

Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code

Main provisions (source pages 1–229); Elucidation (source pages 230–345)

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PART 1 - MAIN PROVISIONS

Source sequence 1-229. Machine translation from the official source recorded on the cover.

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FRIENDS

Indonesian Republik

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 1 Year 2023

About

Criminal Code

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering that in order to realize the National Criminal Law

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the General Legal Principles recognized by the people of the nations, it is necessary to draft a National Criminal Law to replace the Criminal Code inherited from the Dutch East Indies Colonial Government;

b that the national criminal law must be regulated by legal politics, circumstances, and the development of the life of society, nation and state which aims to respect and uphold human rights, based on the One Godhead, just and civilized humanity, Indonesian unity, Reliance led by wisdom in education/representatives, and social justice for all Indonesian people;

c that the national criminal law must also regulate the balance between the interests of the community or the state and the interests of the individual, between the custodian of the perpetrators of criminal acts and victims of criminal acts, between the elements of actions and inner attitudes, between legal certainty and justice, the implied law and the law that lives in community, national values and universal values, as well as the relationship between human rights and human rights;

il. that.

d baht'a based on the consideration as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to comply with the law on the Criminal Code;

considering Article 5 paragraph (1) and Article 20 of the Constitution of the State

Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

enacting law on the law

criminal law.

first book

General rules

CHAPTER I

scope of application. Yes, the provisions of the regulations

Criminal law

FIRST BAGAN BY TIME

Article 1

(1) There is not a single act that can be subject to criminal sanctions and/or actions, except for the strength of the criminal regulations in the legislation that has existed before the act was committed.

(2) In determining the existence of criminal acts prohibited from using analogies.

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Article 2

(1) The provisions as referred to in Article 1 paragraph (1) do not reduce the enactment of laws that live in society which stipulates that a person should be punished even though the act is not regulated in this Law.

121 The law that lives in society as referred to in paragraph (1) applies in the place where the law lives and as long as it is not regulated in this law and is in accordance with the values contained in Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, human rights, and general legal principles recognized by the community nations.

- (3) Provisions regarding the procedures and criteria for determining laws that live in society are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 3

- (1) In the event that there is a change in the laws and regulations after the act occurs, new laws and regulations are enacted, except for the provisions of the old laws and regulations that are beneficial to the perpetrators and assistants of criminal acts.

121 In the event that the act that exists is no longer a crime according to the new laws and regulations, the legal process against the suspect or defendant must be stopped by law.

- (3) In the event that the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21) are applied to suspects or defendants who are in detention, the suspect or defendant is acquitted by the authorized official in accordance with the level of examination.

- (4) In the event that after the decision of the sentence has permanent legal force and the actions that occur are no longer a criminal act according to the new laws and regulations, the implementation of the punishment decision is abolished.

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- (5) In the event that the criminal decision has permanent legal force as referred to in paragraph (4), the agency or official carrying out the exemption is an authorized agency or official.

- (6) The exemption as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (5) does not cause rights for the suspect, defendant, or convict to demand compensation.

(71 In the event that after the decision of the sentence has permanent legal force and the actions that occur are threatened with a lighter crime according to the new laws and regulations, the implementation of the sentence is adjusted to the criminal limit according to the new laws and regulations.

The second part

According to place

Paragraph 1

territorial or territorial principles

Article 4

The provisions of P NA in the law apply to everyone who performs:

- a. criminal acts in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. criminal acts on Indonesian ships or on Indonesian aircraft; or
- c. Criminal acts in the field of information technology or other criminal acts which are consequently experienced or occurred in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or on Indonesian ships and on Indonesian aircraft.

Paragraph 2

the principle of protection and the principle of passive national

Article 5

Criminal provisions in the law apply to everyone outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commits a crime against the interests of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is related to:

- a. security , , ,
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- a. state security or the process of state administration;
- b. the dignity of the President, Vice President, and/or Indonesian officials abroad;
- c. currency, seal, stamp of state, seal, or securities issued by the Government of Indonesia, or credit card issued by the Indonesian Banking;
- d. Indonesia's economy, trade, and banking;
- e. Shipping safety or security;
- f. the safety or security of buildings, equipment and national or state assets of Indonesia;
- g. safety or security of electronic communication systems;
- h. Indonesia's national interest as stipulated in the law; or i. Indonesian citizens based on international agreements with the country where the crime occurred.

Paragraph 3

universal principle

Article 6

Criminal provisions in the law apply to everyone who is outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commits a crime according to international law that has been designated as a crime in the law.

Article 7

The criminal provisions in the law apply to everyone who commits a crime outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia whose prosecution is taken over by the Government of Indonesia on the basis of an international agreement that authorizes the Indonesian government to carry out a criminal prosecution.

Paragraph 4

Active National Principle

Article 8

- (1) The criminal provisions in the law apply to every Indonesian citizen who commits a crime outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) apply if the act is also a crime in the country where the crime is committed.
- (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to criminal acts threatened with a fine of the most category III.
- (4) Prosecution of a crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out even though the suspect becomes an Indonesian citizen, after the crime is committed as long as the act is a crime in the country where the crime is committed.
- (5) Indonesian Citizens outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commit a crime as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be sentenced to death if the crime is according to the law of the State where the crime is committed not to be punished with a death penalty.

Paragraph 5

Exception

Article 9

The application of the provisions as referred to in Article 4 to Article 8 is limited by matters that are excluded according to the applicable international advice.

Third part

time of crime

Article 10

The time of the crime is the time of the act that can be convicted.

Piesiden

the fourth place of a crime

Article 11

The place where the crime is a place for committing an act that can be convicted.

CHAPTER II

criminal acts and criminal liability

Part One

CRIMINAL ACTION

Paragraph 1

General

Article 12

(1) A criminal act is an act which the laws and regulations are threatened with criminal sanctions and/or actions.

121 to be declared a criminal act, an act threatened with criminal sanctions and/or actions by laws and regulations must be against the law or contrary to the law that lives in society.

(3) Every criminal act is always against the law, unless there is a justification.

Paragraph 2

evil consensus

Article 13

(1) Evil permufalatan occurs if 2 (two) people or more agree to commit a crime.

malicious l2l Consensus commits a criminal act of being convicted if it is strictly determined in the law.

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(3) Crime for malicious conspiracy to commit a crime of at most $1/3$ (one third) of the maximum threat of principal crime for the crime in question.

Evil L4L Conspiracy to commit a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(5) Additional penalties for malicious conspiracy to commit a crime is the same as an additional crime for the crime in question.

Article 14

Evil conspiracy to commit a crime is not punished, if the perpetrator:

- a. withdraw from the deal; or
- b. take appropriate actions to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts.

Paragraph 3

Preparation

Article 15

(1) Preparation for a criminal act occurs if the perpetrator tries to obtain or prepare facilities in the form of tools, collect information or compose a plan of action, or perform similar actions intended to create conditions for an act that is directly intended for the settlement of a criminal act.

(2) Preparations for committing a crime shall be punished, if it is explicitly determined in the law.

(3) Crime for preparation to commit a crime at most $1/2$ (one half) of the maximum criminal penalty for the crime in question.

(4) Preparation for a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

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- (5) Additional crimes for preparation for committing a crime are the same as additional crimes for the crime in question.

Article 16

Preparation for a criminal act is not punished if the perpetrator stops or prevents the possibility of creating conditions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1).

Paragraph 4

Trial

Article 17

- (1) The attempt to commit a crime occurs if the intention of the perpetrator is real from the beginning of the implementation of the crime being addressed, but the implementation is not completed, does not achieve the results, or does not cause a prohibited effect, not because it is solely on his own will.

In L2L the beginning of the implementation as referred to in paragraph (1) occurs if:

- a. the act committed or determined for the occurrence of a criminal act; and
- b. Actions committed directly have the potential to lead to the intended crime.

- (3) Crime for probation shall commit a crime of at most 2/3 (two thirds) of the maximum criminal penalty for the crime in question.

- (4) Probation of a criminal act punishable by death or life imprisonment, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

- (5) Additional crimes for attempted to commit a crime are the same as for additional crimes for the crime in question.

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Article 18

- (1) The attempt to commit a crime is not punished if the perpetrator after carrying out the start of the implementation as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1):

- a. does not complete his actions because of his own will voluntarily; or
- b. By his own will prevent the achievement of the tqiuan or the consequences of his actions.

(21 In the event that the experiment as referred to in paragraph (1) has caused a loss or according to the laws and regulations it is a separate crime, the perpetrator can be accounted for for the crime.

Article 19

The attempt to commit a crime that is only threatened with a fine of the most category II, is not punished.

Paragraph 5

Participation

Article 20

Everyone is convicted as a criminal offender if:

- a. commit a crime himself;
- b. commit a crime by means of a tool or to order another person who cannot be handled by GJ GJ GW Awakkan;
- c. participate in committing a crime; or
- d. Moving others to commit a crime by giving or promising something, abusing power or dignity, committing violence, using threats of violence, committing misdirection, or by providing opportunities, means, or information.

I II

Article 2I

(1) Everyone shall be convicted as a criminal assistant if intentionally:

- a. provide opportunities, skills, or information to commit a crime; or
- b. provide assistance when a crime is committed.

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to assistance in committing a crime which is only threatened with a fine of the most category II.

(3) Crime for assistance commits a crime at most 213 (two thirds) of the maximum criminal penalty for the crime in question.

(41 Assistance commits a crime punishable by death or life imprisonment, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

(5) Additional crimes for assistance committing a crime are the same as for additional crimes for the crime in question.

PASA722 The personal condition of the perpetrator as referred to in Article 20 or the assistant as referred to in Article 21 may erase, reduce, or increase the crime.

Paragraph 6

Repetition

Article 23

- (1) The repetition of criminal acts occurs if everyone:
 - a. commit a crime again within 5 (five) years after undergoing all or part of the main sentence imposed or the principal sentence that has been imposed has been abolished; or
 - b. At the time of committing a crime, the obligation to serve the main sentence imposed previously has not expired.
- (2) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) includes a criminal act threatened with a special minimum crime, imprisonment of 4 (four) years or more, or a fine of at least category III.
- (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) also apply to criminal acts regarding persecution.

Paragraph 7

Complaint crime

Article 24

- (1) In certain cases, the perpetrators of criminal acts can only be prosecuted on the basis of a complaint.
- (2) Crimes of complaint must be strictly determined in the law.

Article 25

- (1) In the event that the victim of a complaint crime is not yet 16 (sixteen) years old, the person who is entitled to complain is the person or guardian.
- (2) In the event that the person or guardian as referred to in paragraph (1) does not exist or the person or guardian himself must be complained, the complaint is made by the blood family in a straight line.
- (3) In the event that the blood family in a straight line as referred to in paragraph (2) does not exist, the complaint is made by the blood family in the sideways until the third degree.

- (4) In the event that the victim of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) does not have a Tra, guardian, or blood family in a straight line up or sideways to the third degree, the complaint is made by oneself and/or the companion.

Article 26

- (1) In the event that the victim of a complaint crime is under the assistance, the one who has the right to complain is the caretaker, except for the victim of the complaint crime who is in the assistance because it is extravagant.

(21 in the case of the supervisor as referred to in paragraph

- (1) There is no or the caretaker himself who must be complained, the complaint is made by the victim's husband or wife or the blood family in a straight line.
- (3) In the event that the victim's husband or wife or blood family in a straight line as referred to in paragraph (21 does not exist, the complaint is made by the blood family in the side line up to the third degree.

Article 27

In the event that a victim of a death complaint, a complaint can be made by a person, a child, husband, or wife of the victim, unless the previous victim expressly does not want a prosecution.

Article 28

- (1) Complaints are made by submitting notifications and applications to be prosecuted.
- (1) The complaint as referred to in the paragraph is submitted orally or in writing to the authorized official.

Article 29

- (1) Complaints must be submitted within the grace period:
- a. 6 (six) months from the date the person who has the right to complain to know about the existence of a criminal act if the person has the right to complain resides in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; or
 - b. 9 (nine) months from the date the person who has the right to complain to know about the existence of a criminal act if the right to complain resides outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

L-NIITRIII, FFA (21 if the person has the right to complain more than 1 (one) person, the grace period as referred to in paragraph (1) is calculated from the date each complainant knows of a crime.

Article 30

(1) Complaints can be withdrawn by the complainant within 3 (three) months from the date the complaint is submitted.

(2) Complaints withdrawn cannot be filed again.

Paragraph 8

justification reason

Article 31

Any person who commits a prohibited act is not punished, if the act is carried out to implement the provisions of the legislation.

Article 32

Any person who commits an act that is prohibited is not punished, if the act is carried out to carry out an order of office from an authorized official.

Article 33

Everyone who commits a prohibited act is not punished, if the act is committed due to an emergency.

Article 34

Any person who is forced to commit an act that is prohibited is not punished, if the act is carried out because of the defense of an attack or an immediate attack that is against the law against oneself or others, honor in the sense of decency, or property of one's own or another person.

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Article 35

The absence of an unlawful nature of a criminal act as referred to in Article 12 (2) is a justification.

The second part

Criminal liability

Paragraph 1

General

Article 36

(1) Everyone can only be held accountable for a crime committed intentionally or because of negligence.

(2) Acts that can be convicted are criminal acts that are committed intentionally, while criminal acts committed because of negligence can be punished if they are expressly determined in the legislation.

Article 37

In the event that it is determined by law, everyone can:

- a. convicted solely because the elements of criminal acts have been fulfilled without regard to errors; or
- b. be held accountable for the crime committed by another person.

Article 38

Any person who at the time of committing a crime has a mental disability and/or intellectual disability can be reduced by a crime and/or subject to an action.

Article 39

Any person who at the time of committing a crime has a mental disability who is in a state of acute recurrence and accompanied by a psychotic picture and/or intellectual disability of moderate or severe degree cannot be punished, but can be subject to action.

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Paragraph 2

Forgiving reasons

Article 40

Criminal accountability cannot be imposed on children who at the time of committing a crime are not yet 12 (twelve) years old.

Article 41

In the event that a child who is not yet 12 (twelve) years old commits or is suspected of committing a crime, investigators, social supervisors, and professional social workers make decisions to:

- a. handing back to the T\ra/guardian; or
- b. Include in education, guidance, and mentoring programs in government agencies or social welfare management institutions in agencies that handle the social welfare sector, both at the central and regional levels, a maximum of 6 (six) months.

Article 42

Everyone who commits a crime is not punished because:

- a. Forced by irresistible forces; or
- b. Forced by the presence of ancaman, pressure, or unavoidable force.

Article 43

Any person who makes a forced defense that exceeds the limit which is directly caused by a great mental shock due to an instantaneous attack or threat that is against the law, is not punished.

Article 44

Orders of positions given without authority do not result in the abolition of the crime, unless the person ordered in good faith thinks that the order is given with the authority and implementation, including in the scope of work.

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Paragraph 3

Corporate responsibility

Article 45

(1) The corporation is the subject of a criminal act.

(1) L2T Corporation as referred to in paragraph includes a legal entity in the form of a Limited Liability Company, Foundation, Cooperative, State-Owned Enterprise, Regional Owned Enterprise, or equivalent to it, as well as associations, whether legal entities or not legal entities, business entities in the form of Firma, Limited partnership, or equivalent to it in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 46

A criminal act by a corporation is a crime committed by a management who has a functional position in the organizational structure of a corporation or a person based on an employment relationship or based on other relationships acting for and on behalf of the corporation or acting in the interest of the corporation, within the scope of the business or activities of the corporation, either individually or jointly.

Article 47

In addition to the provisions as referred to in Article 46, a criminal act by a corporation may be carried out by the order giver, the control holder, or the owner of the corporate benefit who is outside the organizational structure, but can control the corporation.

Article 48

Crime by the corporation as referred to in Article 46 and Article 47 can be accounted for, if:

- a. included in the scope of business or activity as specified in the Articles of Association or other provisions applicable to the Corporation;
- b. benefit the corporation against the law;
- c. accepted as corporate policy;
- d. The corporation does not take the necessary steps to prevent, prevent greater impact and ensure compliance with applicable legal provisions in order to avoid the occurrence of criminal acts; and/or
- e. Corporations allow criminal acts to occur.

Article 49

Accountability for criminal acts by the corporation as referred to in Article 48 is imposed on corporations, administrators who have functional positions, order givers, control holders, and/or owners of corporate benefits.

Article 50

The justification and excuses that can be submitted by the management who have a functional position, the order giver, the control holder, and/or the owner of the corporate benefit can also be submitted by the corporation as long as the reason is directly related to the crime charged to the corporation.

CHAPTER III

criminal, criminal, and action

Part One

TTRJUAN AND CRIMINAL GUIDELINES

Paragraph 1

T\JUAN PRINCIPLE Article 5L The sentence is intended to:

- a. prevent criminal acts by enforcing legal norms for the protection and protection of the community;
- b. Promoting the convict by confiscating coaching and mentoring in order to become a good and useful person;

President den

c Resolving conflicts caused by criminal acts, restoring balance, and bringing a sense of sense and peace in society; and d fosters a sense of regret and frees the guilt of the convict.

Article 52

Criminalization is not intended to degrade human dignity.

Paragraph 2

CRIMINAL GUIDELINES

Article 53

(1) In adjudicating a criminal case, the judge is obliged to enforce the law and justice.

121 If in upholding law and justice as referred to in paragraph (1) there is a conflict between legal certainty and justice, the judge must prioritize justice.

Article 54

(1) In the sentence must be considered:

- a. the form of a criminal offense;
- b. the motive and purpose of committing a crime;
- c. the inner attitude of the perpetrator of a crime;
- d. Crimes are carried out in a planned or unplanned manner;
- e. how to commit a crime;
- f. the attitudes and actions of the perpetrators after committing a crime;
- g. curriculum vitae, social circumstances, and economic circumstances of criminal acts;
- h. the influence of criminals on the future of criminals;
- i. the effect of criminal acts on the victim or the victim's family;
- j. forgiveness of the victim and/or the victim's family;
- and/or
- k. legal values and justice that live in society.

(2) The slightness of the act, the personal condition of the perpetrator, or the situation when a crime is committed and what occurs later can be used as a basis for consideration not to impose a crime or not impose an action taking into account the aspects of justice and humanity.

Article 55

Any person who commits a crime is not exempt from criminal liability based on the reason for the abolition of a crime if that person has intentionally caused a situation that could be the reason for the abolition of the crime.

Article 56

In the punishment of the corporation, it must be considered:

- a. the level of loss or impact caused;

- b. the level of involvement of the bank who has the functional position of the corporation and/or the role of the order giver, the control holder, and/or the owner of the corporate benefit;
- c. the length of the crime that has been committed;
- d. the frequency of criminal acts by the corporation;
- e. form of criminal error;
- f. involvement of officials;
- g. the values of law and justice that live in society;
- h. the track record of the corporation in conducting business or activities;
- i. the effect of punishment on the corporation; and/or
- j. corporate cooperation in the handling of criminal acts.

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Paragraph 3

guidelines for the application of imprisonment with a single formulation and

Alternative Formulation

Article 57

In the event that a criminal act is threatened with an alternative principal crime, the imposition of a lighter principal crime must be prioritized, if it is considered to be appropriate and can support the achievement of the purpose of the punishment.

Paragraph 4

Criminal Weight

Article 58

Factors that aggravate the crime include:

- a. an official who commits a crime so that he violates the obligations of a special position or commits a crime by abusing the authority, opportunity, or facilities given to him because of his position;
- b. the use of the national flag, national anthem, or the symbol of the Indonesian state when committing a crime; or
- c. repetition of criminal acts.

Article 59

The weighting as referred to in Article 58 can be added at a maximum of 1/3 (one third) of the maximum criminal threat.

Paragraph 5

Other provisions regarding punishment

Article 60

(1) Imprisonment and cover convicts for convicts who are already in detention come into force when the court's decision has obtained permanent legal force.

(2) In the event that the convict is not in detention, the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) shall apply when the court's decision begins to be implemented.

Article 61

(1) Imprisonment for a certain time or a fine imposed is reduced in full or part of the period of arrest and/or detention that has been served by the defendant before the court's decision has permanent legal force.

(2) Reduction of fines as referred to in paragraph (1) is equivalent to the calculation of imprisonment in lieu of fines.

Article 62

(1) The application for clemency does not delay the implementation of the sentence for the convict, except in the case of a death penalty decision.

(2) The provisions regarding the terms and procedures for applying for clemency as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in law.

Article 63

If the prisoner escapes, the period as long as the prisoner escapes is not counted as the time to serve his prison sentence.

the second part of the crime and action

Paragraph 1

Criminal

Article 64

The crime consists of:

- a. principal crime;
- b. additional penalties; and
- c. special crimes for certain crimes specified in the law.

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Article 65

(1) The main punishment as referred to in Article 64 letter a consists of:

- a. imprisonment;
- b. cover crime;
- c. supervision crime;
- d. fines; and
- e. social work crime.

(2) The order of the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) determines the severity or lightness of the crime.

Article 66

(1) Additional penalties as referred to in Article 64 letter b consist of:

- a. revocation of certain rights;
- b. confiscation of certain goods and/or bills;
- c. announcement of the judge's decision;
- d. payment of compensation;
- e. revocation of certain permits; and
- f. fulfillment of local customary obligations.

(2) If an additional crime as referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed in the event that the principal sentence is not sufficient to achieve the goal

(3) Additional penalties as referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed 1 (one) type or more.

