

REGULATION OF OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 13 OF 2024
CONCERNING
TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLICATION OF PRIME LENDING RATES FOR
CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF GOD ALMIGHTY,

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN
(FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY),

Considering: that in order to implement the mandate of Article 8A of Act Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking as amended several times, most recently by Act Number 4 of 2023 concerning Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector, it is necessary to stipulate an Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning Transparency and Publication of Prime Lending Rates (Suku Bunga Dasar Kredit/SBDK) for Conventional Commercial Banks (Bank Umum Konvensional/BUK);

Observing: 1. Act Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 1992, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3472) as amended several times, most recently by Act Number 4 of 2023 concerning Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2023, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6845);

2. Act Number 21 of 2011 concerning Otoritas Jasa Keuangan (Financial Services Authority) (State Gazette

of the Republic of Indonesia Number 111 of 2011, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5253) as amended by Act Number 4 of 2023 concerning Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4 of 2023, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6845);

HAS DECIDED:

To issue: OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN REGULATION CONCERNING TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLICATION OF PRIME LENDING RATES FOR CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation:

1. A Conventional Commercial Bank, hereinafter abbreviated as BUK, is a type of bank that carries out conventional business activities, which in its activities provides services in payment transactions, including foreign banks branch offices domiciled abroad.
2. Prime Lending Rate, hereinafter abbreviated as SBDK, is an indication of the lowest effective lending interest rate that reflects the cost of funds, overhead cost, and profit margin incurred by a BUK for lending activities and is then used as a reference in determining the lending interest rate that will be charged to customers.
3. Lending Interest Rate (Suku Bunga Kredit/SBK), hereinafter abbreviated as SBK, is the result of adding SBDK with the estimated risk premium.
4. Report on Publication of Prime Lending Rate, hereinafter referred to as the Report on Publication of SBDK, is a report announced by any BUK to the public.

5. Report on Details of Prime Lending Rate, hereinafter referred to as the Report on Details of SBDK, is a report submitted by any BUK to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

CHAPTER II

PREPARATION, ANNOUNCEMENT, AND SUBMISSION OF SBDK

Article 2

- (1) Each BUK is obliged to prepare, announce, and submit SBDK.
- (2) The preparation, announcement, and submission of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be carried out through the Report on Publication of SBDK and Report on Details of SBDK either periodically or when there are corrections.
- (3) The Report on Publication of SBDK and Report on Details of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be used as guidelines in the Attachment which is an integral part of this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation.

Article 3

In preparing SBDK, any BUK must pay attention to the reference interest rates issued by the relevant authorities and developments in economic conditions.

Article 4

- (1) The SBDK is obliged to be prepared in a complete, accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive, timely and comparable manner.
- (2) Each BUK Board of Directors is responsible for the completeness and accuracy of the contents of the SBDK including its calculation components and reports.
- (3) Each BUK Board of Commissioners is responsible for supervising the implementation of the tasks of the Board of Directors as referred to in Paragraph (2).

Article 5

- (1) Any BUK that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 2 Paragraph (1) and/or Article 4 Paragraph (1) shall be subject to an administrative sanction in the form of a written reminder accompanied by a time limit for corrections.
- (2) In the event that any BUK, which has been subject to the administrative sanction as referred to in Paragraph (1), continues to violate the provisions as referred to in Article 2 Paragraph (1) and/or Article 4 Paragraph (1) after the time limit for corrections has expired, the BUK shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. prohibition from issuing new products;
 - b. freezing of certain business activities;
 - c. prohibition from expanding business activities;
 - d. prohibition from conducting new business activities; and/or
 - e. lowering the assessment of governance factor in the assessment of soundness level.
- (3) In the case of any BUK that has been subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Paragraph (1) and/or Paragraph (2), the main party of the BUK may be subject to the administrative sanction in the form of a prohibition from being the main party in accordance with the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning re-assessment for the main party of financial services institutions.
- (4) Any BUK, that has been subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), and/or Paragraph (3), shall still be required to comply with the provisions in Article 2 Paragraph (1) and Article 4 Paragraph (1).

CHAPTER III

INFORMATION ON SBDK

Article 6

- (1) Information on SBDK shall be prepared in the forms of:
 - a. Report on Publication of SBDK, which is announced to the public;and

- b. Report on Details of SBDK, which is submitted to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.
- (2) Report on Publication of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (1) Letter a shall be detailed into components of information comprising:
- a. cost of funds;
 - b. overhead cost;
 - c. profit margin; and
 - d. SBDK.
- (3) Report on Details of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b shall be detailed into components of information comprising:
- a. cost of funds;
 - b. overhead cost;
 - c. profit margin;
 - d. SBDK;
 - e. estimated risk premium;
 - f. SBK; and
 - g. a weighted average of SBK realization.
- (4) The Report on Publication of SBDK and Report on Details of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be presented for each type of loan, comprising:
- a. corporate loan;
 - b. retail loan;
 - c. medium-scale loan;
 - d. small-scale loan;
 - e. micro loan;
 - f. home-ownership loan or apartment-ownership loan; and
 - g. non-home ownership loan or non-apartment ownership loan.

