



Central Statistics Agency Regulation No. 7 of 2025 on the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification

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1. Introduction

On 17 December 2025 the Central Statistic Agency of Indonesia / *Badan Pusat Statistik* (“BPS”) enacted the Central Statistics Agency Regulation No. 7 of 2025 on the Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification (“BPS 7/2025”), which stipulates the new Indonesian Standard Industrial Classification / *Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia* (“KBLI”). The regulation was officially promulgated and came into force on 18 December 2025.



Under this regulation, the previous KBLI (KBLI 2020), established under BPS Regulation No. 2 of 2020 is repealed, and facilitates the transition to the new KBLI (KBLI 2025) will be implemented. This newsletter provides an overview of BPS 7/2025.

2. The Role of KBLI in Indonesia

In principle, the KBLI is formulated by BPS to classify statistics related to various business activities. In practice, however, each KBLI also determines matters such as foreign investment restrictions, the risk levels associated with each business, and the required licenses. Therefore, it is important to note that the issuance of KBLI 2025 is not just an update of statistical classifications; it will have a direct impact on whether licenses are required under the OSS Risk-Based Business License (OSS-RBA), the determination of business risk levels, and reporting obligations.

3. KBLI Adjustment Obligation

BPS 7/2025 requires businesses to align their existing KBLI classifications with KBLI 2025 within six months from the date of promulgation (Article 5). As mentioned above, KBLI serves as the basis for determining the type of business license, foreign ownership restrictions, business risk levels, and administrative obligations, and therefore has significant practical importance.

However, the regulation does not clearly state the consequences of not updating KBLI classifications and specify how such alignment should be carried out (for example, whether a complete reclassification of KBLI is required or whether adjustments are needed only for affected business sectors). This lack of clarity may affect practical data amendment procedures within the AHU and OSS systems, and thus requires careful consideration by each company.

4. Key Changes in KBLI 2025

(1) Expansion of Business Classification

Under KBLI 2025, the number of categories has increased from 21 to 22, and some numbers have been split and merged, while new numbers have been added. Companies that previously used KBLI, which covered a comprehensive range of business classifications, are now required to reconfirm whether the categories appropriately reflect their actual business activities.

(2) Change in Classification Approach for Technology-Based Intermediary Services

Under KBLI 2020, web portals and digital platforms were grouped into a single general category. KBLI 2025 classifies them based on the service sector being intermediated.



For example:

- Health consultation intermediation services are classified under the health sector.
- Transaction intermediation via digital platforms are classified under the trade sector.

It will be classified under this category.

Many companies currently use these KBLI codes, so each company holding such classifications must ensure compliance with sector-specific regulations and risk levels that accurately reflect their actual business operations.

(3) Addition of New Business Categories

KBLI 2025 introduces new classifications and reorganizations, including Factoryless Goods Producers, environmental and energy sectors (such as carbon capture, transport, and storage categories), and power generation businesses (classified by energy source).

5. Action Each Company Should Take

As stated above, each company is required to align their existing KBLI classifications with KBLI 2025 within six months from the promulgation date (18 December 2025).

Accordingly, companies must review their current KBLI classifications, assess and analyze the impact of KBLI 2025, and, where necessary, amend their articles of association and update information within the OSS system.

In this regard, it is important to note that Minister of Law Regulation No. 49 of 2025 (MOL 49/2025) has tightened the procedures required for amendments to articles of association, meaning that such processes may take longer than before.

6. Conclusion

As described above, BPS 7/2025 introduces KBLI 2025 and requires companies to align with KBLI 2025 within six months. Accordingly, companies should promptly commence the necessary actions outlined above. In addition, as mentioned, not only KBLI 2025 but also MOL 49/2025 is in effect, and the procedures for both are not always entirely clear. Therefore, it is advisable for companies to proceed with the necessary steps while consulting with local law firms and notaries.

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