(4) Additional crimes for probation and assistance are the same as additional crimes for the crime.

- (5) Additional penalties for members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces who commit criminal acts in a connection case are imposed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation for the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

Article 67

Special punishment as referred to in Article 64 letter c is a death sentence which is always threatened alternatively.

Article 68

(U imprisonment is imposed for life or for a certain time.

(21 imprisonment for a certain time shall be imposed a maximum of 15 (fifteen) consecutive years or a minimum of 1 (one) day, unless the special minimum is determined.

- (3) In the event that there is a choice between the death penalty and life imprisonment or there is a criminal weighting of a criminal act that is sentenced to 15 (fifteen) years in prison, the imprisonment for a certain time can be imposed for a period of 20 (twenty) consecutive years.

(41 imprisonment for a certain time may not be imposed for more than 20 (twenty) years.

Article 69

- (1) If the prisoner who serves a life imprisonment has served a minimum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, life imprisonment can be changed to 20 (twenty) years imprisonment with a Presidential Decree after obtaining the Supreme Court's consideration.

121 Provisions regarding the procedure for changing life imprisonment to 20 (twenty) years imprisonment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 70

- (1) With regard to the provisions as referred to in Article 51 to Article 54, imprisonment shall not be imposed if the following conditions are found:

- a. The defendant is a child;
- b. The defendant is over 75 (seventy five) years old;
- c. the defendant is the first time to commit a crime;

- d. the loss and suffering of the victim is not too great;
- e. The defendant has paid compensation to the victim;
- f. The defendant does not realize that the crime committed will cause major losses;
- g. Crime occurs because of a very strong incitement from another person;
- h. Victims of criminal acts encourage or mobilize the occurrence of the crime;
- i. The crime is the result of a situation that cannot be repeated;
- j. the personality and behavior of the defendant assures that he will not commit another crime;
- k. imprisonment will cause great suffering for the defendant or his family;
- l Coaching outside the correctional institution is expected to be successful for the Defendant;
- m. a lighter sentence will not reduce the severity of the crime committed by the defendant;
- n. Crimes occur among families;
- and/or
- o. Oh. Crimes occur because of negligence.

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to:

- a. Crimes punishable by imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more;
- b. criminal acts threatened with a special minimum crime;
- c. certain crimes that are very dangerous or detrimental to the community; or
- d. criminal acts that are detrimental to the country's finances or economy.

Article 71

(1) If a person commits a crime which is only threatened with imprisonment under 5 (five) years, while the judge is of the opinion that there is no need to impose a prison sentence after considering the purpose of the punishment and the guidelines for punishment as 62Na referred to in Articles 51 to 54, the person can sentenced to a fine.

1 T{!tltttttit't']ITSRJ (21 fines as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be imposed if:

- a. without victims;

b. the victim does not mind; or

c. not a repetition of a crime.

(3) The fine that can be imposed based on the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) is a fine of the most category V and a fine of at least category III.

(4) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c) do not apply to people who have been sentenced to imprisonment for criminal acts committed before the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

Article 72

(1) The prisoner who has served a minimum of 2/3 (two-thirds) of the imprisonment imposed with the provision of 2/3 (two-thirds) is not less than 9 (nine) months can be given a parole.

(2) Inmates who have served several consecutive prison sentences consecutively the number of sentences is 1 (one) sentence.

(3) In granting parole as referred to in paragraph (1), the probationary period and conditions must be met during the probationary period.

(4) The probationary period as referred to in paragraph (3) is the same as the remaining prison sentence that has not been served plus 1 (one) year.

(5) The prisoner as referred to in paragraph (1) who is detained as a suspect or defendant in other cases does not take into account the time of his detention as a probationary period.

Article 73

(1) The conditions that must be met during the probationary period as referred to in Article 72 of (3) consist of:

a. The general requirement in the form of a prisoner will not commit a crime; and

b. Special requirements in the form of prisoners must perform or not to carry out certain actions, without reducing religious freedom, adopting beliefs, and politics, unless otherwise determined by the judge.

(2) The special requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b) may be changed, deleted, or new conditions are held which are intended solely for the guidance of prisoners.

(3) Prisoners who violate the conditions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be revoked their parole.

- (4) Conditional release as referred to in paragraph (3) cannot be revoked after exceeding 3 (three) months from the expiration of the probationary period, except within 3 (three) months from the end of the probationary period, the inmate is prosecuted for committing a crime committed during a probationary period.
- (5) In the event that the prisoner as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a certain time or a fine of at least category [i, the relevant parole is revoked.

Article 74

- (1) The person who commits a crime who is punishable by imprisonment due to personal circumstances, his actions may be sentenced to a cover-up.
- (2) The cover crime as referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed on a defendant who commits a crime because he is driven by a purpose that deserves respect.
- (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) do not apply, if the method of committing or consequences of the crime is such that the defendant is more appropriate to be sentenced to imprisonment.

Article 75

Defendants who commit crimes who are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years may be sentenced to supervision by still taking into account the provisions as referred to in Articles 51 to Article 54 and Article 70.

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Article 76

- (1) The supervision penalty as referred to in Article 75 shall be imposed at the maximum the same as the imprisonment which is threatened not more than 3 (three) years.
- (2) In the criminal decision of supervision, general requirements are stipulated, in the form of a convict who will not commit a crime again.
- (3) In addition to the general requirements as referred to in paragraph (2), the decision can also be stipulated in the following special conditions, in the form of:
- a. The convict within a certain time which is shorter than the criminal period of supervision must replace all or part of the loss arising from the crime committed; and/or

- b. The convict must do or not do something without reducing religious freedom, freedom to adopt beliefs, and/or political freedom.
- (4) In the event that the convict violates the general requirements as referred to in paragraph (2), the convict is obliged to serve imprisonment which is no more than the prison sentence for the crime.
- (5) In the event that the convict violates the special requirements without a valid reason, the Prosecutor based on the consideration of the Community Advisor proposes to the Judge that the convict serve a prison sentence or extend the period of supervision determined by the Judge which is no more than the surveillance sentence imposed.
- (6) The Prosecutor may propose a reduction in the period of supervision to the judge if during the supervision of the convict shows good behavior, based on the consideration of the supervisor 171 Further provisions regarding the procedures and limits of the reduction and extension of the supervision period are regulated by a Government Regulation.

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Article 77

- (1) If the convict while serving a crime of supervision commits a crime and is sentenced to a non-death penalty or not a prison sentence, the crime of supervision is still carried out.
- (21) If the convict is sentenced to imprisonment, the surveillance sentence is postponed and re-implemented after the convict has finished serving his prison sentence.

Article 78

- (1) The fine is the amount of money that must be paid by the convict based on a court decision.
- (21) if the special minimum is not determined, the fine is set at least Rp. 50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah).

Article 79

- (1) The maximum fine is determined based on:
 - a. Category I, IDR 1,000.000.00 (one million rupiah);
 - b. Category II, Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah);

- c. Category III, Rp50.000.000.00 (fifty million rupiah);
- d. Category IV, Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah);
- e. Category V, IDR 500,000,000, 00 (five hundred million rupiah);
- f. Category VI, Rp2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah);
- g. Category VII, RPS.000.000.000.00 (five billion rupiah); and
- h. Category VIII, Rp50.000.000.000.00 (fifty billion rupiah).

(21 In the event of a change in the value of money, the provision for the amount of the fine is stipulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 80 (L) In imposing a fine, the judge must consider the ability of the Defendant by taking into account the real income and expenses of the Defendant,

I RRFLRFLFLXLLF.rjlsnl -30- (21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not reduce the application of the special minimum penalty for fines stipulated.

Article 81

(1) The fine must be paid within a certain period of time contained in the court's decision.

(21 Court decisions as referred to in paragraph (1) may determine the payment of the fine by installments.

(3) If the fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is not paid within a predetermined period of time, the assets or income of the convict can be confiscated and auctioned by the Prosecutor to pay off the fine that is not paid.

Article 82

(1) If the confiscation and auction of assets or income as referred to in Article 81 paragraph (3) is insufficient or impossible to carry out, the unpaid fine is replaced with imprisonment, supervision crime, or social work sentence provided that the fine does not exceed the Category II fine.

The length of replacement for the length of replacement as referred to in paragraph (r) includes:

- a. for a replacement imprisonment, a minimum of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 1 (one) year which can be increased for a maximum of 1 (one) year 4 (four) months if there is an in combination;

- b. For the Substitute Supervision Crime, a minimum of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 1 (one) year, the conditions as referred to in Article 76 paragraph (2) and paragraph (3); or
 - c. for a replacement social work sentence for a minimum of 8 (eight) hours and a maximum of 240 (two hundred and forty) hours.
- (3) If at the time of undergoing a replacement sentence for part of the fine, the length of the replacement sentence is reduced according to the commensurate size.
- Calculation of the length of the replacement crime as referred to in paragraph (3) is based on the size for each sentence of a fine of Rp.
- a. 1 (one) hour of Substitute Social Work Crime; or
 - b. 1 (one) day of Supervision or Substitute imprisonment.

Article 83

If the confiscation and auction of assets or income as referred to in Article 81 paragraph (3) cannot be carried out, the fine above Category II is replaced with a minimum imprisonment of I (one) year and a maximum of as threatened for the crime in question.

The provisions as referred to in Article 82 paragraph (3) also apply to the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) as long as the sentence is imprisonment in place.

Article 84

Everyone who has been repeatedly sentenced to a fine for a crime that is only punished with a fine of at most category II can be sentenced to a maximum supervision of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of 1/3 (one third).

Article 85

(1) Social work can be imposed on a defendant who commits a crime punishable by imprisonment of less than 5 (five) years and the judge shall impose a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category II.

(2) In imposing a social work sentence as referred to in paragraph (1), the judge must consider:

- a. the defendant's confession of the crime committed;
- b. the ability of the Defendant;

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- c. The defendant's approval after being explained about the purpose and all matters related to the social work crime;
- d. the defendant's social history;
- e. dalwa safety protection;
- f. the defendant's religion, beliefs, and political beliefs; and
- g. the ability of the defendant to pay a fine.

(3) The implementation of social work crimes may not be commercialized.

14l Social work is imposed for a minimum of 8 (eight) hours and a maximum of 24o (d: two hundred and forty) hours.

(5) The social work crime is carried out no later than 8 (eight) hours in 1 (one) day and can be paid in installments within a maximum of 6 (six) months by paying attention to the activities of the convict in carrying out their livelihoods and/or other useful activities.

(6) The implementation of social work crime as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be contained in a court decision.

(71 The court's decision as referred to in paragraph (6) also contains an order if the convict without valid reason does not carry out all or part of the social work crime, the convict is obliged to:

- a. repeat all or part of the social work crime;
- b. serving all or part of the prison sentence which is replaced with the social work sentence;

or

- c. Paying all or all the penalties that are replaced with social crimes or serving imprisonment in lieu of an unpaid fine.

(8) Supervision of the implementation of social work crimes is carried out by the Prosecutor and the guidance is carried out by the Community Supervisor.

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(9) Court decisions regarding social work crimes must also contain:

- a. the length of imprisonment or the amount of the fine which is actually imposed by the judge;

- b. The length of social work crime must be lived, by including the number of hours per day and the period of settlement of social work crimes; and
- c. Sanctions if the convict does not serve the social work sentence imposed.

Article 86

Additional penalties in the form of revocation of certain rights as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter a may be in the form of:

- a. the right to hold public office in general or a certain position;
- b. the right to become a member of the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian National Police;
- c. the right to vote and be elected in elections held in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- d. the right to become a guardian, guardian of supervisors, supervisors, or supervisory supervisors over people who are not their own children;
- e. the right to exercise the power of the father, exercise guardianship, or to guide his own child;
- f. the right to carry out a certain profession; and/or
- g. the right to obtain parole.

Article 87

Unless otherwise stipulated by law, the revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter f can only be committed if the perpetrator is convicted of committing a crime punishable by imprisonment for 5 (five) years or more in the form of:

- a. a crime related to a position or a crime that violates the special obligations of a position;
- b. crime related to his profession; or
- c. Crime by abusing the authority, opportunity, or means given to him because of his position or profession.

Article 88

Unless otherwise stipulated by law, the revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter d and letter e, can only be carried out if the perpetrator is convicted for:

a. intentionally committing a crime together with the child who is in his power;

or

b. commit a crime against a child who is under his control.

Article 89

Unless otherwise stipulated by law, the revocation of the rights as referred to in Article 86 letter g can only be carried out if the perpetrator is convicted for:

a. commit a crime of office or a crime that violates the special obligations of a position;

b. abuse the authority, opportunity, or means given to him because of his position;
or

c. commit a crime punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or more.

Article 90

(1) If the revocation of rights is imposed, the length of revocation shall be determined if:

a. sentenced to death or life imprisonment, the revocation of rights is carried out forever;

b. Sentenced to imprisonment, cover sentence, or supervision crime for a certain time, the revocation of rights is carried out for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years longer than the main sentence allocated; or

c. Sentenced to a fine, the revocation of rights is carried out for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b do not apply if what is revoked is the right to obtain conditional release.

(3) The criminal revocation of rights comes into force on the date the court's decision has obtained permanent legal force.

Article 9 I Additional criminal in the form of the defrost of certain goods and/or billing as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter b which can be confiscated includes certain goods and/or billing:

a. used to realize or prepare for criminal acts;

b. specially made or intended to realize a criminal act;

- c. related to the realization of a crime;
- d. the property of the convict or another person obtained from a crime;
- e. From the economic benefits obtained, either directly or indirectly from a crime;
- and/or
- f. used to prevent investigation, prosecution, and examination in court.

Article 92

- (1) Additional penalties in the form of confiscation of certain goods as referred to in Article 91 may be imposed on goods that are not confiscated by determining that the goods must be delivered or replaced with an amount of money according to the judge's estimate in accordance with the market price.
- (2) In the event that the goods that are not confiscated as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be delivered, the goods are replaced with an amount of money according to the judge's estimate according to the market price.
- (3) If the convict is unable to pay all or part of the market price as referred to in paragraph (2), a substitute criminal provision will be applied for a fine.

Article 93

- (1) If the court's decision is ordered that the decision be announced, the method of carrying out the announcement must be determined at the expense of the convict.
- Announcement of the fine as in (1) if the fee referred to in paragraph (1) is not paid by the convict, a substitute criminal provision is enacted for a fine.

Article 94

- (1) In the court's decision, the obligation of the convict to carry out the payment of compensation to the victim or heir as an additional crime as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter d.
- (2) If the obligation to pay compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) is not implemented, the provisions regarding the implementation of the fine as referred to in Article 81 to Article 83 are mutatis mutandis mutandis.

Article 95

- (1) Additional penalties in the form of revocation of permits are imposed on perpetrators and assistants of criminal acts who commit criminal acts related to their license.

(21) Revocation of the permit as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out taking into account:

- a. the circumstances that accompany the crime committed;
- b. circumstances that accompany the perpetrators and assistants of criminal acts;
and
- c. The relationship between ownership of a permit with a business or activity carried out.

(3) In the event that he is sentenced to imprisonment, cover crime, or supervision crime for a certain time, the revocation of the permit is carried out for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years longer than the main sentence imposed.

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(4) In the event that the fine is subject to a fine, the revocation of the permit is valid for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(5) The criminal license revocation shall come into force on the date the court's decision has obtained permanent legal force.

Article 96

(1) Additional penalties in the form of fulfillment of local customary obligations are prioritized if the crimes committed meet the provisions as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (2).

121 Fulfillment of local customary obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) is considered comparable to a Fine Category II.

(3) In the event that the customary obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) are not fulfilled, the fulfillment of customary obligations is replaced with compensation whose value is equivalent to a Category II fine.

141 in the event that the compensation as referred to in paragraph (3) is not fulfilled, the compensation is replaced with a criminal supervision or a criminal work crime.

Article 97

Additional penalties in the form of fulfillment of local customary obligations may be imposed even though they are not listed in the formulation of criminal acts by taking into account the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (21).

Article 98

The death penalty is threatened alternatively as a last resort to prevent criminal acts and protect the community.

Article 99

(1) The death penalty can be carried out after the application for clemency for the convict is rejected by the President.

(2) The death penalty as referred to in paragraph (1) is not carried out in public.

(3) The death penalty is carried out by shooting the convict to death by the firing squad or in other ways specified in the law.

The implementation of the death penalty against pregnant women, women who are breastfeeding their babies, or people who are mentally ill are postponed until the woman gives birth, the woman no longer breastfeeds her baby, or the mentally ill person is cured.

Article 100

(1) The judge shall impose a death sentence with a probationary period of 10 (ten) years by taking into account:

- a. the defendant's regret and there is hope to improve himself; or
- b. the defendant's role in the crime.

(2) The death penalty with a probationary period as referred to in paragraph (1) must be included in the court's decision.

(3) The probationary period of 10 (ten) years begins 1 (one) day after the court's decision has permanent legal force.

(4) If the convict during the probationary period as referred to in paragraph (1) shows commendable attitudes and actions, the death penalty can be changed to life imprisonment with a Presidential Decree after obtaining the Supreme Court's consideration.

(5) Life imprisonment as referred to in paragraph (4) is calculated from the time the Presidential Decree is enacted.

(6) If the convict during the probationary period as referred to in paragraph (1) does not show commendable attitudes and actions and there is no hope of repairing, the death penalty can be carried out on the orders of the Attorney General.

Article 101

If the application for clemency for death row convicts is rejected and the death penalty is not carried out for 10 (ten) years since the clemency is rejected, not because the convict escapes, the death penalty can be changed to life imprisonment with a presidential decree.

Article 102

Further provisions regarding the procedure for the implementation of the death penalty are regulated by law.

Paragraph 2

Action

Article 103

(1) Actions that may be imposed together with the main punishment in the form of:

- a. counseling;
- b. rehabilitation;
- c. job training;
- d. care in the institution; and/or
- e. improvements as a result of criminal acts.

(2) Actions that may be imposed on any person as referred to in Article 38 and Article 39 are:

- a. rehabilitation;
- b. surrender to someone;
- c. care in the institution;
- d. handover to the government; and/or
- e. Treatment in a mental hospital.

(3) Type, period, place, and/or implementation of the action as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph

(2) stipulated in a court decision.

Article 104

In making a decision in the form of action, the judge must pay attention to the provisions as referred to in Article 51 to Article 54.

Article 105

(1) Rehabilitation measures are introduced to the Defendant who:

- a. addiction to alcohol, narcotics, psychotropics, and other addictive substances; and/or
- b. have mental disabilities and/or intellectual disabilities.

e.-l-+{t]{IL (21 Rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:

- a. medical rehabilitation;
- b. social rehabilitation; and
- c. psychosocial rehabilitation.

Article 106

(1) In imposing a job training, Judge WAJ IB considers:

- a. benefit for the Defendant;
- b. the ability of the defendant; and
- c. type of job training.

(2) In determining the type of job training as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, the judge must pay attention to the work experience and place of residence of the defendant.

Article 107

The act of treatment at the institution is imposed based on the personal circumstances of the defendant and in the interests of the defendant and the community.

Article 108

Corrective action as a result of a criminal act is an effort to restore or repair the damage due to a criminal act to be as before.

Article 109

The act of submitting the defendant to the government or someone is imposed in the interests of the defendant and the community.

Article 110

(1) Treatment in a mental hospital is imposed on the defendant who is released from all lawsuits and is still considered dangerous based on the results of the psychiatrist's assessment.

(2) Termination of treatment in a mental hospital is carried out if the person concerned does not require further treatment based on the results of the psychiatrist's assessment.

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(3) The termination of the action as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out based on the determination of Halim who examines the case at the first level proposed by the Prosecutor.

Article 111 Further provisions regarding the procedures for implementing criminal actions as referred to in Article 68 to Article 110 shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Third part

Diversion, Actions, and Crimes for Children

Paragraph 1

Diversion

Article 112

Children who commit crimes who are threatened with imprisonment under 7 (TQJUH) years and are not a repetition of criminal acts must be sought for diversion.

Paragraph 2

Action

Article 113

(1) Each child can be subject to actions in the form of:

- a. return to parents/guardians;
- b. surrender to someone;

- c. treatment in a mental hospital;
- d. care in the institution;
- e. obligation to attend formal education and/or training held by the government or private entities;
- f. revocation of driving license; and/or
- g. improvements as a result of criminal acts.

(21) Actions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, letter e, and letter f shall be imposed no later than 1 (one) year.

(3) Children under the age of 14 (fourteen) years cannot be punished and can only be subject to action.

Paragraph 3

Criminal

Article 114

The punishments that can be imposed on children are:

- a. principal crime; and
- b. additional crime.

Article 115

The main punishment as referred to in Article 114 letter a consists of:

- a. warning crime;
- b. criminal condition:
 - 1. Development outside the institution;
 - 2. Community services; or
 - 3. Supervision.
- c. job training;
- d. coaching within the institution; and
- e. imprisonment.

Article 116

Additional penalties as referred to in Article 114 letter b consist of:

- a. confiscation of profits obtained from criminal acts; or
- b. fulfillment of customary obligations.

Article 117

Provisions regarding Diversion, Action, and Crime as referred to in Article 112 to Article 116 are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Fourth Part

criminal and corporate actions

Paragraph 1

Criminal

Article 118

The crimes for corporations consist of:

- a. principal crime; and
- b. additional crime.