Article 7

- (1) Each BUK is obliged to:
- a. announce the latest Report on the Publication of SBDK on the BUK's website and each of the BUK's offices, which is placed in a location that is easily visible to customers; and

- b. submit the Report on Details of SBDK to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system, by disclosing the position of the data used.
- (2) In the case of each BUK that has digital channels and/or other electronic media, the BUK is obliged to announce the latest Report on Publication of SBDK on the digital channels and/or other electronic media as referred to in Paragraph (1).
- (3) Updating of the Report on Publication of SBDK announced on the BUK's website and at each of the BUK's offices as referred to in Paragraph (1) Letter a and on the digital channels and/or other electronic media as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be carried out whenever there is a change.
- (4) Updating of the Report on Details of SBDK submitted to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out monthly.
- (5) The procedure, deadline for submission, and correction of the Report on Details of SBDK submitted through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure, deadline, and correction stipulated in the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan regulation concerning reporting of conventional commercial banks through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system.
- (6) In the event that the submission of the Report on Details of SBDK to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system, as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b cannot be performed, the BUK is obliged to submit the Report on Details of SBDK offline to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan no later than the 7th of the following month.
- (7) If the deadline for the offline submission of the Report on Details of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (6) falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or other holiday, the deadline for the submission of the Report on Details of SBDK shall fall on the following working day.
- (8) In the event that the BUK experiences force majeure so that it cannot:
 - a. announce the Report on Publication of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (1) Letter a and Paragraph (2); and/or

- b. submit the Report on Details of SBDK as referred to in Paragraph (1) letter b,
- up to the deadlines for the announcement and/or submission, the BUK shall notify the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan in writing to obtain a postponement of the deadlines for announcing the Report on Publication of SBDK and/or submission of the Report on Details of SBDK.

Article 8

- (1) Each BUK is obliged to maintain the announcement of the Report on Publication of SBDK on the BUK's website as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) Letter a for at least the last 5 (five) years.
- (2) If the BUK does not yet have announcements of the Report on Publication of SBDK on the BUK's website for at least the last 5 (five) years as referred to in Paragraph (1), the BUK can gradually meet the provisions up to the data position in October 2029.
- (3) In the case of new BUKs, intermediary banks, and BUKs resulting from mergers, amalgamations, separations, integrations, and conversions, fulfillment of the provisions as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be carried out in stages.

Article 9

- (1) Any BUK that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter a, Paragraph (2), and/or Article 8 Paragraph (1), shall be subject to the administrative sanction in the form of a written reminder.
- (2) In the event that any BUK, which has been subject to the administrative sanction as referred to in Paragraph (1), continues to violate the provisions as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter a, Paragraph (2), and/or Article 8 Paragraph (1), the BUK shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. prohibition from issuing new products;
 - b. freezing of certain business activities;
 - c. prohibition from expanding business activities;
 - d. prohibition from conducting new business activities; and/or

- e. lowering the assessment of governance factor in the assessment of soundness level.
- (3) In the event that any BUK, which has been subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Paragraph (1), continues to violate the provisions as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter a, Paragraph (2), and/or Article 8 Paragraph (1), the main party of the BUK may be subject to the administrative sanction in the form of a prohibition from becoming the main party in accordance with the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning re-assessment for the main party of financial services institutions.
- (4) Any BUK, that has been subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), and/or Paragraph (3), must still comply with the provisions as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter a, Paragraph (2), and Article 8 Paragraph (1).
- (5) Any incorrect information announced in the Report on Publication of SBDK for reports announced as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) Letter a, and Paragraph (2), shall subject the BUK to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning or reminder accompanied by an order to take certain actions;
 - b. monetary fines;
 - c. restrictions on certain business activities;
 - d. lowering in the assessment of soundness level value formation factor;
 - e. freezing of certain business activities; and/or
 - f. prohibition from being the main party.
- (6) The sanction in the form of a monetary fine as referred to in Paragraph (5) letter b shall be imposed at a maximum of IDR15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).
- (7) A BUK may be exempted from the imposition of administrative sanctions if the BUK experiences force majeure as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (8).

