

**REGULATION OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF
INDONESIA**

NUMBER 11/POJK.03/2020

ON

**NATIONAL ECONOMIC STIMULI AS COUNTERCYCLICAL POLICY ON THE
EFFECT FROM THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019¹**

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY,

Considering:

- a. that global development of the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) has affected, either directly or indirectly, the performance and capacity of debtor in fulfilling credit or financing payment obligation;
- b. that effect against performance and capacity of debtor will increase credit risk which potentially interrupts banking performance and stability of financial system, thus it may affect economic growth;
- c. that in order to encourage the optimization of banking performance, specifically intermediation function, maintaining stability of financial system, and supporting economic growth, it is deemed necessary to take economic stimuli policy as countercyclical of the effect from the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19);
- d. that economic stimuli policy as countercyclical of the effect from the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) in question is implemented by still regarding prudential principles;

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- e. that based on considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d, it is deemed necessary to establish Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on National Economic Stimuli as Countercyclical Policy on the Effect from the Spread of Coronavirus Disease 2019;

In view of:

1. Law [Number 7 of 1992](#) on Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 31, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3472), as amended by Law [Number 10 of 1998](#) on Amendment to Law [Number 7 of 1992](#) on Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3790);
2. Law [Number 21 of 2008](#) on Sharia Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 94, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4867);
3. Law [Number 21 of 2011](#) on Financial Services Authority (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 111, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5253);

SAMPINGAN
SAMPE KAYA
HAS DECIDED:

To establish:

REGULATION OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY ON NATIONAL ECONOMIC STIMULI AS COUNTERCYCLICAL POLICY ON THE EFFECT FROM THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019.

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

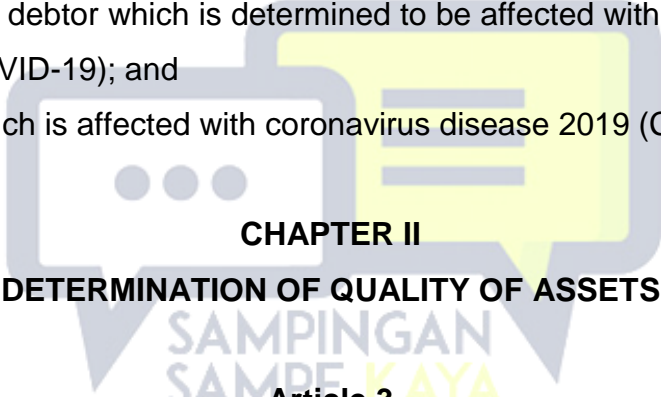
Under this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority, the following definitions are employed:

1. Bank is conventional commercial bank, including sharia business unit, sharia commercial bank, rural bank, sharia rural bank, which operates business activities in conventional manner or based on sharia principles.
2. Conventional Commercial Bank, hereinafter abbreviated to BUK [*Bank Umum Konvensional*], is commercial bank which operates business activity in conventional manner, including branch office of bank which is domiciled overseas.
3. Sharia Commercial Bank, hereinafter abbreviated to BUS [*Bank Umum Syariah*], is commercial bank which operates business activity based on sharia principles.
4. Sharia Business Unit, hereinafter abbreviated to UUS [*Unit Usaha Syariah*], is working division of BUK's headquarter which functions as main office of office or division which operates business activity based on sharia principles.
5. Rural Bank, hereinafter abbreviated to BPR [*Bank Perkreditan Rakyat*], is bank which operates business activity in conventional manner, of which, its activities do not provide services relating to payment activities.
6. Sharia Rural Bank, hereinafter abbreviated to BPRS [*Bank Pembiayaan Rakyat Syariah*], is bank which operates business activity based on sharia principles, of which, its activities do not provide services relating to payment activities.

Article 2

- (1) Bank may implement policy which supports economic growth stimuli for debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.
- (2) Policy which supports economic growth stimuli as referred to in paragraph (1) encompasses:
 - a. policy on determination of quality of assets; and

- b. policy on restructuring of credit or financing.
- (3) Bank, in the course of implementing policy which supports economic growth stimuli as referred to in paragraph (1), still takes regards on implementation of risk management as addressed under regulation of the Financial Services Authority on implementation of risk management of Bank.
- (4) In case Bank implements policy which supports economic growth stimuli as referred to in paragraph (1), Bank should have guideline for the determination of debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.
- (5) Guideline on determination of debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19, including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses, as referred to in paragraph (3), at least addresses:
- a. criteria on debtor which is determined to be affected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19); and
 - b. sector which is affected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).