Article 119

The main punishment as referred to in Article 118 letter a is a fine.

Article 120

(1) Additional Crimes of Corporate Bagl as referred to in Article 118 letter b consist of:

- a. payment of compensation;
- b. improvements resulting from criminal acts;
- c. implementation of obligations that have been neglected;
- d. fulfillment of customary obligations;
- e. job training financing;
- f. confiscation of goods or profits obtained from criminal acts;
- g. announcement of court decision;
- h. revocation of certain permits;

- i. Permanent prohibition of committing certain actions;
- j. closure of all or part of the place of business and/or corporate activities;
- k. suspension of all or part of the corporate business activities; and
- l. corporate dissolution.

(21 Additional Crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h, letter j, and letter k shall be imposed no later than 2 (two) years.

- (3) In the event that the Corporation does not carry out additional penalties as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a to letter e, the assets or income of the Company can be confiscated and auctioned by the Prosecutor to fulfill the additional punishment that is not fulfilled.

Article 121

- (1) Fines for corporations shall be subject to at least Category IV, unless otherwise stipulated by law.

- (2) In the event that the crime committed is threatened with:

- a. Imprisonment under 7 (TQIUH) years, the most fine for corporations is category VI;
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) to a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years, a maximum fine for corporations is category VII;

or

- c. The death penalty, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years, a maximum fine for corporations is category VIII.

Article 122

- (1) The fine must be paid within a certain period of time contained in a court decision.
- (2) The court decision as referred to in paragraph (1) may determine the payment of the fine by installments.
- (3) If the fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is not paid within a predetermined period, the assets or income of the corporate can be confiscated and auctioned by the Prosecutor to pay off the fine that is not paid.

- (4) In the event that the assets or income of the corporation is not sufficient to pay the fine as referred to in paragraph (3), the corporation is subject to a replacement crime in the form of partial or all of the corporate business activities.

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Paragraph 2

Action

Article 123

Actions that may be imposed on corporations:

- a. corporate takeover;
- b. placement under supervision; and/or
- c. placement of the corporation under the support.

Article 124

Further provisions regarding the procedure for implementing criminal and actions for corporations as referred to in Article 118 to Article 123 shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Part Five

together

Article 125

- (1) An act that fulfills more than 1 (one) criminal provision which is threatened with the same criminal threat is only sentenced to 1 (one) criminal, while if the criminal threat is different, the most severe principal is sentenced.

L2L acts that are regulated in general criminal rules and special criminal rules are only subject to special criminal rules, unless the law stipulates otherwise.

Article 126

- (1) If there is a concurrence of several interconnected criminal acts so that it is seen as a continuing act and is threatened with the same criminal threat, only 1 (one) sentence is sentenced.

(2) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is threatened with a different crime, only the heaviest main crime is imposed.

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Article 127

- (1) If there are several criminal acts that must be viewed as a crime that stands alone and is threatened with a similar principal crime, only I (one) criminal is allocated.

The maximum L2L criminal for the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is the number of crimes threatened with all these crimes, but not exceeding the heaviest crime plus 1/3 (one third).

Article 128

- (1) If there are several criminal acts that must be seen as a stand-alone crime and are threatened with a dissimilar main crime, the sentence imposed is all types of crimes for their respective crimes, but not exceeding the maximum criminal maximum plus L/3 (one third).

(2) In the case of the provisions as referred to in paragraph

- (1) Threatened with a fine, the calculation of the fine is based on the maximum length of imprisonment in lieu of a fine.

- (3) If the crime committed is threatened with a minimum crime, the minimum criminal for the merchandise as referred to in paragraph (1) is the minimum special crime for each crime, but does not exceed the heaviest special minimum special crime plus 1/3 (one third).

Article 129

If the crime is sentenced to death or life imprisonment, the defendant may not be sentenced to another crime, except for additional crimes, namely:

- a. revocation of certain rights;
- b. confiscation of certain goods; and/or
- c. Announcement of court decisions.

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Article 130

- (1) If the concurrent concurrent 5sfagai is referred to in Article 127 and Article 129, additional criminal imposition shall be carried out with the following provisions:

- a. the criminal revocation of the same rights is combined with the following provisions:
 1. a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years longer than the main sentence imposed; or
 2. If the main sentence imposed is only a fine, the minimum duration of the sentence is 2 (two) years and a maximum of 5 (five) years.
- b. The crime of revocation of different rights is imposed individually for each crime without being reduced; or
- c. The confiscation of certain goods or substitute penalties is imposed individually for each crime without being reduced.

121 Provisions regarding the length of the replacement crime for the confiscation of certain goods as referred to in paragraph. (1) Letter c Substitute criminal provisions apply for fines.

Article 131

(1) If each person has been convicted and is again found guilty of committing another crime before the criminal decision is allocated, the previous sentence shall be calculated against the crime to be imposed by using the concurrent rules as referred to in Article 125 to Article L30, such as if the act The crime was tried together.

(21 If the sentence imposed as referred to in paragraph (1) has reached the maximum sentence, it is enough for the judge to declare that the defendant is guilty without the need to be followed by a crime.

CHAPTER IV

Disruption of prosecution authority

and criminal execution

The first part of the prosecution authority

Article 132

(1) The prosecution authority is declared disqualified if:

- a. there is a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force against everyone in the same case;

- b. The suspect or defendant has died;
- c. expiration date;
- d. The maximum penalty is paid voluntarily for a crime that is only threatened with a fine of the most category II;
- e. The maximum penalty for Category IV is paid voluntarily for a criminal act that is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year or a maximum fine of category III;
- f. withdrawal of complaints for the crime of complaint;
- g. there has been a settlement outside the judicial process as regulated in the law; or
- h. given amnesty or abolition.

(21 Provisions regarding the loss of prosecution authority for corporations take into account the provisions as referred to in Article 121.

Article 133

- (1) The fine as referred to in Article 132 paragraph (1) letter d and letter e as well as the costs incurred if the prosecution has been started, is paid to the authorized official within the stipulated period.

(21 If additional penalties are threatened in the form of confiscation of goods or bills, goods and/or claims that are confiscated must be handed over or must be paid according to the estimated official as referred to in paragraph (1) in the event that the goods and/or bills are no longer under the convict's power.

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- (3) If the crime is aggravated due to the repetition, the weighting remains in effect even if the authority to prosecute a criminal act that is committed first fails based on the provisions as referred to in Article 132 paragraph (1) letter d and letter e.

Article 134

A person cannot be prosecuted for the second time in the same case if for the case there has been a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force.

Article 135

If the decision as referred to in Article 134 comes from a foreign court, any person who commits the same crime shall not be prosecuted in the case of:

- a. the decision is free from charges or free from all lawsuits; or
- b. Decisions in the form of punishment and the sentence have been carried out entirely, have been given forgiveness, or the execution of the crime has expired.

Article 136

(1) The prosecution's authority is declared disqualified due to expiration if:

- a. after exceeding the time of 3 (three) years for a criminal act which is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and/or only a fine of at most category III;
- b. after exceeding the time of 6 (six) years for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years;
- c. after exceeding the time of 12 (twelve) years for a crime punishable by imprisonment for more than 3 (three) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years;
- d. after exceeding the time of 18 (eighteen) years for the crime of < 7 (seven) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years; and
- e. After exceeding 20 (twenty) years for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, life imprisonment, or death penalty.

(2) In the case of a criminal act committed by a child, the deadline for the authority to sue for expiration as referred to in paragraph (1) is reduced to 1/3 (one third).

Article 137

The expiration date is calculated from the next day after the act is carried out, except for:

- a. Crimes of counterfeiting and currency destruction, expiration date is calculated from the next day after the goods are counterfeited or the currency that is damaged is used; or
- b. The criminal act as referred to in Article 450, Article 451, and Article 452 expired is calculated from the next day after the victim of the crime is released or dies as a direct result of the crime.

Article 138

(1) The act of prosecuting the crime of stopping the expiration date.

- (2) The termination of the expiration date as referred to in paragraph (1) is calculated the next day after the suspect or defendant knows or is notified of the prosecution of him which is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) After the expiration date is terminated due to prosecution, a new expiration date will begin.

Article 139

If the prosecution is temporarily suspended because there is a legal dispute that must be decided first, the expiration date for the prosecution will be delayed until the dispute gets a decision.

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The second part

Disruption of the criminal authority

Article 140

The authority to carry out the crime is declared disqualified, if:

- a. convict died;
- b. expiration date;
- c. The convict gets clemency or amnesty; or
- d. submission for criminal execution to other countries.

Article 141

If the convict dies, the confiscation of certain goods and/or bills that have been confiscated can still be carried out.

Article 142

- (1) The authority to carry out the sentence is invalid due to expiration after the same deadline as the expiration date of the expiration date of the Demanding Authority as referred to in Article 136 plus 1/3 (one third).
- (21) The expiration date for the execution of the sentence must exceed the length of the sentence imposed except for life imprisonment.

- (3) The implementation of the death penalty does not have an expiration date, (41 if the death penalty is changed to a life imprisonment as referred to in Article 101, the authority to implement the sentence is invalid due to expiration after the same time as the expiration date of the authority to demand as referred to in Article 136 paragraph (1) letter e plus $\frac{1}{3}$ (one third) of the expiration date / expiration time.

Article 143

- (1) The expiration date of the criminal execution is calculated the next day since the court's decision can be implemented.
- (2) If the convict escapes while serving a sentence, the expiration date is calculated the next day from the date the convict fled.

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- (3) If the conditional release of the inmate is revoked, the expiration date is calculated the next day from the date of revocation.
- (41 The expiration date for the execution of the sentence is postponed as long as:
- a. the implementation of the crime is postponed based on the laws and regulations; or
 - b. The convict was deprived of his independence even though the deprivation of independence was related to the court's decision for other crimes.

CHAPTER V

Understanding istii.ah

Article 144

Crimes include malicious conspiracy, preparation, trial, and assistance to commit a crime, unless otherwise stipulated in the law.

Article 145

Everyone is an individual, including a corporation.

Article 146

A corporation is an organized collection of people and/or assets, whether it is a legal entity in the form of a Limited Liability Company, Foundation, Association, Cooperative, State-Owned Enterprise, Regional Owned Enterprise, Village-Owned Enterprise, or equivalent to it, as well as associations that are not legal entities or business entities in the form of Firms, partnerships, or those that are equated with them.

Article 147

Goods are tangible or intangible objects, movable or immovable objects including water and demand deposits, electricity, gas, data, and computer programs.

Article 148

Letters are documents written on paper, including documents or data written or stored on diskettes, magnetic tapes, or computer storage media or other electronic data storage media.

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Article 149

Victims are people who experience physical and mental suffering and/or economic losses caused by criminal acts.

Article 150

A child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old.

Article 151

TFIA people are also the head of the family.

Article 152

Father is also one of the people who exercise the same power as the father.

Article 153

The power of the father is also the power of the head of the family.

Article 154

An official is every Indonesian citizen who has met the specified requirements, is appointed by an authorized official and entrusted with the task of the state, or entrusted with other tasks by the state, and is paid based on the provisions of the legislation, namely:

- a. State Civil Apparatus, Members of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and Members of the Indonesian National Army;
 - b. state officials;
 - c. public officials;
 - d. regional officials;
 - e. a person who receives salaries or wages from state or regional finances;
 - f. a person who receives a salary or wages from a corporation whose entire or large capital belongs to the state or region; or
 - g. other officials determined by law.
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II. PRESIDENT

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Article 155

serious injuries are:

- a. pain or wounds that have no hope of healing perfectly or that can pose a death hazard;
- b. Constantly no longer proficient in performing tasks, positions, or work;
- c. can no longer use one of the five senses or one of the body parts;
- d. severe or permanent disability;
- e. Paralyzed;
- f. Disturbed thinking for more than 4 (four) weeks;
- g. Fall or death of the womb; or
- h. impaired reproductive function.

Article 156

Violence is any act with or without using physical force that causes harm to the body or life, resulting in physical, sexual, or psychological suffering, and depriving freedom, including making people faint or helpless.

Article 157

Threats of violence are any actions in the form of words, writings, pictures, symbols, or body movements, either with or without using facilities in electronic or non-electronic forms that can cause fear, anxiety, or worry about violence.

Article 158

In public is a place or space that can be seen, visited, known, or witnessed by others either directly or indirectly through electronic media that allows the public to access electronic information or electronic documents.

Article 159

Assets are movable objects or immovable objects, both tangible and intangible, which have economic value.

[Fr?rl?triilillettrem Article 160 Makar is the intention to carry out an attack that has been realized by preparing for the act.

Article 161

War is also a civil war by taking up arms.

Article 162

The time of war is including the time when the danger of war threatens and/or there is an order to mobilize the Indonesian National Army and as long as the mobilization situation is still ongoing.

Article 163

Enemies include rebels and countries or powers that are expected to be opponents of war.

Article 164

Login includes accessing a computer or entering a computer system.

Article 165

Climbing is including through a hole that already exists but not for people passing through, or going through a hole in the ground that is deliberately dug, or entering through or crossing a ditch or a ditch that is used as a yard barrier.

Article 166

The fake key is a duplicate key including all tools, electronic systems, or the same as that which is not intended to unlock the intended one to unlock.

Article 167

Space is a computer terminal or terminal that can be accessed in a certain way.

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Article 168

Electrical buildings are buildings that are used to generate, channel, change, or deliver electric power, including tools related to it, namely safety guards, installers, supporting devices, deterrents, or warning devices.

Article 169

A computer is a tool for processing electronic, magnetic, optical, or systems data that carries out logic, arithmetic, and storage functions.

Article 170

Electronic information is one or a set of electronic data, including but not limited to writing, sound, images, maps, designs, photographs, electronically exchanging data, electronic mail, telegram, remote copying or the like, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols, or perforations that have been processed have meaning or can be understood by people who are able to understand it.

Article 171 The access code is a number, letter, other symbol or a combination of them which is the key to being able to access computers, computer networks, internet, or other electronic media.

Article 172

Pornography is an image, sketch, illustration, photo, sound, sound, moving image, animation, cartoon, conversation, gesture, or other message sound through various forms of communication media and/or performances in public, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violates the norms of decency in society.

Article 173

An entrepreneur is a person who runs a company or trading business.

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Article 174

Ship is a water vehicle of any shape and type, which is driven by mechanical power, wind power, or delayed, including dynamic carrying capacity vehicles, vehicles under the surface of the water, as well as floating equipment and floating buildings that do not move.

Article 175

Passengers are people other than the captain and crew of the ship who are on the ship or people other than the pilot captain and other aircraft crew who are on the aircraft.

Article 176

Ihpal's men are crew members other than the captain.

Article 177

The IKPAL crew is an orurng who works or will be on board by the owner or operator of the ship who carries out duties on the ship according to his position.

Article 178

Indonesian ships are ships that are registered in Indonesia and obtain a national certificate of Indonesian ships in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 179

The captain is one of the crew of the ship who becomes the highest leader on the ship and has certain authorities and responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 180

Aircraft is any machine or device that can fly in the atmosphere due to the lifting force of the air reaction, but not because of the reaction of the air to the earth's surface used for flight.

Article 181

In flight is the period from the time all the aircraft's outer doors are closed after the passenger's accumulation until the time the door is opened for a drop of passengers, or in the event of an aviation emergency landing is considered to continue until the time the authorized authorities take over the responsibility for the aircraft and goods in the aircraft.

Article 182

In the Aviation Service, the period from the time the aircraft is prepared by the ground crew or by the flight crew for certain flights until past 24 (twenty-four) hours after the landing.

Article 183

Livestock is a pet that is determined as a source of food and a source of livelihood.

Article 184

month is 30 (thirty) days.

Article 185

days are 24 (twenty four) hours.

Article 186

Night is the time between sunset and sunrise.

CHAPTER VI

closing rules

Article 187

The provisions in Chapter I to Chapter V of the first book also apply to actions that can be punished according to other laws and regulations, unless otherwise determined according to law.

second book

CRIMINAL ACTION

CHAPTER I

criminal acts against state security

the first part of a crime against the state ideology

Paragraph 1

the spread and development of the teachings of communism/Marxism-Leninism or other understandings that are contrary to Pancasila

Article 188

(1) Everyone who spreads and develops the teachings of communism/Marxism-Leninism or other understandings that are contrary to Pancasila in public verbally or in writing, including spreading or developing through any media, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

(2) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out with the intention of changing or replacing Pancasila as the basis of the state, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(3) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) results in riots in the community or loss of assets, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

In the case of 141 in the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (3) results in the person suffering from serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(5) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (3) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

(6) There are no convicts of people who conduct studies on the teachings of communism/Marxism-Leninism or other understandings that are contrary to Pancasila for the benefit of science.

Article 189

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years, each person who:

- a. Establishing an organization that is known or reasonably suspected of adhering to the teachings of communism/Marxism-Leninism or other understandings that are contrary to Pancasila; or
- b. Establish relations with or provide assistance to or receive assistance from organizations, both at home and abroad, which should be known to adhere to the teachings of communism/Marxism-Leninism or other understandings that are contrary to Pancasila, with the aim of changing the basis of the state or overthrowing the government.

Paragraph 2

Elimination and replacement of the Pancasila ideology

Article 190

(1) Everyone who expresses his wishes in public verbally, in writing, or through any media to eliminate or replace Pancasila as the basis of the state, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

(2) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in:

- a. the occurrence of riots in the community or the occurrence of loss of assets, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years;
- b. The occurrence of riots in the community that involves people suffering serious injuries, sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years; or

-6T-C The occurrence of riots in society that resulted in the death of a person, was sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

The second part

treasury crime

Paragraph 1

Makar against the President and/or Vice President

Article 191

Everyone who commits treason with the intention of killing or confiscating the independence of the President and/or Vice President or making the President and/or Vice President unable to run the government, shall be sentenced to a death sentence, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Paragraph 2

Makar against the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 192

Any person who commits treason with the intention that part or all of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia fall to foreign power or to secede from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

Paragraph 3

treason against the government

Article 193

(1) Any person who commits treason with the intention of overthrowing the government, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) Leaders or regulators of treason as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

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Article 194

(1) shall be convicted of a rebellion with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, any person who:

- a. against the government with the power of weapons; or
- b. With the intention of fighting the government, they move together or unite themselves with hordes against the government by using the force of weapons.

(2) Leaders or regulators of the rebellion as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 195

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years, any person who:

- a. establish relationships with people or organizations based abroad with the aim of:

- 1. Persuade a person or organization;
- 2. Strengthen the intentions of a person or organization;
- 3. Promising or providing assistance to a person or organization; or
- 4. enter an item into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, to or take over the Government;

- b. enter an item into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which can be used to provide material assistance in preparing, facilitate, or overthrow and/or take over the government, even though it is known or there is a strong reason to suspect that the goods are used for this purpose;

or

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- c. Mastering or making an item as the subject of an agreement that can be used to provide material assistance in preparing, facilitate, or to overthrow and/or take over the government, even though knowing or there is a strong reason to suspect that the goods are used for that purpose, or other goods in lieu of it is included in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for that purpose, or used for this purpose by a person or entity domiciled abroad.

(21 Goods used to commit or related to criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b and letter c are confiscated for the State or destroyed.

Article 196

- (1) Any person who commits a malicious conspiracy or prepares to commit a crime as referred to in Article 191 to Article 194 shall be punished.

(21 Everyone who prepares constitutional changes to the state constitution is not punished.

Third part

crimes against national defense

Paragraph 1

national defense

Article 197

Any person without authority to make, collect, FIE has, store, hide, or transport portrait images, drawings, hand drawings, or videos of measurements, writing, descriptions, or other instructions regarding a matter related to the interests of national defense, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a sentence The most fines for Category IV.

Article 198

Every person assigned by the Indonesian government to hold negotiations with a foreign country acts to harm the country's defense, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Article 199

- (1) Every Indonesian citizen who participates in war or military exercise or joins a certain organization to carry out war or military training abroad, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years.

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to members of the Indonesian National Army and the Indonesian National Police who have the approval of the Indonesian government.

Article 200

Sentenced to imprisonment at least 7 (TQIUH) years, everyone who:

- a. In a war that does not involve Indonesia, commits an act that endangers the attitude of the country's neutrality or violates a regulation specifically made by the Indonesian government to maintain the neutrality of the country; or
- b. In times of war, it violates a regulation issued and announced by the Government of Indonesia for the benefit of national defense and security.

Article 201

Any person without the permission of the President or authorized official invites Indonesian citizens to become members of foreign armies, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category III.

INT-TRNIIETTR Article 202 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of Category II, any person without authority:

- a. enter the area being built for the purpose of defense and security of the country in a distance of less than 500 (five hundred) meters, except on major roads for public traffic;
- b. enter the Army, Navy, or Air Force buildings, as well as aircraft or warships through other roads from the usual entrance;
- c. Bringing photographers into a field section which is prohibited by the provisions of the legislation; or
- d. Have the results of shooting, drawings, or descriptions of the State Security Defense Project from all or part of the field as referred to in letter c.

paragraph 2 against the state and the leaking of state secrets

Article 203

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, any person who:

- a. establish relations with foreign countries or foreign organizations with the intention of mobilizing them to commit acts of hostility or war with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. strengthen the intention of the foreign country or foreign organization to carry out the act as referred to in letter a; or
- c. Promising assistance or assisting foreign countries or foreign organizations to prepare for the ssilagayal act as referred to in letter a.