- (1) Any BUK that does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter b shall be subject to the administrative sanctions stipulated in the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning the reporting of commercial banks through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system.
- (2) Any BUK that does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (6) shall be subject to the administrative sanction in the form of a monetary fine of Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) per working day and a maximum of Rp30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah).
- (3) In the case of any incorrect information, conveyed in the Report on Details of SBDK with submission through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system, cannot yet be corrected as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (6) based on findings by the BUK or the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, the BUK shall be subject to the administrative sanction in the form of a monetary fine of Rp100,000.00 (one hundred thousand rupiah) per incorrect entry and a maximum of Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).
- (4) In the event that anyone (1) incorrect information, conveyed in the Report on Details of SBDK with submission as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (6), results in other errors in the filling out in the same report, the administrative sanction in the form of a monetary fine shall not be imposed on the other errors in filling out the same report.
- (5) Any BUK, that has been subject to the administrative sanction in the form of a monetary fine as referred to in Paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), and/or Paragraph (3), shall still be required to submit the report and/or report corrections.
- (6) A BUK shall be exempt from the imposition of administrative sanctions in the event it:
 - a. submits a correction to the Report on Details of SBDK before the deadline for submission of the report as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (6); and/or
 - b. experiences force majeure as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (8).

In the event that the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system for submitting of the Report on Details of SBDK, as referred to in Article 7 Paragraph (1) letter b, is not yet available, the Report on Details of SBDK and/or its corrections shall be submitted offline to:

- a. the department that oversees the supervision of the relevant BUK or the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Office in Jakarta for any BUK that has its head office or branch office of a foreign bank domiciled abroad located in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province and Banten Province; or
- b. the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan local office in accordance with the area where the relevant BUK's head office is located, for any BUK whose head office is located outside the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province and Banten Province.

CHAPTER IV MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 12

- (1) The loan approval notification letter to each customer must contain complete information that can be understood by the customer.
- (2) Notification of changes in lending interest rates to each customer as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall use as guidelines the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning consumer and public protection in the financial services sector.

Article 13

Based on certain considerations, the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan has the authority to request any BUK to make adjustments on:

- a. reporting deadline;
- b. periods of SBDK and SBK;
- c. scope of SBDK and SBK; and/or
- d. amounts of SBDK and SBK.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 14

When this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation comes into effect:

- a. Article 2 Paragraph (2) Letter d, Article 2 paragraph (4) Letter b, Article 29, and Article 30 of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation Number 37/POJK.03/2019 concerning Transparency and Publication of Bank Reports (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 248 of 2019, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6441); and
- b. implementing provisions related to SBDK in the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan provisions concerning transparency and publication of conventional commercial bank reports in:
 1. the main part point I number 1 letter d; and
 2. appendix point IV concerning Guidelines for Preparing Report on Prime Lending Rate,

are hereby revoked and declared invalid.

Article 15

The provisions of Article 7 Paragraph (1) shall come into effect as of the data position for October 2024.

Article 16

This Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation shall take effect on the date of promulgation.

For public information, it is hereby ordered that this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation be published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Jakarta on
30 July 2024

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
signed
MAHENDRA SIREGAR

Promulgated in: Jakarta
12 August 2024

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
signed
YASONNA H. LAOLY

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2024 NUMBER 21/OJK

This copy is in accordance with the original
Director of Legal Development
Legal Department
signed
Aat Windradi

ELUCIDATION
ON
REGULATION OF OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 13 OF 2024
CONCERNING
TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLICATION OF PRIME LENDING RATES FOR
CONVENTIONAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

I. GENERAL

The role of BUKs is an important aspect of the financial services sector. BUKs are required to remain competitive to actively contribute to improving the national economy through competitive lending interest rates and transparency of information on SBDK calculation to the public.

Strengthening the SBDK transparency through its publication to the public is one of the key elements for improving the competitiveness of BUKs. A well-executed and standardized publications of the SBDK by BUKs will encourage efficiency in lending activity with optimal SBDK and will ultimately have a positive impact on national economic growth.

In line with public demands, the development of BUK reporting to authorities, as well as media publication to the public, the regulatory framework for transparency and publication of SBDK must continue to be refined, to ensure uniformity and accuracy of reporting components submitted to the authorities and published to the public.

In connection with this, BUKs are required to announce the SBDK in more detail to the public with more varied announcement media. In this manner, it is hoped that the public will have access and information that is more comprehensive, timely, and up-to-date. The further expectation is that the public will have a sufficient understanding of the concept of lending interest rates, which can be a source of reference in choosing the most competitive lending interest rates offered by each BUK.

In the regulatory framework of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan, there is a need for alignment in the mandate of Act Number 7 of 1992 concerning

Banking, as amended several times, most recently by Act Number 4 of 2023 concerning Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector, namely the implementation of transparency and publication of SBDK to be provided in a separate regulation, and to be referred to the provisions of legislation, including the regulation related to the reporting of conventional commercial banks through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system. As such, the implementation of transparency and publication of SBDK will be in alignment, in a stronger and more comprehensive manner, and will lead to the fundamental objective of the regulating of SBDK. In this regard, to support the strengthening of the regulations related to the proper SBDK practices at BUKs, it is necessary to update the regulations regarding transparency and publication of prime lending rates for conventional commercial banks.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

The relevant authorities include monetary authority and deposit insurance authority.