CHAPTER II
DETERMINATION OF QUALITY OF ASSETS

Article 3

- (1) Determination of quality of assets in the form of:
- a. credit by BUK;
 - b. financing by BUS or UUS; and/or
 - c. provision of other funds by BUK, BUS, or UUS,
- for debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses, with the ceiling of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) at maximum, may be based on the punctuality of payment of principal and/or interest or margin/profit-sharing/*ujrah*.
- (2) Determination of quality of assets as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed in accordance with provisions under regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets.

- (3) Ceiling for:
- a. credit by BUK;
 - b. financing by BUS or UUS; and/or
 - c. provision of other funds by BUK, BUS, or UUS,
- as referred to in paragraph (1) prevails either for 1 (one) debtor or 1 (one) project which is the same.

Article 4

- (1) Determination of quality of assets in the forms of:
- a. credit by BPR; and/or
 - b. financing by BPRS,
- for debtor which is affected by the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses, with the ceiling of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) at maximum, may be based on the punctuality of payment of principal and/or interest or margin/profit-sharing/*ujrah*.
- (2) Determination of quality of assets as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed in accordance with provisions under regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets.
- (3) Ceiling for:
- a. credit by BPR; and/or
 - b. financing by BPRS,
- as referred to in paragraph (1) prevails for 1 (one) debtor or 1 (one) project or business which is the same.

CHAPTER III RESTRUCTURING OF CREDIT OR FINANCING

Article 5

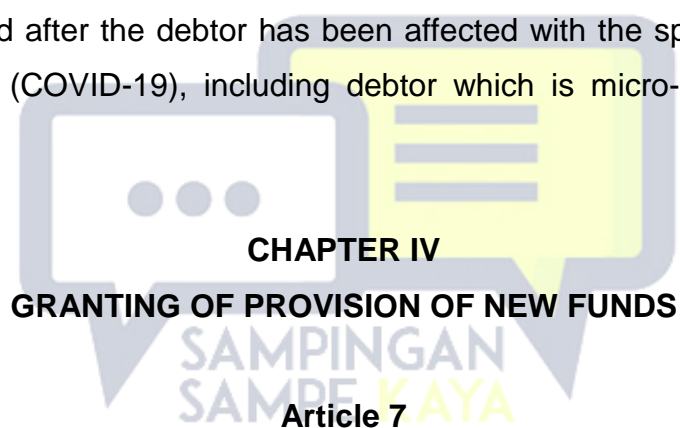
- (1) Quality of credit or financing which is restructured is determined to be performing since restructuring is performed.

- (2) Restructuring of credit or financing as referred to in paragraph (1) may be performed against credit or financing as granted before and after the debtor has been affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.
- (3) Credit for BPR or financing for BPRS which is restructured is exempted from the implementation of accounting treatment for restructuring of credit or financing.

Article 6

Provisions as referred to under Article 5 prevail for credit or financing which fulfills the following requirements:

- a. be granted to debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses; and
- b. be restructured after the debtor has been affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.



CHAPTER IV
GRANTING OF PROVISION OF NEW FUNDS
Article 7

- (1) Bank may grant new credit or financing and/or provision of other funds to debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.
- (2) Determination of quality of new credit or financing and/or provision of other funds as referred to in paragraph (1) is performed separately with quality of previously-granted credit or financing and/or provision of other funds.
- (3) Determination of quality of new credit or financing and/or provision of other funds as referred to in paragraph (1):
 - a. for new credit or financing and/or provision of other funds with the ceiling of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) at maximum, determination of

- quality of credit or financing and/or provision of other funds as referred to under Article 3 paragraph (1) or Article 4 paragraph (1); or
- b. for new credit or financing and/or provision of other funds with the ceiling of IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) at maximum, determination of quality of credit or financing and/or provision of other funds in accordance with provisions under regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets.

CHAPTER V REPORTING

Article 8

- (1) Bank which performs determination of quality of credit or financing and/or provision of other funds that is only based on punctuality of payment of principal and/or interest or margin/profit-sharing/*ujrah* as referred to under Article 3 paragraph (1) or Article 4 paragraph (1), submits Report on Stimuli of Credit or Financing and/or Provision of Other Funds as Assessed Based on Punctuality of Payment.
- (2) Bank which performs restructuring of credit or financing as referred to under Article 5 paragraph (1) submits Report on Stimuli of Restructuring of Credit or Financing.
- (3) Format of report as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is addressed in Appendix which is an integral part to this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority.