(2) If the act of hostility S6 Lagaiman as referred to in paragraph (1) results in a war, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 204 Everyone who announces, notifies, or provides letters, news, or information regarding a matter to a foreign country or foreign organization, even though the person knows that this matter must be kept secret for the benefit of the state, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) years.

Article 205

Any person who announces, notifies, or gives to a person who is not entitled to know all or part of a letter, map of the earth, plan, drawing, or goods of a state secret related to the defense and security of the State against attacks from outside, which is there, or who is known about the content, form, or way of making such secret goods, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

Article 206

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, everyone who:

- a. Providing facilities to people who are known to have no authority, have the intention or are trying to find out all or part of the letter, earth map, plan, drawing, or goods that are state secret as referred to in Article 205 or to find out the location, form, arrangement of weapons, supplies, ammunition equipment or the strength of people from the defense project state or other matters related to the interests of the State's defense;
- or
- b. Hiding the goods he knows will be used to carry out the actions as referred to in letter a.

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Article 207 Any person who because of his duties is obliged to keep letters, maps of the earth, plans, drawings, or goods of a state secret as referred to in Article 205, because his negligence causes the content, form, or way of making it, all or partly known by other people who are not entitled to know it, shall be punished with the most imprisonment 1 (one) year 6 (six) months.

Article 208 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years, any person who:

- a. View or study letters, maps of the earth, plans, drawings, or goods that are state secrets as referred to in Article 205, all or part of what he knows or reasonably suspects that the letter, map of the earth, plans, drawings, or goods that are secret to the state are not allowed to be known;
- b. make or request to make prints, drawings, or imitations of letters, maps of the earth, plans, drawings, or goods that are state secrets as referred to in letter a; or
- c. Do not submit letters, maps of the earth, plans, drawings, or goods that are state secrets to the authorized official even though the letters, maps of the earth, plans, drawings, or goods that are secret to the state fall into his hands.

Article 209 Any person who commits a criminal act as referred to in Article 197, Article 202, Article 205, Article 206, or Article 208 by using fraudulent method or done by giving or receiving, giving rise to hope, or promising a gift, profit, or wage in what form also or carried out with violence or threats of violence, sentenced to 2 (two) times the crime as referred to in Article 197, Article 202, Article 201, Article 206, or Article 208.

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Paragraph 3

sabotage and crime during war

Article 210

Sentenced for sabotage with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, everyone who:

- a. destroy, destroy, make unusable, or destroy state or military installations;
- b. hinder or thwart the procurement or distribution of basic commodities that control the lives of many people in accordance with government policies;

or

- c. Disturbing or destroying extensive land, sea, air, or telecommunications transportation.

Article 211

Indonesian citizens who voluntarily become foreign soldiers who are at war with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or are likely to face war with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and if the war actually occurs, they will be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 212 (1) Any person who during the war provides assistance to the enemy or harms the state for the benefit of the enemy, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(21 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, each person as referred to in paragraph (1), which:

- a. notify or submit maps, plans, drawings, or descriptions of the army building or information about the movement of the army or the plan of the army to the enemy; or

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- b. Working on the enemy as a spy, which includes:

1. Owning, controlling, or acquiring with the intention of continuing it directly or indirectly to the enemy of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, a map, design, drawing, or letter of military building or military secret or information about government secrets in the political, diplomatic, or economic field;
2. Conduct an investigation for the enemy as referred to in letter a or receive in a lodging, hide, or help an enemy investigator;
3. Providing, simplifying, or spreading propaganda to the enemy;
4. Conducting a business that is contrary to the interests of the state so that a person can carry out investigations, prosecution, confiscation, or restrictions on independence, imposition of crime, or other actions by or by the power of the enemy; or
5. Giving to or receiving from an enemy or auxiliary enemy, something or money, or doing something in favor of the enemy or assistant of the enemy, or making it difficult or obstructing or thwarting an action against the enemy or auxiliary.

(3) shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, if everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) which:

- a. betrayed for the benefit of the enemy, handed over to the power of the enemy, destroyed or made unusable a place or place of guard that was strengthened or occupied, a means of transportation, a warfare, or a cash war, or a part of it or hindered or thwarted an army's business that planned or organized to parry or attack;

or

- b. Causing or facilitating hunr-hara, rebellion, or desertion among the army.

Article 213

Sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years, any person who is in a time of war, without the aim of helping the enemy or harming the country to benefit the enemy:

- a. provide facilities, a place to ride, hide, or help spyes of enemies;

or

- b. result in or facilitate desertion among the army.

Article 214

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years, each person who:

- a. in a time of war with fraudulent acts handing over the goods needed by the army; or
- b. assigned to supervise the delivery of the goods as referred to in letter a to allow the fraudulent act.

Article 215

The criminal provisions as referred to in Article 210 to Article 214 also apply, if one of the acts is committed against or in connection with the Allied Country in a joint war.

Article 216

Everyone who commits a malicious conspiracy and prepares to commit a crime as referred to in Article 210 or Article 212 shall be punished.

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CHAPTER II

Crime against the dignity of the president

and/or Vice President

Part One

Assault on the President and/or Vice President

Article 217

Any person who attacks the President and/or Vice President who is not included in the more severe criminal provisions, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

After all, the Honorary Attack or the dignity of the President and/or the Vice President

Article 218

(1) Everyone who in public attacks the honor or dignity of the President and the Vice President, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(2) It is not an honorary attack or dignity as referred to in paragraph (1), if the act is carried out in the public interest or self-defense.

Article 219

Everyone who broadcasts, shows, or pastes writing or images so that they are visible to the public, listens to the recording so that it is heard by the public, or disseminates by means of information technology that contains an attack on honor or dignity against the President and/or Vice President with the intention that the content is known or more publicly known, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

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Article 220

(1) The criminal act as referred to in Article 218 and Article 219 can only be prosecuted based on the complaint.

(2) Complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) may be made in writing by the President and/or Vice President.

CHAPTER III

Crime against a friendly country

Part One

Treasury against friendly countries

Paragraph 1

Makar to release the territory of a friendly country

Article 221

Everyone who commits treason with maksud to release the territory of a friendly country, either all or part of the government's power, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Article 222

Everyone who commits treason with the intention of eliminating or changing the illegal form of government in a friendly country, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category IV.

PASA7223 Everyone who commits a malicious conspiracy and prepares to commit a crime as referred to in Article 22L and Article 222 shall be punished.

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Paragraph 2

Makar against the Head of the Friendship of the State

Article 224

Everyone who commits treason with the intention of killing or depriving the head of the friendly state is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

The second part

Attacks against heads of friendly countries and deputy heads of friendly states and flag blasphemy

Article 225

Everyone who attacks the Head of a Saving State and a Deputy Head of a Saving State who is not included in the more severe criminal provisions, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months.

Paragraf 2 Honorary Attack or Dignity of the Head of Friendship and Representative of a Qualified Country

Article 226

Everyone who in public attacks the honor or dignity of the Head of a Friendly State who is carrying out state duties in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine of maximum category III.

Article 227 Every person who in public attacks the honor or dignity of a representative from a friendly country who serves in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine of maximum category III.

Article 228

(1) Everyone who broadcasts, shows, or posts writing or pictures so that it is visible to the public, listens to the recording so that it is heard by the public, or disseminates by means of information technology which contains the attack of honor or dignity against the head of a friendly country or a representative of a friendly country in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the intention that The contents of the attack on honor or dignity are known to the public, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

(2) If every person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act in carrying out his profession and at that time it has not been 2 (two) years since the criminal decision has obtained permanent legal force due to committing the same crime, can be sentenced to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 Hurf f.

Article 229 (1) Crimes as referred to in Article 226 to Article 228 can only be prosecuted based on complaints.

(2) Complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) may be made in writing by the Head of the Friendly State and the representative of the friendly country.

Article 230

It is not an honorary attack or dignity as referred to in Article 226 to Article 228, if the act is carried out in the public interest or self-defense.

Paragraph 3

blasphemy of the national flag of friendly countries

Article 231

Everyone who tarnishes the national flag from a friendly country, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

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CHAPTER IV

criminal offense against the meeting

Legislative bodies and government agencies

Article 232 Any person who by violence or threats of violence dissolves a meeting of the legislature and/or government agency or forces the institution and/or agency to take or not make a decision, or expel the leader or member of the meeting, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years.

Article 233

Any person who with violence or threats of violence hinders the leadership or members of the legislature and/or government agency to attend the meeting of the institution and/or the agency, or to carry out its obligations freely and not disturbed in the meeting of the institution and/or the agency, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of the most categories III.

CHAPTER V

criminal acts against public order

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Part One

insult to the symbol of the state, government or state institution,
and population

Paragraph 1

The blasphemy of the national flag, the national emblem, and the national anthem

Article 234

Any person who destroys, tears, tramples, burns, or commits other acts against the state flag with the intention of tarnishing, insulting, or degrading the honor of the state flag, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

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Article 235

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who:

- a. use the country flag for advertisements or commercial advertisements;
- b. fly a damaged, torn, faded, tangled, or dull country flag;
- c. print, embroider, and write letters, numbers, pictures or other signs, or install any badges or objects on the country's flag; or
- d. Wearing the country flag for the ceiling, roof, wrapping of goods, and lid of goods that can lower the honor of the country's flag.

Article 236

Any person who crosses out, writes, draws or draws, or destroys the national emblem with the intention of tarnishing, insulting, or degrading the honor of the State Emblem, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 237

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who:

- a. Using a broken state emblem and not in accordance with the shape, color, and size comparison;
- b. create a symbol for the same individual, political party, association, organization and/or company or resembles the national symbol; or
- c. using the State Emblem for purposes other than those regulated in the provisions of the law.

Article 238

Everyone who tarnishes or insults the national anthem by changing the national anthem with tone, rhythm, words, and other compositions with the intention of insulting or degrading the honor of the national anthem, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of a maximum of category IV.

Article 239

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who desecrated or insulted the national anthem with:

- a. play, sing, or distribute the results of the change of the national anthem with a view to the commercial purpose; or
- b. Using the national anthem for advertising with the intention of commercial purposes.

Paragraph 2

insult to government or state institutions

Article 240

(1) Any person who is in public orally or in writing insults the government or state institution, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category II.

(2) In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in riots in the community, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(3) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be prosecuted based on the complaint of the insulted party.

(4) The complaint as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in writing by the leadership of the Government or the Nesara Institution.

Article 241

(1) Everyone who broadcasts, shows, or pastes writing or images so that it is visible to the public, listens to the recording so that it is heard by the public, or disseminates by means of information technology that contains insults to the government or state institutions, with the intention that the content of insults is known to the public, shall be punished with the longest imprisonment 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

I -7a- (21 in the case of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) due to the occurrence of riots in the community, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a fine of the most category IV.

(3) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be prosecuted based on the complaints of the insulted party.

(41 The complaint as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in writing by the leadership of the Government or State Institutions.

Paragraph 3

Insults of the population

Article 242

Every person who publicly expresses feelings of hostility, hatred, or insult to one or several groups or groups of Indonesian population based on race, nationality, ethnicity, skin color, gender, mental disability, or physical disability, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine Many categories IV.

Article 243

(1) Everyone who broadcasts, shows, or pastes writing or images so that it is visible to the public or listens to the recording so that it is heard by the public or disseminated by means of information technology, which contains statements of perasazrn of hostility with the intention that its contents are known or more known to the public, to one or several groups or groups of residents Indonesia is based on race, nationality, ethnicity, skin color, religion, belief, gender, mental disability, or physical disability which results in violence against people or goods, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

L-IRF+TFT {X (21 If everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the crime in carrying out his profession and at that time it has not passed 2 (two) years since the existence of a criminal decision that has obtained permanent legal force due to committing the same crime, the perpetrator can be sentenced to additional crimes in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Paragraph 4

criminal acts on the basis of racial and ethnic discrimination

Article 244

Any person who makes distinction, exclusion, restriction, or election based on race and ethnicity resulting in the revocation or reduction of recognition, acquisition or exercise of human rights and basic freedoms in a civil, political, economic, social and cultural field, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category III.

Article 245

Everyone who confiscates the lives of people, persecution, rape, obscene acts, violent theft, or deprivation of independence based on racial and ethnic discrimination, the sentence can be increased by 1/3 (one third).

The second part

incitement and bids to commit a crime

Paragraph 1

incitement against the general ruler

Article 246

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, every person who is publicly or in writing:

a. incite people to commit a crime;

or

b. Incite people to fight the general ruler with violence.

Article 247

Everyone who broadcasts, shows, or pastes writing or images so that it is visible to the public, or listens to the recording so that it is heard by the public, or disseminates by means of information technology that contains incitement to commit a crime or fight the general ruler with violence, with the intention that the content of the incitement is known or more known to the public, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category V.

Article 248

- (1) Any person who mobilizes another person as referred to in Article 20 letter d to commit a crime and such a crime or his probation that may not occur, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category IV.
- (2) Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be sentenced to a crime that is more severe than what can be imposed on the attempt to commit the crime or if the trial cannot be convicted, then it cannot be sentenced to a crime that is more severe than the one specified for the crime.
- (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraphs (1) and paragraph (2) do not apply if the crime or probationary act that can be punished is caused by his own will.

Paragraph 2

offer to commit a crime

Article 249

Any person who in public verbally or in writing offers to provide information, opportunity, or a means to commit a crime, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

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Article 250

- (1) Any person who broadcasts, shows, or pastes writing or images so that it is visible to the public, or listens to the footage so that it is heard by the public, or disseminated by means of information technology that contains an offer to provide information, opportunity, or a means to commit a crime with the intention that the offer is known or more known to the public, Sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category II.

(2) If every person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act in carrying out his profession and at that time it has not been 2 (two) years since the criminal decision has obtained permanent legal force due to committing the same crime, can be sentenced to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Article 251

- (1) Any person who gives medicine or asks a woman to use the drug by notifying or raising the hope that the drug can result in a death, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(21 If each person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act in carrying out his profession, he can be sentenced to additional crimes in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 hurrf f.

Article 252

(1) Any person who claims to have supernatural powers, informs, gives hope, offers, or provides services to others that because his actions can cause illness, death, or mental or physical suffering, a person shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine Most category IV.

t etreietrn rrflrl: ifrttr rrlm (21 if everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act to seek profit or make it a livelihood or habit, the crime can be added 1/3 (one third).

Third part

not report or notify anyone who wants to
commit a crime

Paragraph 1

not reporting any evil consensus

Article 253

Any person who knows of a malicious conspiracy to commit one of the criminal acts as referred to in Article 191 to Article 194, Article 205, Article 208, Article 212, Article 308, or Article 310, does not notify the competent authority or To the person who is threatened even though there is still time to prevent the crime from committing, if the crime actually occurs, he is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

Paragraph 2

not notify the competent authorities
people who are planning to commit a crime

Article 254

(U Anyone who knows there is a person who intends to do:

- a. one of the criminal acts as referred to in Article 191 to Article 198, Article 200, Article 202, Article 205, Article 206, Article 208, Article 211 to Article 217;

- b. desertion during war or betrayal of the army; or
- c. The crime of premeditated murder, kidnapping, rape, or one of the crimes that endangers public security, for people, health, goods, and the environment that results in endangering people's lives, no. . .

Precioel { does not notify the authorized official or to the person who is threatened even though there is still time to prevent the crime from committing, if the crime occurs, he will be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(21 The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) also apply to people who know one of the criminal acts as referred to in paragraph

- (1) It has been carried out and has endangered the lives of people at the time the consequences can still be prevented, not notifying the competent authorities or to the threatened person.

Article 255

The provisions as referred to in Article 253 and Article 254 do not apply to people who if notify the authorized official or person who is threatened will bring danger to criminal prosecution for oneself, blood family or interims in the Lurrrs line or sideways the second or third part of the husband or his wife or ex-husband or wife, or for another person who if prosecuted in connection with his position or profession, it is possible according to the law to be released as a witness against that person.

Fourth Part

disturbances in public order and peace

Paragraph 1

Organizing parades, demonstrations, or demonstrations

Article 256

Any person who without prior notice to the authorized to hold a parade, demonstration, or demonstration on public roads or public places that resulted in the public interest, cause trouble, or riots in the community, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine Category II.

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Paragraph 2

Entering other people's homes and yards

Article 257

- (1) Any person who unlawfully force entry into the house, closed ban, or closed yard used by another person or who is already in it unlawfully, does not immediately leave the place at the request of the person who is entitled or the order, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) years or fines at most category II.

l2l is considered to force entry as referred to in paragraph (1), any person who enters by way of, destroys, or climbs, uses a fake key, a false order, or a fake official attire, or who with no prior knowledge of the rightful party and not because of an error enters and is found in that place at the night.

- (3) If each person as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall issue a threat or use a means that can be scary, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category III.
- (4) In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) is carried out by 2 (two) people or more in alliance and together, the sentence can be added to L3 (one third).

Paragraph 3

Tapping

Article 258

- (1) Any person who unlawfully listens, records, deflects, changes, inhibits, and/or records the transmission of electronic information and/or electronic documents that are not public, whether using a communication cable network or a wireless network, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of the most categories m.

LJK (21 Any person who broadcasts or disseminates the results of the conversation or recording as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum of M category.

- (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply for every person who implements the provisions of the legislation or carries out the orders of office as referred to in Article 31 and Article 32.

Article 259

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a fine of a maximum of category VI, everyone who:

- a. use the opportunity obtained by deceit or unlawfully to record the image of a person or more who is in a house or room that is not open to the public by using technical aids to the detriment of the person's legal interests;
- b. have pictures that are known or reasonably suspected to have been obtained through the actions as referred to in letter a; or
- c. broadcast or disseminate the image as referred to in letter b by using information technology facilities.

Paragraph 4

Forced into government offices

Article 260

- (1) Any person who unlawfully forces entry into a government office serving the public interest or who is in it unlawfully and at the request of an authorized official does not immediately leave the place, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year 3 (three) months or a fine at most II Category

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-86- (21 is considered to force entry as referred to in paragraph (1), any person who enters by destroying, climbing, or by using a fake key, false orders, false service clothes, or who with no prior knowledge of the authorized official and not due to a mistake enters and is found in the place at night.

- (3) If each person as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall issue a threat or use a means that can be scary, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category III.

(41 In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) is carried out by 2 (two) people or more in alliance and together, the sentence can be increased 13 (one third).

Paragraph 5

Participate in organizations aimed at committing crimes

Article 261

(1) Any person who joins an organization with the aim of committing a crime or organization that is prohibited by law or court decision that has obtained permanent legal force, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum of category V.

(2) Founders or organizational writers as referred to in paragraph (1) the crime can be added to 3 I (one third).

Paragraph 6

commit violence against people or goods together in public

Article 262

(1) Any person who openly or in public and with joint force commits violence against people or goods, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of maximum category V.

EKL, Filtrn R (2) If the violence as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the destruction of the goods or results in injury, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(3) If the violence as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(4) If the violence as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(5) Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) may be subject to additional crime in the form of payment of compensation as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter d.

Paragraph 7

Broadcasting or dissemination of news or false notifications

Article 263

(1) Any person who broadcasts or disseminates the news or notification even though it is known that the news or notification is a lie that results in riots in the community, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category V.

- (2) Any person who broadcasts or disseminates news or notification even though it is reasonable to suspect that the news or notification is a lie that can result in riots in the community, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category IV.

Pasa7264 Everyone who broadcasts news that is uncertain, excessive, or incomplete, while it is known or reasonably suspected, that such news can result in riots in the community, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Paragraph 8

disruption to environmental peace and public meetings

Article 265

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who disturbs the peace of the environment by:

- a. Make the neighbors frenetic or noisy at night; or
- b. make false exclamations or danger signs.

Article 266

Everyone who creates chaos that interferes with a legitimate general meeting, is punished with a fine of the most category II.

Article 267

Any person who with violence or threats of violence hinders or dissolves a legitimate general meeting, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

Paragraph 9

Disturbances in funerals

Article 268

Anyone who hinders, hinders, or disrupts the entrance to the cemetery, the transportation of the Jenazalr to the cemetery, or the funeral ceremony of the jenazah, shall be punished with the most fines for category II.

Article 269

Any person who tarnishes or unlawfully destroys or destroys tombs or signs above the tomb, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of maximum category II.

Article 2TO Everyone who bury, hide, carry, or remove the corpse to hide his death or birth, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category II.

iiiffiitrn] eifiietrlif, eentrein Article 2TI Any person who unlawfully excavates or dismantles the tomb, retrieve, transfer, or transport the body, and/or treat the corpse in a uncivilized manner, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine most category III.

Part Five

use of fake diplomas or academic degrees

Article 272

(1) Any person who falsifies or makes a fake diploma or certificate of competence and accompanying documents, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(21) Everyone who uses a diploma, competency certificate, academic degree, profession, or fake vocational, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) Everyone who issues and/or grants a diploma, certificate of competence, academic degree, profession, or false vocational shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum of the VL category

Sixth part

Licensing Crime

Paragraph 1

Pawn without permission

Article 273

Any person without a permit for money or goods in the form of a pawn, sale and purchase with a repurchase, or a commission agreement as a livelihood, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Paragraph 2

Organizing a party or crowd

Article 274

(1) Any person who without permission to hold a party or crowd for the public on public roads or in public places, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

(2) Everyone who commits a crime as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in disruption of the public interest, causes trouble, or riots in the community, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category II.