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

The complete, accurate, up-to-date, comprehensive, and comparable manner shall refer to the document of guidelines for the preparation of a report on publication and report on details of SBDK for BUKs.

Paragraph (2)

“Board of Directors” refers to the definition in the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning commercial banks.

Paragraph (3)

“Board of Commissioners” refers to the definition in the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning commercial banks.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

“Cost of funds” means the main cost of fund for lending that arises from the funding activity.

Letter b

“Overhead cost” means costs incurred by BUK in the form of other operational expenses incurred for funding and lending activities, including tax that must be paid.

Letter c

“Profit margin” means the margin set by the BUK in the lending activity.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

"Estimated risk premium" is the estimated margin set by BUK for debtors to compensate for the risk of default, either directly or indirectly, on the loan provided.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

"Weighted average of SBK realization" is the weighted average of SBK realization for new loan provided by the BUK to debtors at the data position of the previous reporting month that is reported in the commercial bank integrated report.

Example:

Information on the weighted average of SBK realization conveyed in the Report on Details of SBDK for the position of December 2024 (with a submission deadline of 7 January 2025) comprises the details of the SBDK for new loan from 1 December 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Paragraph (4)

Letter a

Each BUK shall define corporate loan classification according to its internal policies. Any loan shall be classified as corporate loan when it does not fall into the retail, medium-scale, small-scale, or micro categories.

Letter b

Each BUK shall define retail loan classification according to its internal policies. Any loan shall be classified as retail loan when it does not fall into the corporate, medium-scale, small-scale, or micro categories.

Letter c

The classification of medium-scale productive loan shall be defined based on the debtor category which refers to Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report, whereas the medium segment refers to the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium-scale enterprises.

Letter d

The classification of small-scale productive loan shall be defined based on the debtor category which refers to Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report, whereas

the small segment refers to the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium-scale enterprises.

Letter e

The classification of micro productive loan shall be defined based on the debtor category which refers to Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report, whereas the micro-segment refers to the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium-scale enterprises.

Letter f

The home ownership loan is usually called KPR (kredit kepemilikan rumah), while the apartment ownership loan is usually called KPA (kredit kepemilikan apartemen).

The definitions of KPR/KPA align with loan that are classified under the consumption category and household economic sector, for ownership of residential homes as well as flats and apartments in Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.

Letter g

Non-home ownership loan is usually called non-KPR, while non-apartment ownership loan is usually called non-KPA.

Non-KPR/non-KPA is a consumer loan that is not included in KPR/KPA. Non-KPR/non-KPA includes credit cards, multi-purpose loan, and unsecured loan (loan without collaterals).

Article 7

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The announcement of the Report on Publication of SBDK on the BUK's website shall be placed on an easily accessible page, for example by providing a direct link on the front page of the BUK's website.

Announcements at each of the BUK's offices can be made in print or electronic form.

BUK's offices include the head office, branch offices, sub-branch offices, and functional offices.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Announcements shall be made through digital channels and/or other electronic media including:

1. digital services in accordance with the provisions of the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan regarding digital services by commercial banks; and
2. official social media of the BUK.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Force majeure includes natural disasters, non-natural disasters, and/or social disasters that disrupt the operational activities of the BUKs, as verified by authorized officials from the local area.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Example:

The BUK shall maintain the Report on Publication of SBDK announcements on the BUK's website at least since the Reports on

Publication of SBDK with the data position of 31 December 2024 up to 31 December 2029.

Paragraph (2)

Example:

The BUK first announces and maintains the Report on Publication of SBDK announcements on the BUK's website at the data position of October 31, 2024; the BUK shall maintain the information gradually for the last 5 (five) years until the data position of October 31, 2029.

Paragraph (3)

Example:

Bank "ADM" is a BUK resulting from the merger of Bank "A", Bank "D", and Bank "M" which will begin operations on 31 December 2027. Bank "ADM" will have to maintain the information gradually for the last 5 (five) years up to the data position of 31 December 2032.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Any incorrect information in any of the Reports on Publication of SBDK announced on the website, each BUK offices, and digital channels and/or other electronic media may mislead the public in decision making.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

An input error refer to mistakes in a single line of the report.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

Complete and understandable information by customers shall include information on notifications of interest rates changes to the customers and conversion from flat to effective interest rates.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Certain considerations include:

- a. the need arising from the economic conditions in Indonesia;
- b. the Government decisions related to joint holidays;
- c. in the event that the BUK's financial report will be audited by a public accountant so that the BUK cannot meet the announcement and submission deadlines as stipulated in this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation; and/or
- d. the deadlines for the announcement of the Report on Publication of SBDK and/or submission of the Report on Details of SBDK, as well as the scope of the first report for any BUK which is the result of a merger, amalgamation, separation, integration, conversion, change

in business activities from a commercial bank that carries out conventional business activities to a commercial bank that carries out sharia business activities, or is an intermediary bank.