Article 9

- (1) Bank submits report as referred to under Article 8 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) based on position at the end of reporting month via offline to Financial Services Authority for position at the end of April 2020, June 2020, September 2020, December 2020, and March 2021.
- (2) Offline report as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted no later than the end of following month subsequent to the position of reporting month.

- (3) If the deadline for submission of report as referred to in paragraph (2) falls on Saturday, Sunday, and/or public holiday, report is submitted on the following business day.

CHAPTER VI

TIME PERIOD FOR THE GRANTING OF STIMULI

Article 10

Implementation of policy which supports economic growth stimuli for debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses, prevails until 31 March 2021.

CHAPTER VII

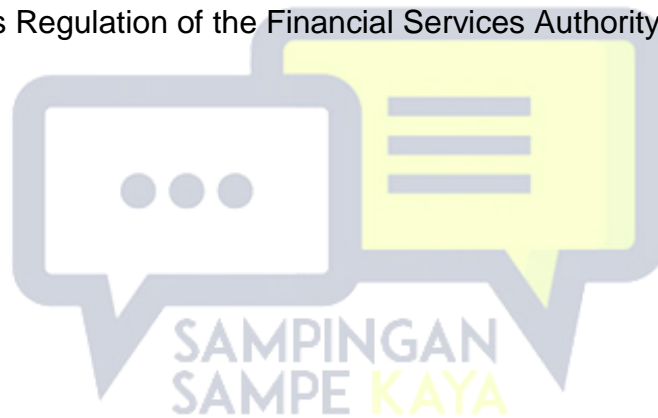
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 11

When this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority enters into force, provisions under:

- a. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority [Number 16/POJK.03/2014](#) on Assessment of Quality of Assets of Sharia Commercial Bank and Sharia Business Unit (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 347, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5625), as amended by Regulation of the Financial Services Authority [Number 19/POJK.03/2018](#) on Amendment to Regulation of the Financial Services Authority [Number 16/POJK.03/2014](#) on Assessment of Quality of Assets of Sharia Commercial Bank and Sharia Business Unit (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 167, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6251);
- b. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority [Number 33/POJK.03/2018](#) in Quality of Productive Assets and Establishment of Exclusion of Write-Off of Productive

- Assets of Rural Bank (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 258, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6284);
- c. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority [Number 29/POJK.03/2019](#) on Quality of Productive Assets and Establishment of Exclusion of Write-Off of Productive Assets of Sharia Rural Bank (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 228, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6424); and
 - d. Regulation of the Financial Services Authority [Number 40/POJK.03/2019](#) on Assessment of Quality of Assets of Commercial Bank (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 247, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6440),
- are declared to continue to prevail, provided that they are not in contradictory with provisions under this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority.



Article 12

This Regulation of the Financial Services Authority enters into force on its promulgation date.

For the purposes of public cognizance, it has been ordered that the promulgation of this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority should be achieved through its publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Established in Jakarta

on 13 March 2020

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed.

WIMBOH SANTOSO

Promulgated in Jakarta

on 16 March 2020

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed.

YASONNA H. LAOLY

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2020 NUMBER 76

**ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 11/POJK.03/2020
ON
NATIONAL ECONOMIC STIMULI AS COUNTERCYCLICAL POLICY ON THE
EFFECT FROM THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019**

I. GENERAL

The spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) globally has affected the increase in banking credit risk as a result of decrease in performance and capacity of debtor in fulfilling obligation for payment of credit or financing. Increase in credit risk has the potential in interrupting banking performance and stability of financial system which may affect economic growth, thus countercyclical policy is required.

Countercyclical policy on effect from the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is aimed to encourage banking performance, specifically intermediation function, maintaining stability of financial system, and supporting economic growth, namely by granting special treatment against Bank's credit or financing in certain sum and restructured credit or financing toward debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.

Countercyclical policy on effect from the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is implemented by still regarding prudential principles, which are accompanied with the existence of monitoring mechanism in order to prevent the occurrence of misuse in the enforcement of provisions (moral hazard). Countercyclical policy on effect from the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is temporary in nature, therefore, it is required to be evaluated, as well as be adjusted.