Paragraph 3

carry out work without permission or beyond authority

Article 275

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who:

- a. without permission to carry out work which according to the provisions of the legislation must have a permit; or
- b. exceed the authority permitted in carrying out the work according to the provisions of the legislation.

Paragraph 4

Provision or receipt of goods to and from prisoners

Article 276

Any person who without permission gives to or receives from an inmate of an item, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

bagran severity of disturbance to soil, seeds, plants, and yards

Article 277

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who:

- a. walking or driving on hatcheries, plantings, or prepared for it that belongs to another person; or

- b. without the right to walk or drive on land which the owner is prohibited from entering or has been clearly prohibited from entering.

CHAPTER VI

criminal acts against the judicial process

Part One

misrepresentation of the judicial process

Article 278

(1) shall be convicted for misappropriation of the judicial process with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who:

- a. falsify, create, or submit false evidence to be used in the judicial process;
- b. directing witnesses to provide false information in court;
- c. change, damage, hide, eliminate, or destroy evidence;
- d. change, damage, hide, eliminate, or destroy goods, tools, or facilities used to commit a crime or become an object of a crime, or the result that can be physical evidence of a criminal act, or withdraw it from an examination conducted by an authorized official after a crime occurs; or
- e. Presenting yourself as if you are a criminal, so that the person concerned undergoes a criminal justice process.

i] (21 in the case of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out:

- a. In the judicial process, he is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category VI; and
- b. By law enforcement officers or court officials, sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (2) results in a person:

- a. who should be guilty, found not guilty;
- b. who should be innocent, found guilty; or
- c. subject to a lighter or heavier article than it should be, the sentence can be added 1/3 (one third) of the sentence as referred to in paragraph (2).

The second part

interfere and hinder the PASA trial process|279

(1) Any person who makes noise near the courtroom at the time of the trial and does not leave after being ordered up to 3 (three) times by or on behalf of the authorized officer, shall be sentenced to a fine of the most category i.

(21) Everyone who makes noise in court and does not leave after being ordered up to 3 (three) times by or on behalf of the Judge, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category II.

Article 280

(1) shall be punished with the most fines for category II, each person who is at the time of the court hearing:

a. disobeying the court orders issued for the benefit of the judicial process;

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b. Disrespectful to law enforcement officers, court officials, or trials even though the judge has warned them;

c. attack the integrity of law enforcement officers, court officials, or trials in court trials; or

d. without the court's permission to publish the trial process directly.

(21) Crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b or letter c can only be prosecuted based on the complaint.

(3) The complaint as referred to in paragraph (1) can be made in writing by the Judge.

Article 281

Any person who hinders, intimidates, or influences an official who carries out the duties of investigation, prosecution, examination in court, or a court decision with the intention of coercing or persuading him to perform or not to carry out his duties shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category VI.

Article 282 (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category III, everyone who:

a. hide a person who commits a crime or a person who is prosecuted or sentenced to a crime; or

- b. Provide assistance to people who commit criminal acts to escape from investigation, prosecution, or implementation of criminal decisions by authorized officials.

In L2L in the case of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is a crime punishable by imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a Category IV fine.

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- (3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply if the act is carried out with the intention of avoiding prosecution of the blood or inclined family in a straight line in the second degree or in the sidelines of the third qualification, against the wife or husband, or against the ex-wife or husband.

Article 283

Everyone who prevents, hinders, or thwarts the examiner when the corpse is for the benefit of the judiciary, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 284

Anyone who releases or gives assistance when someone escapes from detention carried out on the orders of an authorized official or escapes imprisonment or a cover sentence, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

Article 285

Any person who unlawfully comes when he is called as a witness, expert, or interpreter, or does not fulfill an obligation that must be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, shall be punished by:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II, for criminal cases; or
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, for other cases.

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Article 286

Any person who has been declared bankrupt or declared in a state of being unable to pay debts, or to be a wife or husband of a bankrupt person in a marriage with a union of assets, or as an administrator or commissioner of a civil partnership, association, or foundation that has been declared bankrupt, who is not present after being legally summoned based on the regulations legislation to provide information, or do not want to provide the requested information, or provide incorrect information, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 3 (three) months or a fine of maximum category III.

Article 287

Any person who does not comply with the order of the competent authority in the judicial process to submit a letter that is considered fake or falsified or which must be used to be compared with another letter that is suspected to be fake or falsified or whose truth is denied or not recognized, shall be punished by:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II, for criminal cases; or
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, for other cases.

Article 288

Any person who without valid reason does not come before or in the case that is permitted not to ask his deputy to appear before, if summoned in court to be heard as a blood family or a family, husband or wife, guardian or guardian of supervisor, supervisor or supervisor in the case of a person to be placed or who has been placed under the Forgiveness or in the case of a person who will be included or has been admitted to a mental hospital, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

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Article 289

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, each person who:

- a. Withdraw the confiscated goods based on laws and regulations or deposited on the orders of the court or hide the goods, even though it is known that the goods are in the confiscation or deposit; or
- b. damage, destroy, or make unusable goods confiscated based on the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Storage of goods who commit, allow to be carried out, or assist in carrying out the act as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (2) occurs due to the negligence of the depositor, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 290

Any person who unlawfully sells, rents, owns, pawns, or uses confiscated objects not for the benefit of the judicial process, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Article 291

(1) Any person who based on the provisions of the legislation must provide testimony on the oath or the statement has legal consequences, give false statements on oath, either verbally or in writing, which is carried out alone or by his proxy specifically appointed for that which is given in the examination of cases in the judicial process, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(21 If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) harms the suspect, defendant, or opposing party, the sentence can be added to 3 (one third) .

/ Article 292 (1) Any person who mentions the identity of the complainant, witness, or victim or other things that give the possibility of knowing the identity even though it has been notified to him that the identity must be kept secret, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) only apply if the obligation to keep the identity of the complainant, witness, or victim confidential is stated explicitly in the law.

Third part

Destruction of buildings, courtrooms, and court equipment

Article 293

(1) Any person who destroys the court building, court room, or court equipment which results in the judge being unable to hold a court hearing, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

(21) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out when a court hearing is in progress which causes the court trial to be unable to continue, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in law enforcement officers who are carrying out their duties or witnesses when giving their statements are seriously injured, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(4) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of law enforcement officers who are carrying out their duties or witnesses when giving their statements, they are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

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Fourth Part

protection of witnesses and victims

Article 294

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years, everyone who commits direct violence to:

- a. witness when giving his testimony; or
- b. Law enforcement officers or court officials who are carrying out their duties which result in the witness being unable to provide his testimony.

Article 295

(1) shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least category II and the most category V, each person who:

- a. using violence, threats of violence, or other means against witnesses and/or victims so that they cannot provide their statements in the judicial process; or
- b. Authorized officials that result in witnesses and/or victims not obtaining protection in accordance with the provisions of the legislation so that witnesses and/or victims cannot provide their statements in the judicial process.

121 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a results in serious injuries to the witness and/or victim, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a fine of at least category III and at most category V.

(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a results in the death of a witness and/or victim, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least category V and at most category VII.

Article 296

Any person who hinders witnesses and/or victims who results in not obtaining protection or their rights, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (TQIUH) years and a fine of at least category III and the most and the most category V.

Article 297

Everyone who causes witnesses, victims, and/or their families to lose their jobs because witnesses and/or victims give correct testimony in the judicial process, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a fine of at least category III and at most category V.

Article 298

Every official who does not fulfill the rights of witnesses and/or victims even though the witness and/or victim has given correct resentment in the judicial process, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 299

Any person who unlawfully informs the existence of witnesses and/or victims who are being protected in a temporary residence or new place of residence, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (TQJUH) years and a fine of at least category III and at most category V.

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CHAPTER VII

crimes against religion, belief, and life

religion or belief

Part of the first crime against religion and belief Article 300 Every person in public who:

- a. commit hostile actions;
- b. express hatred or hostility; or
- c. Inciting to commit violence, or discrimination, against religion, beliefs of others, groups, or groups on the basis of religion or belief in Indonesia, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

Article 301

(1) Any person who broadcasts, shows, posts writing or pictures, or hears a record, including disseminating information technology means which contains a criminal act as referred to in Article 300, with the intention that the content of the writing, picture, or recording is known or better known to the public, shall be punished with the most imprisonment 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) If every person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act in carrying out his profession and at that time it has not been 2 (two) years since the criminal decision has obtained permanent legal force due to committing the same crime, he can be sentenced to additional crimes in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letters f.

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Article 302

(1) Everyone who in public incites with the intention that a person becomes non-religious or has the belief in Indonesia, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category III.

(2) Any person who with violence or threats of violence forces a person to become non-religious or have a belief or change religion for the beliefs held in Indonesia, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

The second part

crimes against religious or religious life

and means of worship

Article 303

(1) Everyone who makes noise near the place to perform worship while worship is in progress, shall be punished with a fine of the most category i.

(2) Any person who is violent or threatens to interfere with, obstruct, or dissolve a religious or belief meeting, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine of a maximum of category III.

(3) Any person who with violence or threats of violence interferes with, hinders, or dissolves orzrng who is carrying out worship or religious ceremonies or beliefs, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

Article 304

Every person who in public insults a person who is carrying out or leading the implementation of Ibabah or a religious or belief ceremony, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum penalty of Category III.

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Article 305

(1) Any person who tarnishes the building of a place of worship or a religious ceremony or belief or object used for worship or a religious or belief ceremony, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

(2) Any person who unlawfully destroys or burns a building for a place of worship or a religious ceremony or belief or object used for worship or a religious ceremony or belief, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum of category V.

CHAPTER VIII

**criminal acts that endanger public security for people,
health, and goods**

Part One

Crimes that endanger public security

Paragraph 1

Crimes on firearms, explosive ammunition, and other weapons

Article 306

Any person who without the right to enter into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, creates, receives, tries to obtain, surrender or attempt to surrender, control, carry, have supplies, own, store, transport, hide, use, or remove from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other dangerous materials, Tear gas, or rubber bullets, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 307

(1) Any person who without the right to enter into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, creates, receives, attempts to obtain, surrender or attempt to surrender, control, carry, possess, possess, store, transport, conceal, use, or dispose of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, the weapon of the bat, the stabber, or the stabber, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(21) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded for the weapons of the bat, stabbing, or a stabber which are actually used for agriculture, for household chores, for the purpose of legally doing work, or which actually have a purpose as heirlooms or ancient goods.

Paragraph 2 causes fires, explosions and floods

Article 308

(1) Any person who commits an act that causes a fire, explosion, or flood that endangers public security for people or goods, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(21) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury to another person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(3) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 309 Everyone who commits a malicious conspiracy and prepares to commit a crime as referred to in Article 308 shall be punished.

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Article 310

Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, or makes a building unusable to hold water or buildings to distribute water which results in the danger of flooding, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

Article 31 1 Any person who due to negligence results in a fire, slurry, or flood that causes a general danger to goods, the danger to the lives of others, or the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Paragraph 3

Obstructing fire fighting and flood prevention work

Article 312

Any person who has a fire or will occur in a fire, hides or makes it unusable to use fire extinguishers or equipment or in any way hinders or hinders the work of extinguishing fires, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

Article 313

Any person who at the time of the flood or will occur in the flood conceals or makes unusable material for embankments or tools, thwarts efforts to repair embankments or other irrigation buildings, or obstruct efforts to prevent or stem floods, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or The most fines for category IV.

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Paragraph 4

cause general danger

Article 314

Any person who without the permission of the official authorized to burn his own property which can cause general danger, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Article 315

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category II, everyone who:

- a. ignite fire or without reason to fire firearms on public roads or on public roads, or in places adjacent to buildings or goods that may result in fire hazards; or
- b. Release a hot air balloon hanging from the burning material.

Article 316

(1) Any person who is drunk in a public place disturbs order or threatens the safety of others, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

(21) Every person who is drunk is doing a job that must be carried out with great care or can cause harm to the lives or health of others, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year or a fine of maximum category III.

Article 317

Any person who unlawfully hinders the freedom of movement of others on public paths, or follows others in an annoying manner, is punished with the most fines for category II.

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Paragraph 5

without explosives

Article 318

Any person who without the permission of the authorized official makes drugs for explosives, threshers, or bullets for firearms, shall be punished with the most fines for category II.

The second part

the crime of building destruction paragraph I electric building

Article 319

Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, or renders unusable electrical buildings or causes the function of the building to be disrupted, or thwarts or complicates the effort to rescue or repair the building, shall be punished with:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in obstacles or difficulties in flowing electricity for the public interest;
- b. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (TQFU) years, if the act causes a general danger to people or goods;
- c. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act results in serious injury; or
- d. a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Article 320

Any person who because of his negligence results in an electrical building being damaged, destroyed, unusable, resulting in the road or operation of the building being disrupted, or efforts to maintain the safety or repair of the building are failed or difficult, shall be punished with:

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- a. Imprisonment is a maximum of I (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine of the most category III, if the act results in obstacles or difficulties in flowing electricity for the public interest or pose a general danger to people or goods;
- b Imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, if the act results in serious injuries; or c imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in the death of a person.

Paragraph 2

public traffic building

Article 321

Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, or renders unusable buildings for public traffic, obstructs land or water public roads, or thwarts efforts to maintain the safety of the building or road, shall be punished with:

- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (TQIUH) years, if the act poses a danger to traffic security;
- b. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act results in serious injury; or
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Article 322

Any person who due to negligence results in buildings for public traffic damaged, destroyed, or unusable, resulting in public land or water roads being blocked, or resulting in efforts to secure the building or road failed, shall be punished with:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III, if the act causes a danger to traffic security;

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- b Imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, if the act results in serious injuries; or c imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in the death of a person.

Article 323

- (1) Any person who commits an act that results in danger to the general traffic of railways shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph

- (1) resulting in serious injury, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph

- (1) Resulting in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Article 324

- (1) Any person who because of his negligence results in a danger to the general traffic of trains, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) If the crime of s6 is also referred to in paragraph

(1) Resulting in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) or a fine of a maximum fine of category VI.

Paragraph 3

Shipping sign

Article 325

Any person who unlawfully takes, removes, destroys, or destroys signs installed for the safety of the voyage, hinders the operation of the sign, or puts up the wrong sign, shall be punished with:

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- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (TQJUH) years, if the act poses a danger to the safety of shipping;
- b. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act causes a danger to the safety of the shipping and causes the ship to sink or be stranded;
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in serious injury to people; or
- d. a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Article 326

Any person who because of his negligence results in signs installed for the safety of the shipping to be picked up, moved, damaged, destroyed, or hampered by the work of these signs, or the installation of wrong signs, shall be punished with:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III, if the act results in another danger of shipping;
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, if the act causes the ship to sink or be stranded;
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in serious injury to people; or

- d. a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, if the act results in the death of a person.

Paragraph 4

building destruction

Article 327

Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, or renders unusable to another building or building, shall be punished by:

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- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act poses a general danger to a person or goods;
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in serious injury; or
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Article 328

Any person who because of his negligence causes a building or other building to be damaged, destroyed, or unusable, shall be punished with:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III, if the act causes a general danger to a person or goods;
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, if the act results in serious injuries; or
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in the death of a person.

Third part

shipbuilding crime

Article 329

Any person who unlawfully slams, destroys, drowns, destroys, or renders a ship unusable, shall be punished by:

- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act poses a general danger to a person or goods;

- b. a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in serious injury; or
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

IIE TETRRIIIETTRTREIN Article 33 o Any person who because of his negligence causes a ship to be stranded, damaged, sink, destroyed, or unusable, shall be punished with:

- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years, if the act poses a general danger to a person or goods;
- b. imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years, if the act results in serious injury; or
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Fourth Part

the crime of delinquency against a person or property

Article 331

Any person who is in a public place commits delinquency against a person or goods that can cause danger, loss, or distress, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Part Five

criminal acts against informatics and electronics

Paragraph 1

use and destruction of electronic information

Article 332

- (1) Everyone intentionally and without rights or against the law accesses computers and/or electronic systems belonging to another person in any way, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(21) Everyone intentionally and without rights or against the law accesses computers and/or electronic systems in any way with the aim of obtaining electronic information and/or electronic documents, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category v.

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(3) Everyone intentionally and without rights or against the law accesses computers and/or electronic systems in any way by violating, breaking through, transcending, or breaking into the security system, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of Category VI.

Paragrad2 without the right to use or access computers and electronic systems

Article 333

Sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) or a maximum fine of Category VI, everyone who:

- a. without the right to use or access a computer or electronic system in any way, with the intention of obtaining, modifying, destroying, or eliminating national defense information or international relations that may cause interference or harm to the State or relations with the subject of international law;
- b. without the right to take action that causes the transmission of the program, information, code or command of a computer or electronic system protected by the state to be damaged;
- c. without rights or beyond its authority to use or access computers or electronic systems, both from within and outside the country to obtain information from computers or electronic systems protected by the state;
- d. without the right to use or access computers or electronic systems owned by the government;
- e. without rights or beyond its authority to use or access computers or electronic systems protected by the state, resulting in the computer or electronic system being damaged;
- f. without rights or beyond its authority to use or access computers or electronic systems protected by the public, resulting in the computer or electronic system being damaged;

- c. or result in disruption of computers or electronic systems used by the government;
- h. disseminate, trade, or utilize access codes or information similar to it, which can be used to break through computers or electronic systems for the purpose of misusing computers or electronic systems used or protected by the government; or
- i. commit an act in the context of international relations with the intention of damaging computers or other electronic systems protected by the state and located in the jurisdiction of Indonesia and addressed to anyone.

Article 334

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category M, everyone who:

- a. without rights or beyond its authority to use or access computers or electronic systems with the intention of obtaining profits or obtaining financial information from the central bank, banking institutions or financial institutions, credit card issuers, or paying cards or containing customer report data;
 - b. without the right to use the data or access in any way a credit card or payment card belonging to another person in an electronic transaction for profit;
 - c. without rights or beyond its authority to use or access computers or electronic systems of the central bank, bank or financial institutions protected, with the intention of misusing, or to benefit from it;
- or
- d. Disseminate, trade, or utilize access codes or information similar to that which can be used to break through computers or electronic systems with the intention of misusing which can affect the electronic system of the central bank, banking institutions or financial institutions, as well as commerce at home and abroad.

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Article 335

Any person who without the right to use or access a computer or electronic system in any way, with the intention of obtaining, changing, damaging, or eliminating information belonging to the Government which because of its status must be kept secret or protected, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years or a maximum fine of Category VII.

Sixth part

The crime of harassment, carelessness of animal care and persecution

Article 336

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category II, everyone who:

- a. disturbing animals so that they endanger people;
- b. disturb the animal being ridden or the animal that is pulling the carriage, cart, or burdened with goods;
- c. does not prevent the animals in its care that attack people or animals;
- d. do not properly guard the wild animals that are in their care; or
- e. Keeping dangerous wild animals does not report to the competent authorities.

Article 337

(1) shall be convicted of persecution of animals with a maximum imprisonment of F (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II, any person who:

- a. hurt or injure animals or harm their health by exceeding the limit or without a proper purpose; or
- b. have sexual relations with animals.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the animal being sick for more than I (one) week, disability, serious injury, or death, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category III.

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(3) In the event that the animal as referred to in paragraph (1) belongs to the perpetrator of the crime, the animal can be confiscated and placed in a suitable place for the animal.

Article 338

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II, any person who:

- a. use and utilize animals beyond their natural abilities that can damage health, threaten safety, or cause animal death;

- b. provide materials or drugs that can harm the health of animals; or
- c. Utilizing body parts or organs of animals for inappropriate purposes.

(21) Everyone who applies modern biotechnology to produce animals or transgenic animal products that endanger the sustainability of animal resources, public health and safety, and the preservation of environmental functions, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

The twenty part

the crime of carelessness that endangers the general public

Article 339

Sentenced with the most fines for Category II, everyone who:

- a. does not illuminate sufficiently and does not put a mark according to custom on the hole or excavation or pile of excavated soil on the public road he made himself or on his order, or on the object placed in that place by himself or on his order;
- b. does not give a warning sign that there is a possibility of danger when carrying out the work as referred to in letter a;

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- c. Putting or contributing goods to a building, throwing or disposing of goods outside the building in such a way as to result in losses to people who are using public roads;
- d. allow animals to be climbed, to pull, to transport, or to leave the animals they carry without carrying out guarding measures as necessary on public roads;
- e. let the cattle under his guard loose wandering on public roads without carrying out necessary guard measures; or
- f. Without the permission of the official authorized to block public roads on land or in water or block traffic in that place or cause obstacles or obstacles due to the use of vehicles in that place aimlessly.

Article 340

- (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category III, any person without the permission of the authorized official:

- a. set up traps, snares, or other tools to catch or kill wild animals in places that people pass, which can result in danger to people; or
 - b. hunting or carrying firearms into the state forest.
- (2) Animals that are shot or captured Sslagaiman as referred to in paragraph (1) and the tools used to commit the crime can be confiscated for the State or confiscated to be destroyed.

Article 341

Everyone who is required to look after the child, leave it without supervision, or leave the child without being guarded so that it can pose a danger to the child or another person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category II.