Article 14

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Example 1:

The obligation to announce the Report on Publication of SBDK for the first time in accordance with this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation is effective since the data position as of 1 October 2024.

Example 2:

The obligation to submit the Report on Details of SBDK for the first time in accordance with this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation is effective since the data position as of 31 October 2024.

Article 16

Self-explanatory

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 89/OJK

ATTACHMENT
REGULATION OF OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 13 OF 2004 CONCERNING
TRANSPARENCY AND PUBLICATION OF PRIME
LENDING RATES FOR CONVENTIONAL
COMMERCIAL BANKS

Guidelines for Preparing the Report on Publication of SBDK and Report on Details of SBDK for BUKs

I. General Provisions

Description	Explanation
Period	Announcement to the public: Incidental
	Submission to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan: Monthly
Scope	SBDK includes the cost of funds, overhead cost, and profit margins that issued by the BUK for lending activities and are then used as a reference in determining the SBK that will be imposed on customers.
Media for Announcement	BUK's website, each of BUK's offices, digital channels, and/or other electronic media.
Media for submission to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan	online through the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan reporting system; or offline, in the event that the online submission system is not yet available.

1. The selection of any BUK's products by customers is generally based on considerations regarding the benefits, costs, and risks of the products offered. This is especially relevant for BUK products in the form of loan, considering that lending is one of the main banking products utilized by the public. Therefore, transparency regarding SBDK, known as the prime lending rate, is essential to provide clarity and ease to the customers in assessing the benefits and costs of loan offered by the BUK.
2. The implementation of transparency of information regarding SBDK is also an effort to improve governance and encourage sound competition between BUKs, including the creation of a better market discipline.

3. In the loan approval notification letters or offering letters or other documents to prospective debtors before signing the loan agreements, each BUK must notify, among other things, changes in loan interest rates to customers, including notifications of the conversion of flat interest rates to effective equivalents.
4. Notifications of changes in loan interest rates and other matters to customers as referred to in the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation concerning consumer and public protection in the financial services sector.

II. Scope of SBDK

1. In determining the SBDK, the BUK shall exclude lending with special interest rates, promo interest rates, fixed rates for a certain period, interest rates for employees for welfare purposes, and similar interest rates.
2. The calculation of SBDK in the Attachment to this Otoritas Jasa Keuangan Regulation only applies to loan in Rupiah currency.
3. SBDK is calculated annually in the form of a percentage (%) which is calculated based on 3 (three) components, namely:
 - a. Cost of Funds (Harga Pokok Dasar Kredit/HPDK) arising from funding activities;
 - b. Overhead cost incurred by the BUK in the form of non-interest operating expenses incurred for funding and lending activities including taxes that must be paid; and
 - c. Profit margin set by the BUK in lending activities. In determining the profit margin, the BUK is advised to consider the reasonableness of the profit target reported by the BUK in the Bank Business Plan (RBB).
4. The calculation of SBDK as referred to in number 3 above does not include the estimated risk premium component, which is the BUK's assessment of the loan repayment prospects by prospective debtors, both debtors and debtor groups, which among other things considers financial conditions, lending terms, and business prospects.

5. The SBDK announced to the public is the effective interest rate of SBDK applicable at the time it is announced to the public. The BUK discloses the data position used when announcing the SBDK. The definition of effective interest rate refers to Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated reports.
6. The calculation of SBDK is detailed as follows:
 - a. Corporate loan is working capital loan and non-Micro, Small, Medium (non-MSM), and non-retail investment loan which criteria shall be in accordance with the BUK's policies.
 - b. Retail loan is working capital loan and non-MSM and non-corporate investment loan which criteria shall be in accordance with BUK's policies.
 - c. Medium-scale loan is the provision of lending to:
 - 1) independent productive economic businesses, which are businesses run by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies owned, controlled, or are part of either directly or indirectly with small businesses or large businesses that meet the criteria of medium-scale businesses in the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium-scale businesses.
 - 2) productive economic businesses as referred to in number 1) shall have:
 - a) business capital of more than IDR5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or
 - b) annual sales of more than IDR15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiahs),as regulated in the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises.

