

Global Immigration alert

July 2025

Indonesia

Indonesia implements new immigration classifications

Executive summary

Effective 1 June 2025, the Indonesian government implemented new regulations that reduce the list of visa classifications to 110 (down from 133 previously). This change aims to streamline the visa application process for foreign nationals and the companies that sponsor them.

Key developments

The following changes are now in effect:

- *Visa exempt nationals.* Under the previous rules, foreign nationals entering using only a valid national passport, without an Indonesian visa, under immigration classification A1 were permitted to enter Indonesia for tourism and family visits or to transit through the country. Individuals entering under the A2 classification were allowed to enter to conduct business activities, attend meetings and purchase goods. Individuals entering under the A3 classification were permitted to enter for medical visits. As a result of the recent change, the A1, A2 and A3 classifications were merged into a new A1 classification (A2 and A3 were eliminated) and individuals entering under the new A1 classification may now engage in all the activities (noted above) which were previously permitted under the old A1, A2 and A3 classifications.
- *Visa on Arrival (30 days).* Under the previous rules, B1 visa holders were permitted to enter for tourism and family visits for up to 30 days, or to transit through the country. B2 visa holders were permitted to conduct business activities in Indonesia for up to 30 days. B3 visa holders were permitted to enter for medical visits of up to 30 days. Pursuant to the recent change, the B1, B2 and B3 classifications were merged into a new B1 classification (B2 and B3 were eliminated) and holders of the new B1 visa may now conduct all the activities (noted above) which were previously permitted under the old B1, B2 and B3 visas for up to 30 days.
- *Visa on Arrival (seven days).* Under the previous rules, F1 visa holders were permitted to engage in tourism and family visits for up to seven days, or to transit through the country. F2 visa holders were permitted to conduct business activities in Indonesia for up to seven days. F3 visa holders were permitted to enter for medical visits of up to seven days. Pursuant to the recent change, the F1, F2 and F3 classifications were merged into a new F1 classification (F2 and F3 were eliminated) and holders of the new F1 visa may now engage in all the activities (noted above) which were previously permitted under the old F1, F2 and F3 visas, for up to seven days.
- *Visitor Visa (single entry).* The new regulations amended the classification for foreign nationals entering Indonesia to engage in social activities, humanitarian aid and volunteer service by eliminating the previous C6A and C6B classifications and replacing them with a new C6 classification. Additionally, the new regulations created the following immigration classifications:
 - *C5A (social media content).* This classification is specifically designed for foreign nationals engaged in the creation of social media content.
 - *C7C (cultural activities not related to music).* This classification is specifically designed for foreign



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- nationals engaged in skill-based activities, the arts and other cultural activities not related to music.
- *C11A (visa nationals)*. This classification is specifically for nationals of Afghanistan, Israel, Liberia, Nigeria, North Korea and Somalia, who are required to obtain a visa from an Indonesian embassy or consulate abroad prior to travel. C11A visa holders may participate in meetings, conventions and exhibitions to market goods in Indonesia for up to 60 days per trip.
- *Visitor Visa (multiple entry)*. The new regulations also created the following immigration classifications:
 - D7 for foreign nationals entering Indonesia to engage in art-related and cultural activities.
 - D8 for foreign nationals entering Indonesia to participate in non-commercial sports activities.
- *Company sponsored work visas*. The new regulations also introduced the following changes for foreign nationals seeking to work in Indonesia with a company-sponsored work visa:
 - Classifications E23B to E23W were merged into the new E23 classification for skilled foreign workers.
 - The E23A classification was created for foreign nationals working in Special Economic Zones.
 - The E23X classification was created for foreign nationals entering Indonesia to work as government experts.
 - The E23Y classification was created for foreign workers who are considered “digital experts.”
- *Work visas sponsored by non-corporate entities*. The new regulations also introduced new classifications E23U and E23V for skilled foreign workers whose visas are sponsored by non-corporate entities such as NGOs and local educational institutions.
- *Investment visas*. The new regulations also introduced classification E28G for foreign nationals who are representatives of a holding company abroad and visit, or are assigned to, a branch or sub-branch of the foreign company in Indonesia (for a maximum stay of up to five years).
- *Dependent visas*. The new regulations also introduced classification E31J for unmarried foreign nationals under the age of 18 who are siblings of, and seek to accompany, foreign nationals above the age of 18 who seek to work in Indonesia.

Impact on employers

These changes are expected to benefit employers by streamlining several of the Indonesian immigration classifications. Employers may plan accordingly and adapt their internal policies and processes to mitigate delays and business disruptions.

Key steps

EY will continue to monitor these developments. Should you have any questions, we encourage you to contact one of our immigration professionals.

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