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Part Eight

life or health endangering

Article 342

- (1) Everyone who sells, offers, or distributes a material whose life or health, even though it is known that the material and the danger nature of the material are not notified to the buyer or who has obtained it, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.
- (2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.
- (3) Hazardous materials as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) can be confiscated for the State.

Article 343

- (1) Any person who because of his negligence results in a material that endangers health or life, is sold, delivered, offered or distributed without knowing the danger nature of the material by the buyer or who has obtained it, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category III.
- (2) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) Hazardous materials as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) can be confiscated for the State.

Article 344

Any person who sells, offers, surrenders, distributes, or has supplies for sale or distribution of fake or rotten food or drink, or the milk of sick animals or that can harm health, or the meat of animals that are slaughtered due to illness or death not because of slaughter, shall be punished with imprisonment a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

ninth chapter

the crime of buying and selling organs, body tissues, and human blood

Article 345

Anyone who for any reason trades:

- a. Organs or tissues of the human body, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category M; or
- b. Human blood, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 346

(1) Any person who commercializes in the implementation of transplantation of human organs or human body tissue or human blood transfusion, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(21) Transplantation of human organs or human tissue or human blood transfusion as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be carried out for humanitarian purposes.

CHAPTER IX

criminal acts against government power

Part One

crime against the official

Paragraph 1

coercion against officials

Article 347

Any person who with violence or threats of violence forces an official to commit or not commit an act in his legal position, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

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Article 348

Any person who is violent or threats of violence against an official who is carrying out a legal duty, or a person who according to obligations under the provisions of the legislation or based on a legal order from the official, shall be punished for resisting the official, with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine of the most category II

Article 349

Any person who commits a crime as referred to in Article 347 and Article 348, shall be punished by:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in injury;
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, if the act results in serious injuries; or
- c. imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years, if the act results in death.

Article 350

In the event that the criminal act as referred to in Article 347 is carried out jointly and in alliance, the crime can be added to L3 (one third).

Paragraph 2

dismissal of the orders of the competent authorities

Article 351

Any person who ignores the orders or instructions of the authorized official given to prevent accidents and avoid public traffic jams when there is a party, march, or crowd, shall be punished with a fine of the most categories II

Article 352

Everyone who ignores the orders or requests of an authorized official who is assigned based on the provisions of the legislation.

Article 353

Any person who prevents, hinders, or thwarts an action taken by an authorized official to implement the provisions of the legislation, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a fine of maximum category II.

Article 354

Any person who is clustered or in groups that can cause chaos and does not leave after being ordered up to 3 (three) times by an authorized official or in his name, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Article 355

Everyone who exercises a right, which he knows that the right has been revoked based on a court decision, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Article 356

Any person who is summoned in front of the inheritance hall or at the request of the inheritance hall or in the face of an authorized official without a valid reason does not come before or in the event that is permitted not to ask his representative to appear in the case of the person to be placed or who has been placed under the caretaker, shall be punished with a fine most category II.

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Article 357

Any person who is summoned in front of an authorized official without a valid reason does not come before or in the event that is permitted not to ask his representative to appear in the case of an immature person, shall be sentenced to a fine of the most category II.

Article 358

(1) Any person who when there is a danger to public security against a person or goods or when a person is caught committing a crime, refuses to provide assistance requested by an authorized official, even though the assistance can be given without endangering himself directly, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

(21 The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to a person who refuses a request for help when a person is caught in the act of committing a crime because he wants to avoid the danger of prosecution is one of the blood or interfaith family in a straight line or the second or third straight line to the side or from the husband or wife, or ex-husband or his wife.

Paragraph 3

ignorance of the obligation to defend the country

Article 359

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category II, any person who:

- a. make himself or ask others to make him unable to fulfill the obligations of defending the country as referred to in the law; or
- b. At the request of another person, the other person is unable to fulfill the obligation to defend the country in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the law.

-T22- (21 if the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b results in death, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Paragraph 4

Destruction of the State Declaration

Article 360

Any person who unlawfully tears, makes unreadable, or damages the edict announced on behalf of the authorized official or based on the provisions of the legislation with the intention of preventing or making it difficult for people to know the contents of the edict, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Paragraph 5

False reports or complaints

Article 361

Any person who reports or complains to the authorized official that a crime has occurred, even though it is known that the crime is not incurred, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum of the category of II

Paragraph 6

Use of rank, title, and sign of greatness

Article 362

Any person who unlawfully imposes a rank that is not his right, commits an act of office that is not in his office, or commits an act of office that is temporarily suspended for him, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category III.

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Article 363

Any person who unlawfully imposes a sign of greatness related to a rank, position, or title that is not his right, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

paragraph 7 Destruction of letter evidence for the benefit of public office

Article 364

(1) Any person who unlawfully resolves, negates, or damages the seal placed on the goods sealed by or on behalf of the authorized official or otherwise thwarts the seal of the seal of the goods to be sealed, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years 6 years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) Storage of sealed goods who commit, allow to be carried out, or assist in carrying out the act as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category IV.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (2) exists due to negligence, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 365

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who destroys, destroys, makes it unusable, or eliminates:

a. goods used to convince or serve as evidence for authorized officials; or

- b. Deeds, letters or registers that are permanently or temporarily stored on the orders of authorized officials or submitted to officials or to other people for the benefit of public office.

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Article 366

Any person who unlawfully does something so that the letter or goods does not reach the address, opens or damages the letter or other goods that have been handed over to the postal provider, has been put in a post box, or submitted to the mail delivery person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of many categories III.

Article 367

Everyone who commits the act as referred to in Article 289 and Article 364 to Article 366 enters the place where the crime occurred or can reach the object by dismantling, damaging, climbing, using a fake key, based on a false order or because he is wearing a fake official attire, shall be punished no later than 2 (two) times the penalty imposed.

The second part

Advocation of Rebellion, Rebellion, and Disobedience of the Indonesian National Army

Article 368

Everyone who is in peace, in one of the ways as referred to in Article 20 letter b recommends members of the Indonesian National Army who are in active service to escape or in one of the ways as referred to in Article 21 paragraph

- (1) Facilitate the escape, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a fine of the most

Article 369

Any person who is in a period of peace, in one of the ways as referred to in Article 20 letter b, recommends that there be riots or rebellions among the Indonesian National Armed Forces, or in one of the ways as referred to in Article 2L paragraph (1) facilitate the riots or rebellions, shall be punished with imprisonment at most 6 (six) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category V.

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Third part

Abuse of animal transport documents

Article 370

Everyone who is in the transportation of livestock is required to use a travel document using a travel certificate given to another livestock, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Fourth Part

Irrigation crime

Article 371

Any person who violates the regulations stipulated by the authorized official and who has been announced regarding the use and distribution of water from irrigation buildings or irrigation buildings for the public interest, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Part Five

Unlicensed State Official Letter Duplication

Article 372

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category II, any person without the permission of the authorized official:

- a. make a copy or take an excerpt from an official letter of the state or government entity, which should be kept confidential;
- b. all or part of the letter as referred to in letter a; or
- c. Announce the information contained in the letter as referred to in letter a, even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the information must be kept confidential.

(1) L2L criminal acts as referred to in paragraph cannot be punished, if the order to be kept a secret is given for other reasons that are not in the interest of the service or public interest.

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CHAPTER X

Crime of false statement by oath

Article 373

- (1) Any person who based on the provisions of the legislation must provide testimony on the oath or the statement has legal consequences, provide false statements on oath, either verbally or in writing, which is carried out alone or by his proxy specifically appointed for it, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years.
- (2) Equated with the oath as referred to in paragraph (1) is a promise or statement that strengthens which is required based on the provisions of the legislation or as a substitute for the oath.
- (3) Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

CHAPTER XI

Crimes of counterfeiting currency and banknotes

Article 374

Any person who falsifies currency or banknotes issued by the state, with the intention of distributing or requesting circulation as real money and not being counterfeited, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category VII.

Article 375

- (1) Any person who keeps lysik in any way that he knows is a fake currency as referred to in Article 374, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of category VII.
- (21) Any person who circulates and/or spends a currency that is known to be fake as referred to in Article 374, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of category VIII.

- (3) Any person who brings or enters currency into and/or outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 374, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of category VIII.

Article 376

Everyone who reduces the value of the currency with the intention of distributing or asking for a currency that is deducted in its value shall be punished for destroying the currency, with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a fine of maximum category VI.

Article 377

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category M, everyone who:

- a. circulate a currency whose value is reduced or circulated a currency which when it was received it was known that the currency was damaged as a currency that was not damaged; or
- b. Bring, enter into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia The currency as referred to in letter a, with the intention of distributing or requesting to circulate it as a currency that is not damaged.

Article 378

Any person who receives currency or banknotes issued by the state which is then known to be non-original, counterfeited or damaged, but still circulates it, except as stipulated in Article 375 and Article 377, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a fine of the most categories II.

Article 379

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Article 379

Any person who sells, buys, distributes, makes, or has a stock of materials or objects that he knows is used or will be used to falsify or reduce the value of the currency or to falsify the banknotes issued by the state, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine at most categories V.

Article 380

- (1) Any person who without the permission of the authorized official stores or enters into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. years or fines at most categories III. (2) Any person who makes, circulates, or provides for sale or distribution, or brings into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, printed goods, pieces of metal or other objects that resemble banknotes or currency, or those that resemble gold or silver that use a country stamp, resembling a country's stamp, Stamps, or seal posts, are punished with the most fines for category II.

Article 381

- (1) Everyone as referred to in Article 374 to Article 377 may be subject to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

121 counterfeit currency, counterfeited or damaged, counterfeit or counterfeited state banknotes, materials or objects that by their nature are used to imitate, falsify, or reduce the value of currency or banknotes used to commit criminal acts or become the subject of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1), be confiscated to country or confiscated to be destroyed.

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CHAPTER XII

Crimes of Counterfeiting Seals, State Stamps, and State Tera

Part One

Falsification of seals

Article 382

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a fine of a maximum of category V, everyone who:

- a. Imitating or falsifying a seal issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia with the intention of using or asking another person to use the seal as the original seal, not being counterfeited, or valid;

or

- b. With the same intent 5glagai what is meant in letter a, making a stamp using the original stamp unlawfully.

Article 383

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, everyone who:

- a. a sign that is intended to indicate that a seal can no longer be used on the seal of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which has been used with the intention of using or asking someone else to use it as if the seal has not been used;
- b with the same intent as referred to in letter a, eliminating the signature, characteristics, or sign when the seal of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia which has been used in accordance with the provisions of the legislation must be affixed above or on the stamp; or c to use, sell, offer, hand over, have inventory for sale, or submit it to the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia whose sign, signature, feature, or date of use is removed, as if the seal has not been used.

The second part

Counterfeiting and use of the state and state stamp

Article 384

(1) Sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (TQIUH) years or a fine of maximum category V, everyone who:

- a. affix gold or silver goods with a fake state stamp according to the law or falsify the negzrra stamp with the intention of wearing or asking someone else to use it, as if the stamp is genuine or not faked;
- b. affix the state stamp on gold or silver goods with the original stamp unlawfully with the intention of wearing or asking someone else to wear; or
- c. Giving, adding or transferring the original state stamp according to the law on gold or silver goods that are different from those originally affixed with a stamp, with the intention of wearing or asking someone else to wear it, as if the stamp from the beginning already exists in gold or silver goods.

(21 Every person Sslagaiana referred to in paragraph (1) may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of the announcement of the judge's decision as stated in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c.

Article 385

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, each person who:

- a. affixing goods that must be calibrated or at the request of an interest is allowed to be calibrated or recalibrated with a fake tera republic of Indonesia;
- b. falsify the original tera sign with the intention of wearing or asking another person to use the item as if the sign is genuine or not faked;

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- c. unlawfully affixing the tera mark on the goods as referred to in letter a with the original stamp of YEMG with the same intent as referred to in letter b; or
- d. Giving, adding, or transferring the original tera mark of the Republic of Indonesia to other goods from what was originally affixed with the tera mark, with the intention of using or asking someone else to wear it as if the tera mark was already present on the item.

(2) Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional crime in the form of an announcement of the judge's decision as referred to in PCSAL 66 paragraph (1) letter c.

Article 386

(1) Sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category IV, any person who:

- a. falsify the size, measure, weight, or scale after being affixed with a tera mark, with the intention of wearing or asking another person to wear it as if it were genuine or not faked; or
- b. Wearing sizes, measures, weighing scales, or scales that are counterfeited, as if they are genuine or not faked.

(1) .

Article 387

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, any person who:

- a. Eliminate the cancellation sign on the item being calibrated, with the intention of using the item as if it can still be used; or

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- b. Wearing, selling, offering, delivering or having supplies for the future, an item that is removed as if the item is still usable.

(21 Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional punishment in the form of the announcement of the judge's decision as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c.

Article 388

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, each person who:

- a. affixing a stamp or other sign other than as referred to in Article 384 and Article 385, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation must or may be affixed to the goods or the packaging is fake or falsifying the stamp or other sign that is original with the intention of using or asking another person to use the goods as if they were stamped or other signs are genuine or not faked;
- b. affix the stamp or other mark on the goods or their packaging using the original stamp unlawfully with the intention of wearing or asking another person to use the goods;

or

- c. Wearing a stamp or other original sign for the goods or packages, even though the stamp or other sign is not for the goods or wrappers, with the intention of wearing it as if the stamp or other sign is determined for the item.

(21 Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional crime in the form of payment of compensation as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter d.

(3) Crime as referred to in paragraph (1), is not prosecuted except on the basis of complaints from parties whose marks are counterfeited.

Third part

Circulation of the stamp, stamp, or forged marking

Article 389

shall be punished with a crime as referred to in Article 382, Article 384, Article 385, and Article 388 according to the differences specified in these articles, any person who uses, sells, offers, submits, has supplies for sale or enters into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia:

- a. Seals, stamps, or marks that are not original, are counterfeited or unlawful as if they are genuine, are not counterfeited, and are made unlawfully; or
- b. The goods that are affixed with a seal, stamp, or sign as referred to in letter a, as if the goods are genuine, are not counterfeited and made unlawfully.

Article 390

(1) Any person who keeps materials or objects known to be used or will be used to commit one of the crimes as referred to in Article 382, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

(2) Materials or objects as referred to in paragraph (1) are confiscated for the State or confiscated to be destroyed.

CHAPTER XIII

the crime of falsifying letters

Part One Letter Forgery

Article 391

(1) Any person who makes incorrectly or falsified a letter that may cause a right, engagement or debt relief, or intended as evidence of a matter, with the intention of using or asking another person to use it as if the contents are true and not false, if the use of the letter can cause a loss, convicted Due to falsification of letters, with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category M.

-T34- (2) Everyone who uses a letter whose contents are incorrect or forged, as if it is true or not fake, if the use of the letter can cause losses to be punished with the same punishment as paragraph (1).

Article 392

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years, any person who forgery letters against:

- a. authentic deed;
- b. debt securities or debt certificates from a country or its share or from a public institution;
- c. shares, debt securities, stock certificates, debt certificates from an association, foundation, company or partnership;

- d. Talon, proof of dividend or proof of interest of one of the letters as referred to in letter b and letter c or proof issued in lieu of the letter;
- e. a credit letter or a trade letter intended for distribution;
- f. Certificate of Land Rights; or
- g. other securities as stipulated in the legislation.

(21) Everyone who uses the letter as referred to in paragraph (1) whose contents are incorrect or forged, as if true or not faked, if the use of the letter can cause losses, shall be punished with the same crime as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 393

(1) Any person who keeps known materials or tools is used to commit a crime as referred to in Article 392 paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

(21) The materials and tools as referred to in paragraph (1) are confiscated for the State or confiscated to be destroyed.

The second part

False Description in Authentic Deed '

Article 394

Any person who requests to be included false information into an authentic deed regarding a matter whose truth should be stated by the deed, with the intention of using or requesting another person to use as if the information is in accordance with the actual, if the use can cause harm, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years or fines at most category VI.

Third part

falsification of the certificate

Article 395

(1) The doctor who gives a certificate regarding the condition of the health or death of a person who is not in accordance with the actual situation, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(21) If the information referred to in paragraph (1) is given with the intention of entering or detaining a person in a mental hospital, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category m.

(3) The crime as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21) also applies to everyone who uses the false statement as if the contents are in accordance with the actual.

Article 396

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category V, everyone who:

- a. Make incorrectly or falsify a doctor's certificate regarding the presence or absence of illness, weakness, or defects, with the intention of misleading the authorized official or the insurer; or
- b. Using a doctor's certificate that is not true or forged, as if the letter is true or not fake with the intention of misleading the authorized official or the insurer.

Article 397

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category III, everyone who:

- a. Make incorrect or falsify a certificate of never being involved in a crime, proficiency, financial inability, disability, or other circumstances, with the intention of using or asking others to use it so that it is accepted in work or in order to cause compassion and assistance; or
- b. Using a certificate that is not true or fake as referred to in letter a, as if the letter is true or not fake.

Article 398

(1) Everyone shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of category V, if:

- a. Make incorrectly or falsify passports, travel documents such as passports, or letters given according to the provisions of the law concerning the granting of permits to foreigners to enter and settle in Indonesia; or
- b. Request to give a similar letter in a false name or a fake first name or by referring to a false state, with the intention of using or asking someone else to use it as if it were true or not false.

(21) Everyone who uses a letter that is not true or is faked as referred to in paragraph (1) as if it is true and not faked, or as if its contents are in accordance with the truth that it is punished with the same crime.

Article 399

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, everyone who:

- a. make incorrectly or falsify a cover letter for animals or livestock, or instruct to give a similar letter in a false name or refer to a false state, with the intention of using or requesting another person to use the letter as if it is true and not fake; or
- b. Using an incorrect or forged letter as referred to in letter a, as if the letter is true or not fake.

Article 400

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, everyone who:

- a. make incorrect or falsify a certificate of an official authorized to make information about property rights or other rights to an object, with the intention of facilitating the transfer or guarantee or to mislead the law enforcement official regarding the origin of the object;

or

- b. using the certificate as referred to in letter a, as if the letter is true or not fake.

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CHAPTER XIV

crime against the origin and marriage

Article 401

Everyone who embezzles the origin of a person, is convicted for embezzlement of origin, with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Article 402

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV, each person who:

- a. carry out marriage, even though it is known that the existing marriage is a legal barrier to carry out the marriage; or
- b. Continuing marriage, even though it is known that the existing marriage from another party is a legal barrier to carry out the marriage.

(21 If each person as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a hides to another party that the existing marriage is a legal barrier to carry out the marriage, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 403

Everyone who gets married and does not notify other parties that for him there is a legal barrier, and based on the barrier the marriage is then declared invalid, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

Article 404

Any person who does not fulfill his obligations in accordance with the provisions of the legislation to report to the competent authority regarding births, marriages, divorces, or deaths, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

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Article 405

Everyone as referred to in Article 403 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter d and/or letter e.

CHAPTER XV

Moral crime

Part One

decency in public

Article 406

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II, each person who:

- a. Violating decency in public; or
- b. Violating decency in the face of others who are present without the will of the person present.

The second part

pornography

Article 407

(1) Everyone who produces, makes, reproduces, duplicates, distributes, broadcasts, imports, exports, offers, trades, rents, or provides pornography, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 6 (six) months and a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of at least category IV and a fine of the most category VI.

121 The actions as referred to in paragraph (1) are not punished if they are works of art, culture, sports, health, and/or science.

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Third part

Showing pregnancy prevention tools and abortion equipment Article 408 Everyone who openly shows, offers, broadcasts writing, or shows to be able to obtain pregnancy prevention tools to children, shall be punished with a fine of the most category i.

Article 409

Any person who without rights openly demonstrates a tool to abort the womb, offer, broadcast writing, or show to be able to obtain a tool to abort the womb, be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum of category II.

Article 410

(1) The act as referred to in Article 408 is not punished if it is carried out by an authorized officer in the context of implementing family planning, prevention of sexually transmitted infections, or for the benefit of education and health counseling.

(21 The acts as referred to in Article 409 are not punished if they are carried out for the benefit of educational science.

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(3) The authorized officer as referred to in paragraph (1) includes competent volunteer assigned by the authorized official.

Fourth Part

Adultery

Article 411

(1) Any person who has intercourse with a person who is not a husband or wife, shall be convicted of adultery, with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

-T4T- (21 Against a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) no prosecution shall be made except for the complaint:

a. Husband or wife is a person who is bound by marriage.

b. parents or children for people who are not married.

(3) Against the complaint as referred to in the l2l fiasco, the provisions as referred to in Article 25, Article 26, and Article 30 of the complaint as referred to in File L2L do not apply.

(4) Complaints can be withdrawn as long as the examination in court has not yet begun.

Article 412

(1) Everyone who lives together as husband and wife outside of marriage shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category II.

(21 Against a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) no prosecution shall not be carried out except on the complaint:

a. husband or wife for people who are bound by marriage;

or

b. TTRA people or their children for people who are not married.

(3) The complaints as referred to in paragraph (21) do not apply the provisions of Article 25, Article 26, and Article 30.

(4) Complaints can be withdrawn as long as the examination in court has not yet begun.

Article 413

Everyone who has intercourse with someone who he knows that that person is a member of his inner family, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

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Part Five

obscene act

Paragraph 1

Harlotry

Article 414

(1) Everyone who commits obscene acts against another person of different or equal gender:

- a. In public, he shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category III;
- b. forcefully by force or threat of violence, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years; or
- c. Published as pornographic content, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(2) Everyone with violence or threats of violence forcing others to commit obscene acts against him, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 415

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years, everyone who:

- a. commit obscene acts with someone who is known to be unconscious or helpless;

or

- b. commit obscene acts with someone who is known or reasonably suspected of being a child.