- d. Small-scale loan is the provision of lending to:
- 1) independent productive economic enterprises, which are businesses run by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies owned, controlled, or are part of either directly or indirectly medium-scale or large businesses that meet the criteria of small businesses as referred to in the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises.
 - 2) productive economic enterprises as referred to in number 1) shall have:
 - a) business capital of more than IDR1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or
 - b) annual sales of more than IDR2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiahs) up to a maximum of IDR15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiahs),as regulated in the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises.
- e. Micro loan is the provision of lending to:
- 1) productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for micro businesses as stipulated in the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises,
 - 2) productive economic businesses as referred to in number 1) shall have:
 - a) business capital of less than IDR1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiahs) excluding land and buildings for business premises; or

- b) annual sales of less than IDR2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiahs), as stipulated in the provisions of legislation governing the facilitation of protection and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium-scale enterprises.
 - f. The criteria for KPR/KPA aligns with loan that are classified under the consumption category and household economic sector, for ownership of residential homes as well as flats and apartments in Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
 - g. Non-KPR or non-KPA is a consumer loan that is not included in KPR or KPA, including credit cards, multi-purpose loan, and unsecured loan (loan without collaterals).
7. In the case of any BUK that does not provide any lending in the "xxx" segment as referred to in number 6, then the SBDK percentage in that segment is filled in with "N/A".
 8. The SBDK percentage is filled out by annualizing it with the following example:

Effective Interest Rate per Year	To be filled out with
0.29%	0.29
8%	8.00
9.80%	9.80
1.64%	1.64
30.04%	30.04

III. Announcement of Report on Publication of SBDK to the Public

1. The format of the Report on Publication SBDK announced to the public through the BUK's website and bulletin boards at each of the BUK's offices is as follows:
 - a. Quantitative Disclosure

Data Period:	Non-MSM Loan		MSM Loan			KPR/ KPA	NonKPR / NonKPA
	Corpora tion	Retail	Medium	Small	Micro		
Cost of Fund (HPDK) (%)							

Overhead Cost (%)							
Profit Margin (%)							
Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) (%) (HPDK + Overhead + Margin)							

b. Qualitative Disclosure

Category	Definition of Loan Category	Indicator/Criteria of Loan Category
Corporation		
Retail		

2. Filling out instructions

- a. In announcing the Report on Publication SBDK, the BUK shall include the following clauses:
 - 1) SBDK shall be determined by the BUK based on various factors, including the reference interest rates set by the relevant authorities, cost of funds, overhead cost, profit margin, and developments in economic conditions.
 - 2) The SBDK has not considered the estimated risk premium component, the amount of which depends on the BUK's assessment of the risk for each debtor or group of debtors.
- b. Announcement of the Report on Publication SBDK on digital channels and/or other electronic media must at least include the SBDK per loan segment.

IV. Submission of the Report on Details of SBDK to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan

1. The format of the Report on Details of SBDK for submission to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan is as follows:
 - a. Quantitative Disclosure

REPORT ON DETAILS OF PRIME LENDING RATES

(% effective per year)

No	Components ¹⁾	Prime Lending Rates						
		Based on Type of Loan						
		Non-MSM Loan		MSM Loan			KPR / KPA	NonKPR/ NonKPA
		Corporat ion	Retail	Medium	Small	Micro		
1	Cost of Funds (HPDK)							
1.1.	HPDK							
1.1.1.	Cost of Third Party Fund							
1.1.1.1.	Cost of Third Party Fund Other Than Statutory Minimum Reserve Requirement and LPS Deposit Insurance Rate							
1.1.1.2.	Cost of Statutory Minimum Reserve Requirement (GWM)							
1.1.1.3.	Cost of Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) Deposit Insurance Rate							
1.1.2.	Cost of Non Third Party Fund							
1.1.2.1.	Cost of Fund of Liabilities to the Bank Indonesia							
1.1.2.2.	Cost of Fund of Liabilities to Other Banks							
1.1.2.3.	Cost of Fund of Marketable Securities Issued							

1.1.2.4.	Cost of Fund of Borrowings Received							
1.1.2.5.	Cost of Fund of Other Liabilities							
1.99.	Other HPDK							
2	Overhead Cost							
2.1.	Increase in Fair Values of Financial Liabilities							
2.2.	Losses related to Operational Risk							
2.3.	Commission/Provision/Fee and Administration Cost							
2.4.	Depreciation/Amortization							
2.5.	Loss from Impairment on Other Assets (Non-Financial)							
2.6.	Cost of Human Resource							
2.7.	Cost of Promotion							
2.7.1.	Cost of Promotion other than Prizes and Advertising and Promotion							
2.7.2.	Prizes							
2.7.3.	Advertising and Promotion							
2.8.	Loss from Foreign Currency Transaction Translation							
2.9.	Other Costs							
2.99.	Other Overhead Cost							
3	Profit Margin							
4	Prime Lending Rate (SBDK) (1+2+3)							
5	Estimated Risk Premium							
5.1.	Estimated Credit Risk Premium							
5.99.	Estimated Non-Credit Risk Premium							

	Lending Interest Rate (SBDK + Estimated Risk Premium)							
	Weighted Average of Lending Interest Rate realization							

b. Qualitative Disclosure

Category	Definition of Loan Category	Indicator/Criteria of Loan Category
Corporation		
Retail		

2. Filling Out Instruction

a. Cost of Funds (HPDK)

HPDK is a burden/cost arising from funding activities consisting of the cost of funds, relevant regulatory costs, and other costs.

