (2).

Example:

Customer XXX, a customer from the United Arab Emirates, sold AED/Rp to Bank X, a United Arab Emirates ACCD Bank, through a spot transaction amounting to Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah). Subsequently, Customer YYY, a customer from the United Arab Emirates, purchased AED/Rp through a spot transaction amounting to Rp600,000,000.00 (six hundred million rupiah) from Bank X. Based on these transactions, Bank X can square its position through netting by selling AED/Rp to an Indonesian ACCD Bank through a spot transaction amounting to Rp400,000,000.00 (four hundred million rupiah), which is the difference between Rp1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and Rp600,000,000.00 (six hundred million rupiah).

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Other Underlying Transactions include rent and taxes.

Article 38

Section (1)

Point a

The term “final Underlying Transaction documents” means a legally binding document that indicates an obligation to pay or a right to receive payment with an unchanging nominal amount.

Point b

The term “estimated Underlying Transaction document” means a document that indicates the estimated amount of payment needs or receipts based on historical data.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Section (1)

The type of estimated Underlying Transaction document is a document related to planned receipts or payment needs for ongoing transaction activities.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Section (1)

The term “cross-border payment” means a payment transaction between a payor and a payee that are subject to the jurisdiction of different countries.

Cross-border payments may include quick response payments and other cross-border payment methods. Quick Response Payments can support retail trade activities and secondary income transactions.

Section (2)

The term “payment system infrastructure operator” means a party that has obtained a license or appointment to conduct payment system activities, referring to the provisions of Bank Indonesia on payment systems.

Article 41

Section (1)

See the the elucidation of Article 29 section (1) point a.

Example:

Indonesian ACCD Bank conducts AED/Rp spot transactions with Indonesian Customers or non-Indonesian ACCD Banks. Non-Indonesian ACCD Banks are required to submit Underlying Transaction documents such as letter of credit or invoices that demonstrate trade transactions between Indonesia and the United Arab Emirates.

Section (2)

Example:

Indonesian ACCD Bank conducts AED/Rp forward transactions with Indonesian Customers. Indonesian ACCD Bank is required to request Indonesian Customers to submit Underlying

Transaction documents that are final or estimated in nature. Final documents include letters of credit or invoices. Whereas estimated documents that indicate estimated plans for receipts or payment needs include:

- a. proforma invoice, or
- b. cash flow projection supported by the transaction realization history.

Section (3)

Example:

On 1 December 2025, Indonesian ACCD Bank entered into an AED/Rp forward transaction with an Indonesian Customer with a period of 1 (one) year for import purposes from the United Arab Emirates. Consequently, the Indonesian Customer has until no later than the transaction settlement date, which is 1 December 2026, to provide the Underlying Transaction documents to Indonesian ACCD Bank.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Section (1)

Example:

The Indonesian Customer purchased goods from a United Arab Emirates Customer for USD100,000.00 (one hundred thousand United States Dollars). The Indonesian Customer and the United Arab Emirates Customer subsequently agreed that payment could also be made in dirham currency. The Indonesian Customer then opened a letter of credit at Bank A, which is Indonesian ACCD Bank, for the payment of an invoice amounting to AED367,300.00 (three hundred sixty-seven thousand three hundred Dirhams), equivalent to USD100,000.00 (one hundred thousand United States Dollars).

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Section (1)

The term “dirham to rupiah price quotation” means:

- a. spot quotation; and
- b. forward quotation, in the event that it is needed.

The term “Information providers” include facilities provided by Refinitiv, Bloomberg, and/or other publicly accessible facilities.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The determination of price quotations may consider reference prices published on the official website of Bank Indonesia and/or other media designated by Bank Indonesia, or transaction prices available on other agreed-upon information provider facilities.

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Tradable or executable quotations are made with reference to Indonesian ACCD Bank's risk management.

Section (4)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)
Regulation of Bank Indonesia on reporting include, among others, Regulation of Bank Indonesia on integrated commercial bank reports and Regulation of Bank Indonesia on foreign exchange traffic reports.

Article 46

Section (1)
Data and information in incidental reports include, among others, dirham foreign exchange transactions against rupiah, Dirham SNA balance position, fund transfers, Dirham Sub-SNA balance and mutation position, Financing position, as well as Rupiah SNA balance and mutation.

Section (2)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Section (1)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)
See the elucidation of Article 45 section (3).

Section (3)
Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)
Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.