Pasa] 416 (1) If one of the criminal acts as referred to in Article 414 and Article 415 results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Eetrtrietrn [RRFI reirrlitird.tii4ra 121 if one of the criminal acts as referred to in Article 414 and Article 415 results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 417

Any person who gives or acts will give a gift of authority arising from the relationship of circumstances or by misdirection to move people who are known or reasonably suspected of being a child, to commit obscene acts or allow him to commit obscene acts, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 418

(1) Any person who commits fornication with his biological child, stepdaughter, adopted child, or child under his supervision who is entrusted to him for care or education, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(21 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years:

- a. an official who commits fornication with his subordinate or with a person who is entrusted or handed over to him to be guarded; or
- b. Doctors, teachers, employees, administrators, or officers at Correctional Institutions, State Institutions, Workshops, Educational Houses, Orphanages and/or Orphans, Mental Hospitals, or Social Institutions who commit obscene acts with people who are admitted to the institution, house, or orphanage.

Paragraph 2

Facilitate sexual intercourse and intercourse

Article 419

(1) Any person who connects or makes it easier for other people to commit obscene or intercourse with a person who is known or reasonably suspected of being a child, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

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(2) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against a biological child, stepchild, adopted child, or child under his supervision who is entrusted to him for care, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 420

Everyone who connects or makes it easier for other people to commit obscene acts, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years.

Article 421

If the criminal act as referred to in Article 419 or Article 420 is carried out as a habit or to withdraw profits as a criminal livelihood, it can be added 1/3 (one third).

Article 422

(1) Any person who mobilizes, brings, places, or submits a child to another person to commit fornication, prostitution, or other acts of violation of decency, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph

(1) Performed by promising the child to obtain a job or other promise, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

PASA1 423 Crimes as referred to in Article 414 to Article 422 are criminal acts of sexual violence.

Sixth part

intoxicating drinks and ingredients

Article 424

(1) Any person who sells or gives a drink or material that is intoxicating to a person who is in a drunken state, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

IEIEFFIIIIII IIIFLIETRT.III EETTREM (21 Anyone who sells or gives intoxicating drinks or materials to children, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category II.

(3) Any person who by violence or threat of violence forces a person to drink or use intoxicating materials, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(41 if the act as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (3):

a. resulting in serious injuries, sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Category IV; or

b. resulting in the death of a person, sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(5) If the perpetrator of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (3) commits such an act in carrying out his work, an additional crime can be imposed in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

ketqiuu part

use of children for begging

Article 425

(1) Any person who gives or handed over to another person who is under his legal control and is not yet 12 (twelve) years old, even though it is known that the child will be used to commit an act of requesting or to perform a work that is dangerous or that can endanger his health, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or fines at most category IV.

121 Everyone who accepts children to be used as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be punished with the same crime.

-T46- Eight Gambling

Article 426

(1) Sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category VI, everyone without licensing.

- a. Offer or provide an opportunity to gamble and make it a livelihood or participate in gambling companies;
- b. Offering or giving the public the opportunity to gamble or participate in the company, regardless of the presence or absence of a condition or procedure that must be met to use the opportunity; or
- c. Participate in gambling games as a livelihood.

121 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in carrying out the profession, it can be imposed an additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Article 427

Everyone who uses the opportunity to play gambling which is held without a permit, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category III,

CHAPTER XVI

the crime of abandonment of people

Article 428

(1) Any person who places or leaves a person in a state of displacement, while according to the law applicable to him or because of the consent is obligated to provide a living, care for, or maintain that person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category III.

7I (21 if the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by an official who has the obligation to care for or maintain an abandoned person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category III.

(3) Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) and Ayal (21 shall be punished by:

a. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years, if the act results in serious injury;

or

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if the act results in death.

Article 429

(1) Any person who leaves a child who is not yet 7 (TQLUH) years old with the intention of relinquishing responsibility for the child, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(21 Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be punished by:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if the act results in serious injury;

or

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act results in death.

(3) In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out by the father or mother of the child as referred to in paragraph (1), the crime can be added to I / 3 (one third).

Article 430

A mother who throws away or leaves her child shortly after being born for fear of the birth of the child is known by others, with the intention that the child is found by someone else or with the intention of relinquishing his responsibility for the child who was born, convicted 1/2 (one half) of the crime as referred to in Article 429 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2).

Article 431

Everyone as referred to in Article 428 and Article 429 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter d.

Article 432

Everyone who when witnessing someone who is facing the danger of death does not provide help that can be given to him without causing danger to himself or others, if that person dies, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category II.

CHAPTER XVII

The crime of humiliation

Part One Pollution

Article 433

- (1) Any person who verbally attacks the honor or good name of another person by accusing a thing, with the intention that the matter is known to the public, shall be punished for pollution, with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category II.
- (2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by writing or drawings broadcast, shown, or affixed in a public place, shall be punished for written defamation, with a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category III.
- (3) The act as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is not punished if it is carried out for the public interest or because he is forced to defend himself.

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The second part

Slander

Article 434

(1) If each person as referred to in Article 433 is given the opportunity to prove the truth of the alleged but cannot prove it, and the accusation is contrary to what he knows, shall be punished for slander, with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

(2) Proving the truth of the accusations as referred to in paragraph (1), may only be made in the case of:

- a. The judge deems it necessary to examine the truth of the allegation in order to consider the defendant's statement that the defendant committed the act in the public interest or because he was forced to defend himself; or
- b. Officials are accused of doing something in carrying out their duties.

(3) The proof as referred to in paragraph (2) cannot be made if the alleged matter can only be prosecuted for the complaint, while the complaint is not filed.

Article 435

(1) If the court's decision that has obtained permanent legal force, the person who is insulted is guilty of the alleged matter as referred to in Article 434, cannot be punished because of the ITNAH.

(2) If the court decision that has obtained permanent legal force, the person being insulted is acquitted of the alleged matter, the decision is considered as perfect evidence that the alleged is not true.

(3) If the criminal prosecution against the insulted has begun because of the alleged matter to him, the prosecution because FRtnah is suspended until there is a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force regarding the alleged matter.

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Third part

mild insult

Article 436

Insults that are not contaminated or written pollution committed against other people either in public orally or in writing, or in front of the person who is insulted verbally or with actions or in writing that are sent or received to him, shall be punished for minor insults with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a sentence of imprisonment The most fines for category II.

The Fourth Section of the Defamation Complaints

Article 437

(1) Any person who submits a complaint or false notification in writing or requests another person to write a complaint or false notification to an authorized official about another person so that the honor or good name of that person is attacked, shall be punished for complaining of a Litnah, with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

(21) Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a and/or letter b.

Part Five

false suspicion

Article 438

Any person who with an act raises false suspicion against another person that the person commits a crime, is convicted for causing a false suspicion, with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category IV.

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Article 439

(1) Any person who commits pollution or written pollution of a person who has died, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category II.

(2) If each person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits such a crime in carrying out his profession and at that time it has not been 2 (two) years since the criminal decision has obtained permanent legal force due to committing the same crime, can be sentenced to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letters f.

(3) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is not prosecuted if there is no complaint from the husband or wife, or from one of the blood or interfaith families in a straight line or sideways to the second degree of the dead person.

(41) In a matriarchal society, complaints can also be made by other people who exercise father's power.

Seventh Part

complaint, criminal weighting, and additional crimes

Article 440

Crimes as referred to in Article 433, Article 434, and Article 436 to Article 438 are not prosecuted, if there are no complaints from victims of criminal acts.

Article 441

- (1) The criminal provisions as referred to in Article 433 to Article 439 can be added 1/3 (one third) if carried out by means of information technology.
- (2) The criminal provisions as referred to in Article 433, Article 434, and Article 436 can be added to I / 3 (one third), if the person who is insulted or slandered is an official who is carrying out his legal duties.

Article 442

Everyone as referred to in Article 434 and Article 436 to Article 439 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

CHAPTER XVIII

Secret opening crime

Article 443

- (1) Everyone who opens the secret that must be kept because of the position, profession, or task given by the current secret and the former, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum fine of category III.
- (2) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out regarding the secrets of another person, it can only be prosecuted on the complaint of that person.

Article 444

(1) Any person who notifies a special matter about a company where he or she has worked or has worked that must be kept confidential, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a fine of maximum category III.

(21 Crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be prosecuted on the complaint of the company's management.

Article 445

Everyone as referred to in Article 443 and Article 444 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter f.

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CHAPTER XIX

criminal acts against the independence of people

The first part of the deprivation of people's independence and coercion

Article 446

(1) Any person who unlawfully confiscates the independence of a person or continues the confiscation, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) years.

(21 If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(41 The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3) also apply to the person who provides a place for the deprivation of independence or continue the deprivation of independence against the law.

Article 447

(1) Any person who because of his negligence causes other people to be deprived of their independence against the law or the deprivation of the independence is continued, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category II.

(21 If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years.

Article 448

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II, any person who:

- a. Unlawfully forcing others to commit, not to do, or to allow something, with violence or threats of violence, either against the person himself or others; or
- b. Forcing others to do, not to do, or to let something with pollution or written contamination.

(21 Crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can only be prosecuted on complaints from victims of criminal acts.

Article 449

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, any person who threatens by:

- a. Violence is openly open with joint energy committed against people or goods;
- b. a criminal act that is a danger to public security against a person or goods;
- c. rape or by obscene acts;
- d. a crime against a person's life;
- e. severe persecution; or
- f. burning.

(21 If the threat as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in writing and with certain conditions, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category IV.

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- 15s- the second part of the confiscation of people's independence

Paragraph 1

Kidnapping

Article 450

Any person who carries a person with the intention of placing that person unlawfully under his or her power or the power of another person or to place the person in a state of helplessness, shall be punished for kidnapping with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Paragraph 2

Hostage

Article 451

Any person who detains a person with violence or threats of violence with the intention of placing that person unlawfully under his or her power or the power of another person or to put that person in a state of helplessness, shall be convicted of being held hostage, with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Third part

Deprivation of independence against children and women

Paragraph 1

transfer of power

Article 452

(1) Any person who withdraws a child from power in accordance with the provisions of the legislation determined on himself or from the supervision of an authorized person for that purpose, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

(1) if the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by deception, violence or threat of violence, or against children who are not yet 12 (twelve) years old, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Paragraph 2

Hiding children

Article 453

(1) Any person who hides a child who is withdrawn or withdraws himself from his power in accordance with the provisions of the legislation is determined on himself or from the supervision of the person authorized for it, or withdraws him from the investigation of the authorized official, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category III.

(21) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out against a child under the age of 12 (twelve) years, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQLUH) years.

Paragraph 3

Running children and girls

Article 454

(1) Everyone who takes the child away from the will of the T\ra or his guardian, but with the child's own percentage, with the intention of ensuring the control of the child, both inside and outside of marriage, shall be punished for escaping the child, with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (Tqiuh) year.

(21) Every person who takes women away with deceit, violence or threats of violence, with the intention of ensuring the control of the woman, both inside and outside of marriage, shall be punished for escaping a woman with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

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(3) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be prosecuted on the complaint of a child, person, or guardian.

(4) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph 121 can only be prosecuted on the complaint of a woman or her husband.

(5) If the person who takes the run to marry the woman who is taken away and the marriage is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation regarding marriage, it cannot be sentenced before the marriage is declared null and void.

FOURTH TRADE

Article 455

(1) Any person who recruits, transports, shelters, ships, displaces, or receives a person with the threat of violence, use of violence, kidnapping, confinement, forgery, fraud, abuse of power or vulnerable position, debt traps, or pay or benefit even if it obtains consent From the person in control of another person, for the purpose of exploiting that person in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be convicted of committing a crime of trafficking in persons, with a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least category IV and the most categories vii.

L2L if as referred to in paragraph (1) results in people being exploited, the perpetrator is convicted with the same crime.

Part Five

Additional Crime

Article 456

Any person who commits one of the criminal acts as referred to in Article 446 and Article 450 to Article 455 may be subject to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

CHAPTER XX

PEI' {HUMAN RESTRICTIONS

Article 457

Any person who commits an act that aims to seek profit, either directly or indirectly, for himself or for others by bringing in a person or group of people, either in an organized or unorganized manner, or instructing others to bring a person or group of people, either organized or unorganized, who do not have the right to enter Indonesian territory or exiting the territory of Indonesia and/or entering the territory of another country, for which the person does not have the right to enter the territory legally, either by using legal documents or false documents, or without using travel documents, whether through immigration checks or not, shall be punished for smuggling people with a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a fine of at least category V and the most category VII.

CHAPTER XXI

Crime against life and fetus

Part One

Murder

Article 458

(1) Everyone who takes the life of another person, shall be punished for murder, with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against the mother, father, wife, husband, or child, the sentence can be added to L3 (one third).

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(3) Murder that is followed, accompanied, or preceded by a crime committed with the intention of preparing or facilitating its implementation, or to release oneself or other participants from a crime in the event of being caught red-handed, or to ensure the control of the goods acquired against the law, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 459

Any person who with the plan takes the life of another person, shall be punished for premeditated murder, with a death sentence or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 460

(1) A mother who takes the life of her child at the time or not long after birth, for fear that the child's birth is known to others, will be punished for the murder of her own child, with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQLUH) years.

(21 If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out with a preliminary plan, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(3) Other people who participate in committing a crime as referred to in:

a. paragraph (1) shall be punished with the same crime as Article 458 paragraph (1); or

b. Paragraph (2) shall be punished with the same crime as Article 459.

Article 461

Everyone who takes the life of another person at the request of the person himself which is clearly stated with sincerity, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 462

Everyone who encourages, helps, or gives Saena to another person to commit suicide and that person dies by suicide, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

The second part

Abortion

Article 463

(1) Every woman who has an abortion shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply in the event that women are victims of rape crimes or other sexual violence crimes that cause a pregnancy whose gestational age does not exceed 14 (fourteen) weeks or have indications of medical consensus.

Article 464

(1) Everyone who has an abortion against a woman:

a. With the woman's contribution, they will be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years;

or

b. Without the woman's agreement, she will be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph a results in the death of the woman, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b results in the death of the woman, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

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Article 465

(1) Doctors, midwives, paramedics, or pharmacists who commit crimes as referred to in Article 464, the crime can be added to L/3 (one third).

(2) Doctors, midwives, paramedics, or pharmacists who commit criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional crimes in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a and letter f.

- (3) Doctors, midwives, paramedics, or pharmacists who perform abortions due to indications of medical emergencies or against victims of rape crimes or other sexual violence that cause pregnancy as referred to in Article 463 paragraph (2), are not punished.

CHAPTER XXII

crime against the body

The first chart of persecution

Article 466

- (1) Any person who commits persecution shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category III.
- (2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.
- (3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) years.
- (4) Included in the persecution as referred to in paragraph (1) is an act that damages health.
- (5) The attempt to commit a crime as referred to in paragraph (1), is not punished.

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Article 467

- (1) Everyone who commits persecution with a plan in advance shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.
- (2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQJUH) years.
- (3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 468

- (1) Any person who seriously injures another person, shall be punished for severe abuse, with a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years.
- (2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is dead, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

Article 469

(1) Any person who commits severe persecution with a plan in advance shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

121 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 47o Crime as referred to in Article 466 to Article 469, the crime can be added 1 / 3 (one third), if the crime is committed:

- a. against the official when or due to carrying out his legal duties;
- b. by providing materials that are harmful to life or health; or
- c. to mother or father.

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Article 471

(1) In addition to persecution as referred to in Article 467 and Article 47o, persecution that does not cause disease or obstruction to carry out the profession of office or livelihood, shall be punished for light persecution, with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine many categories II.

(2) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against a person who works for him or becomes his subordinate, the crime can be added by 1/3 (one third).

(3) The attempt to commit a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1), is not punished.

The second part

assault and group fights

Article 472

Everyone who participates in attacks or fights involving several people, in addition to their respective responsibilities for special crimes, shall be punished with:

- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III, if the attack or fight results in serious injuries; or
- b. The maximum imprisonment is 4 (four) years, if the attack or fight results in the death of a person.

the third part of rape

Article 473

(1) Any person who is by force or threat of violence forces a person to have intercourse with him, shall be punished for committing rape, with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

-T64- (21 including the crime of rape and punishment as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the following actions:

- a. intercourse with a person with his consent, because that person believes that that person is a legal husband/wife;
- b. intercourse with children;
- c. intercourse with someone, even though it is known that the other person is in a state of unconscious or helpless; or
- d. Intercourse with a person with a mental disability and/or intellectual disability by giving or promising money or goods, authority arising from the relationship of circumstances, or by misdirection to commit or allow intercourse with him, even though the state of the disability is known.

(3) It is also deemed to have committed a crime of rape, if in the circumstances as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) by:

- a. insert the genitals into the anus or mouth of another person;
- b. inserting another person's genitals into his own anus or mouth; or
- c. Inserting parts of the body that are not genitals or an object into the genitals or anus of others.

(4) In the case of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) letter c, paragraph (2) letter d, and paragraph (3)) shall be carried out against a child, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a sentence of the least fine category IV and the most VILL category

(5) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (4) also apply to every person who forces the child to commit a crime as referred to in paragraph (f), paragraph 121 letter c, paragraph (2) letter d, and paragraph (3) with another person.

(6) In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in a marriage bond, no prosecution is carried out except on the victim's complaint.

171 If one of the criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (3) results in serious injuries, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

(8) If one of the criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (3) results in the death of a person, the sentence can be added 1/3 (one third) of the criminal threat as referred to in paragraph (1).

(9) If the victim as referred to in paragraph (4) is a biological child, stepdaughter, or child under his guardianship, the sentence can be added to 3 (one third) of the criminal threat as referred to in paragraph (4).

(10) In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (9) is carried out jointly and in alliance, or committed against a person in a situation of danger, emergency, conflict situation, disaster, or war, the crime can be added by 1/3 (one third).

(11) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (10) is a crime of sexual violence.

CHAPTER XXIII

crimes that result in death or injury

because of negligence

Article 474

(1) Any person who due to the negligence of another person is injured so that a disease or obstacle arises in carrying out his position, livelihood, or profession for a certain time, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) Everyone who due to negligence results in other people being seriously injured, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(3) Any person who due to the negligence of another person's death, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Article 475

(1) If the criminal act as referred to in Article 474 is carried out in carrying out the position, livelihood, or profession, the crime can be added 1/3 (one third).

(21 Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) may also be subject to additional punishment in the form of the announcement of the judge's decision as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c and the revocation of the rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

CHAPTER XXIV

Theft of theft

Article 476

Everyone who takes an item that is partially or wholly belongs to another person, with the intention of being unlawful, shall be convicted of theft, with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category V.

Article 477

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V, every person who commits:

- a. theft of religious sacred objects or beliefs;
- b. theft of ancient objects;
- c. theft of livestock or goods which are a source of livelihood or the main source of a person's stakes;
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- d. theft when there is a fire, explosion, natural disaster, shipwreck, stranded ship, aircraft accident, train accident, road traffic accident, riot, rebellion, or war;
- e. theft at night in a house or in a closed yard where there is a house, which is carried out by a person who is there is not known or not controlled by the rightful;
- f. theft by destroying, dismantling, cutting, breaking, climbing, wearing fake keys, using fake orders, or wearing fake office clothes, to enter the place to commit a crime or arrive at the goods taken; or
- g. theft together and in alliance.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is accompanied by one of the methods as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f and letter g, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 478

If the criminal act as referred to in Article 476 and Article 477 paragraph (1) letter f and letter g is carried out not in a closed house or yard with a house, and the price of the stolen goods is not more than Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah), convicted of mild theft, with the most fines for category II.

Article 479

(1) Any person who commits theft preceded, accompanied, or followed by violence or threats of violence against people, with the intention of preparing or facilitating the theft or in the event of being caught red-handed, for himself or others to continue to control the stolen goods, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (sqmbilan) years.

TL (21 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, every person who commits the act as referred to in paragraph (1):

- a. at night in a house or closed yard where there is a house, on a public road, or in a running public transportation;
- b. theft by destroying, dismantling, cutting, breaking, climbing, wearing fake keys, using fake orders, or wearing fake office clothes, to enter the place to commit a crime or arrive at the goods taken;
- c. which results in serious injury to people; or
- d. together and in alliance.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

(41 If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury or death of a person who is carried out jointly and in alliance accompanied by one of the things as referred to in paragraph (21 letter a and letter b, shall be sentenced to death or life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 48o Everyone as referred to in Article 476 to Article 479 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

Article 481

- (1) Criminal prosecution shall not be committed if the person committing one of the criminal acts as referred to in Article 476 to 479 is the husband or wife of the victim of a criminal act that is not separated from the table and bed or the assets are not separated.

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- (2) Criminal prosecution can only be made on the victim's complaint if the perpetrator as referred to in paragraph (1) is the husband or wife of the victim of a crime that is separate from the table and bed or the property is separated, or is a family of blood or intermarriage either in a straight line or in a sideline to the second degree.
- (3) In a society that uses a matriarchal system, complaints can also be made by other people who exercise the father's power.