The calculation of HPDK is detailed as follows:

- 1) Cost of funds are costs of a BUK's liabilities to the residents and non-residents in the form of interest costs allocated to lending arising from liabilities to third parties, and other interest cost liabilities, with the following details:
 - a) Cost of Third-Party Fund comprises all interest costs allocated to lending on bank liabilities to third parties other than banks in the form of current deposits (current accounts), saving deposits (savings), and term deposits.
 - (1) Cost of Third Party Fund Other Than Statutory Minimum Reserve Requirement (Giro Wajib Minimum/GWM) and Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (Lembaga Penjamin Simpanan (LPS) Deposit Insurance Rate comprises all interest costs allocated to lending on a BUK's liabilities to third parties other than banks in the forms of current deposits (current accounts), saving deposits (saving accounts), and term deposits. This account must be in line with the following codes: 05.11.03.01.01.00, 05.11.03.02.01.00, 05.11.03.03.01.00, and 05.11.03.99.01.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report, excluding cost of GWM and cost of LPS deposit insurance rate.

- (2) Cost of GWM as referred to in Bank Indonesia regulation regarding statutory minimum reserve requirement. This cost of GWM is the GWM cost allocated to SBDK.
 - (3) Cost of LPS deposit insurance rate as referred to in Indonesia Deposit Insurance Corporation (LPS) regulation regarding deposit insurance programs. This cost of LPS premium is the LPS premium cost allocated to SBDK.
- b) Cost of Non Third-Party Fund comprises all interest costs allocated to lending for a BUK's liabilities to non-third parties, which consists of:
- (1) Cost of Fund of Liabilities to the Bank Indonesia, which comprises all interest costs allocated to lending on borrowings from Bank Indonesia. This account must be in line with the code of 05.11.01.00.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
 - (2) Cost of Fund of Liabilities to Other Banks, which comprises all interest costs to other banks allocated to lending in the forms of current accounts (giro), interbank call money, saving deposits (saving accounts), term deposits. This account must be in line with the following codes: 05.11.02.01.01.00, 05.11.02.02.01.00, 05.11.02.03.01.00, 05.11.02.04.00.00, and 05.11.02.99.01.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
 - (3) Cost of Fund of Marketable Securities Issued, which comprises all interest costs to other banks allocated to lending paid for the issuance of securities issued to the Bank Indonesia, other banks, and non-bank third parties. This account must be in line with the

following codes: 05.11.04.10.00.00,
 05.11.04.21.01.00, 05.11.04.21.02.00,
 05.11.04.21.03.00, 05.11.04.21.04.00,
 05.11.04.21.05.00, 05.11.04.21.06.00,
 05.11.04.21.99.00, 05.11.04.31.01.00,
 05.11.04.31.02.00, 05.11.04.31.03.00,
 05.11.04.31.04.00, 05.11.04.31.05.00,
 05.11.04.31.06.00, 05.11.04.31.99.00 in accordance
 with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding
 commercial bank integrated report.

- (4) Cost of Fund of Borrowings Received, which comprises all interest costs allocated to lending paid on borrowings received from the Bank Indonesia to other banks, and to non-bank third parties. This account must be in line with the following codes: 05.11.05.10.00.00, 05.11.05.21.00.00, 05.11.05.31.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
- (5) Cost of Fund of Other Liabilities, which comprises all interest costs allocated to lending paid to the Bank Indonesia, other banks, non-bank third parties, and inter-office transactions. This account must be in line with the following codes: 05.11.99.40.00.00, 05.11.99.10.00.00, 05.11.99.20.00.00, 05.11.99.30.01.00, 05.11.99.30.02.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report. Other costs in this component include interest/discount costs paid by a BUK, including those originating from any sale of securities with a repurchase agreement (repo), Fund Transfer Pricing (FTP) costs, and other cost sub-components.

c) Other HPDK

In the event a BUK fills out information on other HPDK, the BUK shall inform the type of components and calculation method to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.

b. Overhead Cost

Overhead cost comprises other operational costs incurred by a BUK for funding and lending activities including tax costs incurred. The calculation of overhead cost is detailed as follows:

- 1) Increase in fair values of financial liabilities allocated to lending is the potential unrealized loss arising from the positive difference between the fair values of the financial liabilities at the reporting date and the fair values of the financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition. This account must be in line with the code of 05.12.04.00.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
- 2) Losses related to operational risk in the lending activity, namely losses related to operational risk that have occurred and are identified based on the type of loss event. Recognition of losses can be done by direct charging and/or reclassification of the account of allowance for losses from operational risk. This account must be in line with the codes 05.12.08.01.00.00 and 05.12.08.02.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
- 3) Commission/Provision/Fee and Administration Cost related to the lending activity that paid by a BUK, namely commissions and provisions paid by the BUK due to revenue from lending detailed as follows:
 - a) lending/financing commission/provision;
 - b) financing forwarding commission/provision;
 - c) option premium; and
 - d) others.

This account must be in line with the codes of 05.12.10.01.00.00, 05.12.10.02.00.00, 05.12.10.03.00.00, and 05.12.10.99.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.

- 4) Depreciation/amortization allocated to the provision of lending, namely the depreciation/amortization costs of assets allocated to the lending interest rate. This account must be in line with the codes of 05.12.11.01.00.00, 05.12.11.02.00.00, 05.12.11.03.00.00, 05.12.11.04.00.00, and 05.12.11.99.00.00 in accordance with the Bank Indonesia regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
- 5) Loss from value impairment on other assets (non-financial) allocated to the provision of lending, namely the value impairment loss of other assets (non-financial) allocated to the lending interest rate. This account must be in line with the codes of 05.12.12.02.00.00, 05.12.12.03.00.00, 05.12.12.04.00.00, 05.12.12.05.00.00, 05.12.12.06.00.00, 05.12.12.07.00.00, and 05.12.12.99.00.00 reduced by the codes of 04.12.10.02.00.00 and 04.12.10.99.00.00 in accordance with the Bank Indonesia regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report .
- 6) Cost of human resource allocated to lending interest rate. This account must be in line with codes 05.12.13.01.00.00, 05.12.13.02.00.00, 05.12.13.03.00.00, 05.12.13.04.00.00, and 05.12.13.99.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
- 7) Cost of promotion allocated to lending interest rate. This account must be in line with the code of 05.12.14.00.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report. This account consists of:
 - a) advertising and promotion;
 - b) prizes; and

- c) cost of promotion other than advertising and promotion and prizes.
- 8) Loss from foreign currency transaction translation allocated to lending interest rate. This account must be in line with the code of 05.12.15.00.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.
- 9) Other costs allocated to lending interest rate. This account must be in line with the codes of 05.12.99.02.00.00, 05.12.99.03.00.00, 05.12.99.04.00.00, 05.12.99.05.00.00, 05.12.99.06.01.00, 05.12.99.06.99.00, 05.12.99.07.00.00, 05.12.99.09.00.00, 05.12.99.99.00.00, 05.20.01.00.00.00, 05.20.99.99.00.00, 03.05.02.01.40.00, 03.05.02.02.40.01, 03.05.02.02.40.02, 05.12.99.01.02.00, 05.12.99.01.03.00, and 05.12.99.01.99.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report. This account does not include Cost of GWM and cost of LPS deposit insurance rate.
- 10) Other overhead cost. In the event a BUK fills out information on another overhead cost, the BUK shall inform the type of components and calculation method to the Otoritas Jasa Keuangan.
- c. Profit Margin, which is the profit margin set by the BUK in lending activities. The determination of the profit margin that the BUK wants to obtain shall consider the target return on assets to be achieved according to the bank's business plan after calculating the taxes to be paid.
- d. Estimated credit risk premium, which is an estimate of the margin set by the BUK on debtors to compensate for the risk, both directly and indirectly, of the loan provided. The components of the risk premium estimation are as follows:
 - a) The credit risk premium estimation represents the BUK's assessment of the loan repayment prospects by prospective

debtors, both individual debtors and groups of debtors, which among other things consider financial conditions, loan terms, and business prospects. Several costs that can be included in this component include accounting provision (Cadangan Kerugian Penurunan Nilai/CKPN) of loan that is netted and cost of loan insurance premium allocated for funding and lending activity. This account must be in line with the codes of 05.12.07.05.01.01, 05.12.07.05.01.02, and 05.12.99.01.01.00 minus the code of 04.12.10.01.00.00 in accordance with Bank Indonesia's regulation regarding commercial bank integrated report.

- b) The estimated premium not related to credit risk represents the BUK's assessment of risks other than credit risk, including those related to liquidity risk and other risks that are considered to be able to influence the determination of the interest rate offered.

Ratified in Jakarta on
30 July 2024

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF OTORITAS JASA KEUANGAN
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

MAHENDRA SIREGAR