In connection with that matter, it is deemed necessary on regulation on national economic stimuli as countercyclical policy on effect from the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) under regulation of the Financial Services Authority.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Paragraph (1)

“Debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses” refers to debtor which undergoes difficulty in fulfilling obligation to the Bank because debtor or debtor’s business is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), either directly or indirectly, within the sector of economy, namely tourism, transportation, hospitality, trading, processing, agriculture, and mining.

For examples:

1. Debtor which is affected with the shutdown of transportation and tourism channels from and to China or other country which has been affected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), as well as travel warning to several countries.
2. Debtor which is affected with the decrease in export-import volumes in significant manner due to the interconnectedness of supply chain and trading with China or other country which has been affected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
3. Debtor which is affected with the delay on infrastructure development due to the cessation of supply of raw material, manpower, and machine form China or other country which has been affected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on implementation of risk management of the Bank:

- a. for BUK, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on implementation of risk management for commercial bank;
- b. for BUS and UUS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on implementation of risk management for sharia commercial bank and sharia business unit;
- c. for BPR, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on implementation of risk management for rural bank; or
- d. for BPRS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on implementation of risk management for sharia rural bank.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

“Provision of other funds” refers to issuance of security and opening of letter of credit.

Paragraph (2)

Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets:

- a. for BUK, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets of commercial bank; or
- b. for BUS and UUS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets of sharia commercial bank and sharia business unit.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets:

1. for BPR, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on quality of productive assets and establishment of exclusion of write-off of productive assets of rural bank; or
2. for BPRS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on quality of productive assets and establishment of exclusion of write-off of productive assets of sharia rural bank.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

Restructuring of credit or financing may be performed against all credits or financings as granted toward debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small- and-medium businesses, without ceiling limitation.

Paragraph (2)

Performance of restructuring of:

- a. credit for BUK, is performed in accordance with regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets of commercial bank;
- b. financing for BUS and UUS, is performed in accordance with regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets of sharia commercial bank and sharia business unit;
- c. credit for BPR, is performed in accordance with regulation of the Financial Services Authority on quality of productive assets and establishment of exclusion of write-off of productive assets of rural bank; or
- d. for BPRS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on quality of productive assets and establishment of exclusion of write-off of productive assets of sharia rural bank.

Paragraph (3)

Accounting treatment for restructuring of credit or financing is, namely, accounting treatment for restructuring of credit or financing in accordance with financial accounting standards and accounting guideline for BPR or BPRS, including recognition of incurred losses for restructuring of credit or financing

Article 6

Bank may determine performing quality for credit or financing which is restructured after debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses.

For example:

Bank performs restructuring of credit of debtor "A" after being affected with coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) on 10 February 2020 (prior the entry into force of this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority. Credit of debtor "A" may still obtain special treatment in accordance with this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority, namely being determined as performing since monthly report of Bank for position at the end of March 2020.

Article 7

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets:

1. for BUK, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets of commercial bank;
2. for BUS and UUS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on assessment of quality of assets of sharia commercial bank and sharia business unit;
3. for BPR, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on quality of productive assets and establishment of exclusion of write-off of productive assets of rural bank; or
4. for BPRS, regulation of the Financial Services Authority on quality of productive assets and establishment of exclusion of write-off of productive assets of sharia rural bank.

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Submission of report to Financial Services Authority is designated with the following addresses:

- a. related Department of Bank's Supervisory or Regional Office of Financial Services Authority in Jakarta, for Bank which has headquarter or branch office of bank which is domiciled overseas, that exists within the territories of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province and Banten Province; or
- b. Regional Office of Financial Services Authority or local Office of Financial Services Authority, in accordance with the area where Bank's headquarter is domiciled.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.



SUPPLEMENE TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 6480

APPENDIX TO
 REGULATION OF THE FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
 NUMBER 11/POJK.03/2020
 ON
 NATIONAL ECONOMIC STIMULI AS COUNTERCYCLICAL POLICY ON
 THE EFFECT FROM THE SPREAD OF CORONAVIRUS DISEASE 2019

Report on Stimuli of Credit or Financing and/or Provision of Other Funds as Assessed Based on Punctuality of Payment

Name of Bank :
 Position of Report : Month/Year

No	Name of Debtor	CIF	Economic Sector	Ceiling (in millions of rupiahs)	Debit Balance (in millions of rupiahs)	Quality of Assets	Note

Guideline for filling-out:

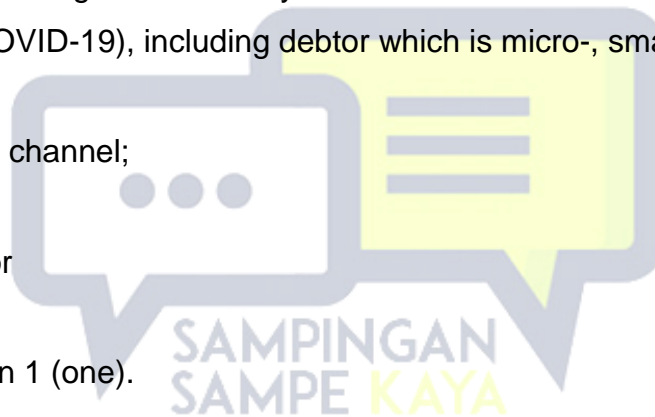
1. In case BUK owns UUS, Report on Stimuli of Credit or Financing and/or Provision of Other Funds as Assessed Based on Punctuality of Payment of UUS is submitted in separate report from BUK.
2. Report on Stimuli of Credit or Financing and/or Provision of Other Funds as Assessed Based on Punctuality of Payment is only filled-out for debtor with the ceiling:
 - a. greater than IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs) up to IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) for BUK, BPR, and BPRS;
 - b. greater than IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs) up to IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) for financing and/or provision of other funds which is export-oriented, for BUS and UUS; or
 - c. greater than IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) up to IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiahs) for financing and/or provision of other funds asides from letter b, for BUS and UUS.
3. In case debtor owns several accounts, Bank reports 1 (one) debtor in 1 (one) row cumulatively in this report.
4. "Ceiling" is filled with the value of total ceiling which is received by 1 (one) debtor.
5. In case debtor owns several types of "Economic Sector", then it is filled with the most dominant "Economic Sector" which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
6. Types of Economic Sector are as follows:
 - a. agriculture, forestry, and fishery;
 - b. mining and excavation;
 - c. processing industry;
 - d. construction;
 - e. wholesaler and retailer, reparation, and maintenance of car and motorcycle;
 - f. transportation and warehousing;

- g. provision of accommodation and provision of food and beverage;
 - h. travel agent;
 - i. art, entertainment, recreation; or
 - j. others (please mention).
7. "Quality of Assets" is quality of assets of credit or financing and/or provision of other funds on the position of reporting month and be filled with 1 (performing), 2 (under special attention), 3 (less performing), 4 (doubted), or 5 (non-performing).
8. "Note" is filled with explanation relating to reason why debtor is determined as debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium.

For example:

- a. shutdown of transportation channel;
- b. supply chain;
- c. postponement of project; or
- d. others (please explain).

Reasons may be filled more than 1 (one).



Report on Stimuli of Restructuring of Credit or Financing

Name of Bank :

Position of Report : Month/Year

No	Name of Debtor	CIF	Economic Sector	Ceiling (in millions of rupiahs)	Debit Balance (in millions of rupiahs)	Quality of Assets Before Restructuring	Note

Guideline for filling-out:

1. In case BUK owns UUS, Report on Stimuli of Restructuring of Credit or Financing of UUS is submitted in separate report from BUK.
2. This report is filled with data per account of credit or financing which is restructured in accordance with this Regulation of the Financial Services Authority.

For examples:

- a. Debtor A owns account 1 and account 2 and only account 1 which is restructured, then only account 1 which is reported.

- b. Debtor A owns account 1 and account 2 and all accounts are restructured, then Bank reports every account in different row.
3. “Economic Sector” is filled with economic sector for credit or financing which is restructured. Filling of “Economic Sector” follows guideline for filling-out in Report on Stimuli of Credit or Financing and/or Provision of Other Funds as Assessed Based on Punctuality of Payment.
4. “Quality of Assets Before Restructuring” is filled with 1 (performing), 2 (under special attention), 3 (less performing), 4 (doubted), or 5 (non-performing).
5. “Note” is filled with explanation relating to debtor which is determined as debtor which is affected with the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19), including debtor which is micro-, small-and-medium businesses. Filling of “Note” follows guideline for filling-out in Report on Stimuli of Credit or Financing and/or Provision of Other Funds as Assessed Based on Punctuality of Payment.

Established in Jakarta

On 13 March 2020

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF
FINANCIAL SERVICES AUTHORITY OF
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

signed.

WIMBOH SANTOSO