

NEW 2025 STANDARD BUSINESS CLASSIFICATIONS (KBLI)

January 2026

The 2025 Indonesian Standard Business Classifications (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia* or “**KBLI**”) were issued under Central Bureau of Statistics Regulation (*Peraturan Badan Pusat Statistik*) No. 7 of 2025 on 18 December 2025, replacing the 2020 KBLI. Developed with reference to the UN’s ISIC Revision 5, the 2025 KBLI updates Indonesia’s business classification framework to capture new and emerging economic activities.

Key Highlights:

1. **Intermediation Services** – the 2025 KBLI refines the classification of intermediation activities. Unlike the 2020 KBLI, which grouped digital intermediation activities (such as web portals or platforms) under a single code, the 2025 KBLI assigns intermediation activities to the category of the underlying service. For example, online health consultation platforms fall under health services, while online marketplaces are classified under trading activities.
2. **Factoryless Goods Producers (FGP)** – the 2025 KBLI formally recognizes the Factoryless Goods Producer (FGP) concept, assigning them classifications based on the industry of their products rather than under trading (as under the 2020 KBLI). This acknowledges businesses that outsource manufacturing but retain ownership of intellectual property and product design.
3. **Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS) Activities** – the 2025 KBLI refines the classification of carbon capture and storage (CCS) activities, separating them into distinct codes for carbon capture, carbon storage and remediation/waste processing. Previously, these activities were grouped under waste remediation. This change provides greater regulatory clarity for environmental and climate-related businesses.
4. **Digital Content and Creative Media Activities** – the 2025 KBLI expands and clarifies classifications for digital content and creative media, introducing specific codes for audio podcasts, video podcasts and on-demand audio and video streaming. This update reflects the growth and diversification of the digital content industry, which were not explicitly distinguished in the 2020 KBLI.
5. **Electricity Generation Based on Energy Sources** – the 2025 KBLI differentiates electricity generation based on energy sources, creating separate classifications for non-renewable energy with emissions, non-renewable energy without emissions and renewable energy. Previously, the 2020 KBLI grouped all electricity generation under a single classification.
6. **Addition of Industrial Commodities** – the 2025 KBLI adds new industrial commodities that were not clearly identified in the 2020 KBLI. These include, among others, synthetic turf, e-cigarette liquids, respiratory equipment and ventilators, unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) and recreational drones.



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7. **New Financial Services Activities** – the 2025 KBLI introduces new classifications for financial services, explicitly recognizing activities in digital and alternative finance, including proprietary crypto-asset trading, carbon unit trading and issuing crypto-assets with liabilities.
8. **Expanded Scope of Real Estate Activities** – the 2025 KBLI expands the real estate classifications, adding classifications for the management of special economic zones and industrial estates. It also separates warehouse and storage facility leasing as a standalone activity, whereas such activities were previously grouped under general real estate classifications.

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