CHAPTER XXV

the crime of extortion and threat

Article 482

- (1) shall be convicted of extortion with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years, any person who with the intention of benefiting himself or others unlawfully, forcing people with violence or threats of violence to:

- a. provide an item, partially or wholly belongs to that person or belongs to another person; or
- b. Giving debt, making debt acknowledgment, or abolishing receivables.

- (2) The provisions as referred to in Article 479 paragraph (2) to paragraph (4) also apply to extortion as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 483

- (1) shall be convicted of a threat of imprisonment with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, any person with the intention of benefiting himself or another person against the law, with the threat of pollution or written pollution or with a threat will reveal secrets, forcing people to:

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- a. provide an item that is partially or wholly owned by that person or belonging to another person; or

b. Giving debt, making debt acknowledgment, or abolishing receivables.

(21 Crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be prosecuted on complaints of victims of criminal acts.

Article 484

The provisions as referred to in Article 481 also apply to criminal acts as referred to in Article 482 and Article 483.

Article 485

everyone as referred to in Article 482 DAR.

Article 483 may be subject to additional punishment as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

CHAPTER XXVI

The crime of embezzlement

Article 486

Any person who unlawfully owns an item that is partially or wholly belongs to another person, which is in his power not because of a crime, shall be convicted of embezzlement, with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 487

If the embezzled is not a livestock or an item that is not a source of livelihood or a stake whose value is not more than Rp. 1.000.000. Category II.

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Article 488

In the event that the act as referred to in Article 486 is carried out by a person whose control of the goods is due to an employment relationship, because of his profession, or because he is paid for the control of the goods, he is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum fine of category V.

Article 489

In terms of the act as referred to in Pasal 486 by a person who receives goods from another person who is forced to hand over the goods to him for storage or by a guardian, administrator, administrator or executor of a will, administrator of a social institution or foundation for the goods he controls, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Article 490

The provisions as referred to in Article 481 also apply to criminal acts as referred to in Article 486 to Article 489.

Article 491

(1) Everyone as referred to in Article 486, Article 488, or Article 489, may be subject to additional punishment in the form of the announcement of the judge's decision as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c and the revocation of one or more rights as referred to in Article 86.

(2) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in carrying out his profession, the perpetrator can be sentenced to additional crime in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

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CHAPTER XXVII

fraudulent acts

Article 492

Any person who in the intention of benefiting himself or others unlawfully by using a false name or a false position, using a trick or a series of false words, moving people to hand over an item, give debt, make acknowledgment of debt, or write off receivables, shall be punished for fraud, with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or the most fines for category V.

Article 493

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, the seller who deceives the buyer:

- a. by handing over goods other than those determined by the buyer; or
- b. about the state, nature, or number of goods delivered.

Article 494

convicted of minor fraud with the most fines for category II, if:

- a. The goods submitted as referred to in Article 492 are not livestock, not a source of livelihood, debt, or receivables whose value is not more than RPI.000.000.00 (one million rupiah); or
- b. The value of the profit obtained is not more than Rp. 000.000, 00 (one million rupiah) for the perpetrator as referred to in Article 493.

Article 495

Any person who commits an act by means of fraud that results in another person suffering from economic losses, through false discretion or by not informing the actual situation, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of maximum category II.

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Article 496

Any person who obtains fraudulently a service for himself or another person from a third party without paying in full the use of the service shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II.

Article 497

Everyone who makes a livelihood or habit of buying goods with the intention of controlling the goods for themselves or others without paying off payments, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of maximum category V.

Article 498

Everyone who by deception misleads the insurer regarding matters relating to insurance so that the insurer makes an agreement that he will not make with such conditions if the actual situation is known, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine at most categories III.

Article 499

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who with the intention of benefiting himself or another person unlawfully harms the insurer or the person who legally holds the letter of assurance of goods on the transportation vehicle, by:

a. burn or cause an explosion of an item that is included in fire insurance so that it can no longer be used;

b stranding, damaging, destroying, or making so that the insured ship can no longer be used or whose cargo is insured or whose carriage to be paid has been insured or which to complete the KAPA1 has been given a loan at the expense of the ship; or c. damage...

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c. Damage, destroy, or make so that the vehicle that is insured or whose cargo is insured or whose cargo is insured or whose carriage will be paid has been insured or which to complete the vehicle has been given a loan at the expense of the vehicle.

Article 500

Any person who commits fraudulent acts to make mistakes of many people or certain people with the intention of establishing or enlarging the proceeds of their trade or their own company or the property of another person, so that it can cause harm to his rivals or competitors, shall be punished for fraudulent competition, with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 501

The holder of the Connoissements who imposes a copy of the connoissements with a reciprocal agreement with several recipients of the goods concerned, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

Article 502

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of the most category V, any person who with the intention of benefiting himself or others unlawfully:

- a. sell, exchange, or burden with the credit bond of a right to use the state or house, plant business or nursery on the land where the person uses the rights to the land, even though another person has the right or is entitled to the land or goods;
- b. sell, exchange, or burden with credit bonds a right to use the state or house, plant or nursery business on the land where the person uses the land rights, even though the land or goods has been burdened with a credit bond, but does not notify the other party;
- , t c Charges with a credit ties of a right to use state land by hiding it from another party, even though the land where people use these rights is already pledged;
- d pledge or rent a plot of land where people use the rights to the land, even though other people have the right or are entitled to the land;
- e to rent, sell or exchange land that has been pawned without notifying the other party that the land has been pawned; or
- f. Renting a plot of land where people use the land rights for a certain period of time, even though the land has also been leased to another person.

Article 503

- (1) Any person who sells, offers, or submits goods in the form of food, drink, or medicine, which he knows is fake and hides the falsehood, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum of category V.
- (21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury or illness, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQFUH) years.
- (3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 504

Everyone who produces food to be circulated using food additives exceeds the maximum threshold set by the authorized official or uses prohibited materials as additional material, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of maximum category V.

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Article 505

Any person who with the intention of benefiting himself or others unlawfully, destroys, destroys, moves, disposes, or makes so that goods that are used to determine the limits of the yard or the limit of legal land rights are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

Article 506

Any person who is in the intention of self-determining or others unlawfully, broadcasting false news that results in an increase or decrease in the price of merchandise, funds, financial transactions, or securities shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine at most categories IV.

Article 507

Any person who sells or helps sell the debt securities of a country or part of that country, shares or debt securities of an association, foundation, or company, to buy or take part, hide or cover the actual situation or things, or give false hope, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or The most fines for category V.

Article 508

Entrepreneurs, administrators, or corporate commissioners who announce the situation or balance sheet that are not true, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 509

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category III:

K:-TFRETR'IEEETTRTERM -T77- A Advocate who submits or requests to include in a lawsuit or application for divorce or an application for bankruptcy, information regarding the residence or residence of the Defendant or Debtor, even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the information is contrary to the actual situation;

b a husband or wife who filed a lawsuit or application for divorce that provides information that is contrary to the actual situation to the advocate as referred to in letter a; or

c. Creditors who submit a bankruptcy application that provides information that is contrary to the actual situation to the advocate as referred to in letter a.

Article 510

The criminal provisions as referred to in Article 481 also apply to criminal acts as referred to in Article 492 to Article 509, except for the provisions as referred to in Article 509 letter b.

CHAPTER XXVII

criminal acts of trust in running a business

Part One

detrimental and fraudulent acts against creditors Article 51 1 Entrepreneurs who are declared bankrupt or who are allowed to release their property according to a court decision shall be punished for harming the creditor, with a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category III if:

- a. Life is too wasteful;
- b. With the intention of suspending bankruptcy to borrow money with an agreement that incriminates it, it is known that the loan will not be able to prevent it from falling bankrupt;

or

- c. not

-T7A- C cannot show the complete condition of the book, a letter containing a note describing the state of the company's assets, and other letters that must be made and kept in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 512

Entrepreneurs who are declared bankrupt or who are allowed to release their property based on a court decision, shall be punished for harming the creditor by fraudulently, with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of Category VI, if:

- a. making debts, not accounting for profits, or withdrawing goods from the company's property;
- b. Releasing the company's property, either free of charge or at a price far below the price;
- c. by benefiting one of the creditors at the time of bankruptcy or when it is known that the bankruptcy state cannot be prevented; or

- d. Not fulfilling the obligation to record everything in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, store and show books, letters, and other letters as referred to in Article 511 letter c.

Article 513

Crimes as referred to in Article 511 and Article 512 can also be carried out by corporations.

Article 514

Sentenced to fraudulent credit of creditors with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a fine of maximum category VI, everyone who:

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- a. Withdraw payments both from receivables that have not been or that have matured even though the debtor has known that the bankruptcy or settlement of the debtor company has been requested or as a result of negotiations with the debtor, at the time of disposal of property based on a court decision, bankruptcy, or ordered by the court to the settlement of the company, or when it is known or reasonably suspected that one of these things will occur and then the release of property, bankruptcy, or settlement of the company actually occurs; or b making up the existence of receivables that do not exist or increase the amount of existing receivables, at the time of verification of receivables in the release of property based on a court decision, bankruptcy, or company settlement,

Article 515

Any person who is declared incapacitated or if the person concerned is not an entrepreneur, is declared bankrupt or based on a court decision is allowed to release his property, fraudulently reduces the rights of his creditor by making debts, hiding income, withdrawing goods from his property, or releasing goods for free or in real terms Below the price, or at the time of his incompetence, the release of his property or bankruptcy, or when he finds out that one of these circumstances cannot be prevented anymore, benefits one of his creditors in any way, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine most categories VI.

The second part

fraudulent act of management or commissioner

Article 516

The management or commissioner of a corporation that is declared bankrupt or who is ordered to make a settlement of the company, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category VI, if:

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- a. facilitate or allow actions that are contrary to the Articles of Association that result in corporate losses;
- b. With the intention of suspending the bankruptcy or settlement of the company, making it easier or allowing to borrow money on burdensome conditions, even though it is known that the bankruptcy or settlement of the company cannot be prevented; or c does not fulfill the obligation to record as specified in the provisions of the legislation or cannot show the record in actual circumstances.

Article 517

The management or commissioner of the corporation who is declared bankrupt or who is ordered to make a settlement of the company based on a court decision by fraudulently reduces the creditor's rights in the way as referred to in Article 512, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a fine of a maximum of category VI.

Article 518

The management or commissioner of the corporation is outside the provisions as referred to in Article 516, which assists or permits acts that are contrary to the Articles of Association that result in the corporation being unable to fulfill its obligations or must be dissolved, shall be punished with a fine of the most category VI.

Third part

Peace to obtain profit Article 5 19 shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Category III:

- a. Creditors who approve the offer of peace in court because they have made a meeting with the debtor or with a third party and ask for special benefits; or b Debtors who agree to the offer of peace in court because they have made an agreement with the creditor or with a third party and ask for special benefits.

FOURTH OF GOODS WITHOUT RIGHTS

Article 520

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category V, each person who:

- a. withdraw part or all of his property or property of another person for the needs of the owner, from another person who has the right to lien, the right to withhold, the right to collect the proceeds, or the right to use the goods;
- b. withdraw part or all of his property or property of another person for the needs of the owner, from the agreement on the debt of the mortgage on the goods, by harming the person with the receivable of the mortgage;
- c. withdraw some or all of the goods by which they are burdened with the bond of the harvest, or for the bond that attracts an item which by others is burdened with the bond of the harvest by harming the holder of the bond; or
- d. withdraw some or all of his property or for the purposes of the owner of the credit bond for the goods by harming the credit holder.

(21) The criminal provisions as referred to in Article 48 1 also apply to criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1).

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CHAPTER XXIX

the crime of destruction and destruction of goods and

Building

Part One Destruction and Destruction of Goods

Article 521

- (1) Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, makes unusable, or eliminates goods that the building or wholly belongs to another person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a fine of maximum category IV.
- (2) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in a loss whose value is not more than Rp.

The second part

destruction and destruction of buildings

Article 522

Any person who unlawfully damages buildings for facilities, infrastructure, and/or public service facilities, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of at least category IV.

Article 523

Any person who unlawfully or makes a building cannot be used for buildings for facilities, infrastructure, and/or public service facilities, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

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Article 524

Any person who because of his negligence causes the building to be damaged, destroyed, or unusable, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 525

Any person who is unlawfully or unusable can be used for buildings, ships, trains, or other mass transportation equipment which is partly or wholly owned by another person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine of a maximum of category V.

Article 526

The provisions as referred to in Article 481 also apply to criminal acts as referred to in Article 521 to Article 525.

CHAPTER XXX

CRIMINAL ACTION

Part One Rejection or Negligence of the Requested Task

Article 527

A commander of the Indonesian National Army who refuses or ignores the request for assistance in power under his orders when asked by an authorized official according to the law, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

Article 528

(1) Civil officials who request assistance from the Indonesian National Army or the Indonesian National Police to counteract the implementation of laws and regulations or legal orders from authorized officials, court decisions, or court orders, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

(2) If the implementation of laws and regulations or legal orders from authorized officials, court decisions, or court orders are hindered because of the request as referred to in paragraph (1), the civil official shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

The second part

coercion and torture crime

Article 529

An official who in a criminal case forces a person to confess or provide information, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

Article 530

Any official or other person acting in the capacity of an official official, or a person who acts because he or she is driven or known to the public official commits an act that causes physical or mental suffering to a person with the aim of obtaining information or acknowledgment from that person or a third person, punishing him for an act committed or suspected to have been committed by him or a third person, or intimidating or forcing the official or a third person on the basis of a reason for discrimination in all forms, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

Third part

Abuse of authority

Article 531

(1) The official assigned to guard the person who is detained according to the orders of the authorized official or a court decision or determination, allows the person to escape, releases the person, or helps the person when he is released or abstained, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years.

3 7L (21 officials as referred to in paragraph (1) which due to negligence result in the person being detained flee, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year.

Article 532

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years, an official who:

- a. has the task of being a criminal investigator who does not fulfill the request to declare that there are people who have been deprived of their independence against the law or do not immediately notify their superiors; or
- b. In carrying out his duties, knowing that there are people who have been deprived of their independence against the law, they do not immediately notify the official who serves as a criminal investigator.

(21 Officials who due to their negligence do not fulfill the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 533

The Head of Correctional Service, the Head of the State Detention Center, the Head of the Special Child Development Institution, the Head of the Temporary Child Placement Institution, or the Head of the Mental Hospital who rejects the legal request from the authorized official to show the person, shows a list of data on the person entered into the place showing a decision or court decision, or shows another letter based on the provisions of the regulations The legislation must be fulfilled to enter the person in the place, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year and 6 (six) months.

Article 534

The head of the Correctional Institution, the Head of the State Detention Center, the Head of the Special Child Development Institution, the Head of the Temporary Child Placement Institution, or the Head of the Mental Hospital who enters the person in the place without asking to be shown to him a decision or court decision, or other letters that must be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, or not recording in the list of data entered This is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum fine of category II.

Article 535

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months, the official who:

- a. beyond his authority or without regard to procedures in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, forcing entry into the house or room or closed yard used by another person, or unlawfully being in that place, not leaving immediately after being reprimanded by or on behalf of the person who is entitled;

or

- b. When searching the house beyond its authority Atari without paying attention to the procedures in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, examining, confiscating letters, books, or other evidence.

Article 536

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, the official who:

- a. beyond his authority to ask people to show him or confiscate letters, postcards, goods, or packages entrusted to a transportation institution or public delivery service; or

-T87- B exceeds its authority to request electronic systems to provide electronic documents and information regarding communication that occurs through the electronic system network.

Article 537

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Category IV, the official of an institution who serves in the field of transportation of letters or goods which:

- a. provide letters, postcards, goods, or packages to people other than those who are entitled;
- b. damage, destroy, or eliminate such letters, postcards, goods, or packages;
- c. change the contents of the letter, postcard, goods, or package; or
- d. Take for yourself an item in a letter or package.

Article 538

Officials of an institution in charge of transporting letters or goods that allow other people to commit criminal acts as referred to in Article 537 and/or assist the other person in carrying out their actions, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

Article 539

(1) The authorized official who holds a person's marriage, even though he knows that the marriage that existed at that time became a legal obstacle for him to remarry and be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and 6 (six) months.

(2) authorized officials who carry out a person's marriage, even though they know that the marriage has a legal obstacle other than the obstacle as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

Article 540

The authorized official who issues a copy or excerpt of the court's decision before the decision is signed properly, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 541

Former officials who without the permission of the official authorized to withhold the official letter to him, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

CHAPTER XXXI

Shipping crime

Part One

Peace and violence against and on board

Article 542

Any person who uses a ship to detain or commit violence or threats of violence against another ship or against a person or goods on a ship on the high seas or somewhere outside the jurisdiction of any country with the intention of controlling a person or controlling or possessing a ship or goods unlawfully, shall be punished for piracy at sea with the longest imprisonment 12 (twelve) years.

Article 543

(1) Any person who is on land or in water around the coast or at the mouth of the river commits violence or threats of violence against people or goods in that place after first crossing the ocean, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

LL (21 Any person who uses a ship commits violence or threats of violence against other ships or against people or goods in Indonesian waters to control people or control or own ships or goods unlawfully, shall be punished with the same crime as the crime as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 544

Any person who commits the act as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543 which results in:

- a. Seriously injured, sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years; or
- b. The death of a person is sentenced to life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 545

Everyone who:

- a. Working as a captain or performing a profession as a nahhoda on a ship, even though it is known that the ship is used to carry out the act as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years; or
- b. Working as a crew member, even though it is known that the ship is used to carry out the act as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 546

(1) Everyone who submits an Indonesian ship to the power of the person who commits the act as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

(21 In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the captain, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Article 547

Every passenger of an Indonesian ship who confiscates the power over the ship, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years.

Article 548

The captain of an Indonesian ship who takes over or withdraws the ship from its owner or from a businessman who owns and uses the ship for his own benefit, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years.

The second part

Forgery of ship certificates and false reports

Article 549

The captain of an Indonesian ship who makes or asks another person to make a ship certificate which is known that the contents of the certificate is contrary to the actual, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

Article 550

Everyone who fulfills the provisions of the legislation regarding ship registration, shows a certificate that is known that the contents of the certificate are contrary to the actual, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

Article 551

shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years, each person who:

- a. make or ask another person to include false information in the official report of a ship's statement about a situation whose truth must be stated in the deed, with the intention of using it alone or ordering another person to use the deed as if the information in the official report is in accordance with the actual if due to the use of the deed it can cause losses; or
- b uses the deed as referred to in letter a as if the contents are in accordance with the actual if due to the use of the deed it can cause losses.

Article 552

The captain who with the intention of benefiting himself or others, making or providing a false report about the accident of the ship he leads or another ship, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

Third part

Assault, rebellion, and disobedience at IKPAL

Article 553

(1) shall be convicted of an attack on a ship with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category III:

- a. Indonesian ship passengers on board attack or fight the captain with violence or threats of violence with the intention of depriving him of his freedom to move;
- or
- b. Indonesian LKPAL subordinates who are on board or in carrying out their profession carry out the actions as referred to in letter a to people who are higher in rank.

(2) The actions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be punished by:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years, if the act or other accompanying actions result in an injury;
- b. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if it results in serious injuries;
- or
- c. a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years, if it results in the death of a person.

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Article 554

(1) In the event that the act as referred to in Article 553 paragraph (1) is carried out by 2 (two) or more people in alliance or jointly, shall be convicted of a rebellion on the ship, with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years.

(1) 121 The act as referred to in the paragraph shall be punished by:

- a. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act or other accompanying actions result in injury;
- b. imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, if it results in serious injuries; or

- c. a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if it results in the death of a person.

Article 555

Everyone who is on board an Indonesian incites others to carry out a rebellion on the ship, which is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years.

Article 556

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II, every Indonesian ship passenger who:

- a. not according to the order of the captain given for the sake of security or to uphold order and discipline on the ship;
- b. did not give help according to his ability to the captain when he learned that the captain's freedom to move was confiscated; or
- c. Not telling the captain at the right time when he knew there was an intention from other people on the ship to carry out the attack on the ship.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c do not apply if the attack on the ship does not occur.

Article 557

If each person as referred to in Article 547 and Article 553 to Article 556 has the rank of ship officer, the sentence can be added 1/3 (one third).

Fourth Part

authority and violation of obligations by the captain of KAPAL

Article 558

Sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years, the captain of an Indonesian ship who with the intention of benefiting himself or others against the law or to hide profits by:

- a. selling ships;
- b. burden with fiduciary guarantees, mortgages or mortgage the ship or its equipment;
- c. sell or mortgage cargo or ship supplies; or
- d. Taking into account losses or unreal expenses.

Article 559

Any person who completes the ship at his own expense or at the expense of another person, with the intention of being used to commit a crime as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Article 560

Any person who is at his own expense or at the expense of another person directly or indirectly participates in carrying out the rental, loading, or insurance of the ship, even though it is known that the ship will be used or designated for use for the purposes as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be punished with the most imprisonment 10 (ten) years.

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Article 561

The captain of an Indonesian ship with the intention of benefiting himself or others against the law or to hide such profits by changing the direction of his ship, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a fine of maximum category IV.

Article 562

(1) The captain of an Indonesian ship who is not in a state of being forced and without the knowledge of the owner or entrepreneur of the ship, commits or allows an act that is known to be carried out will cause the possibility for IKPAL or its cargo to be withdrawn, stopped, or detained, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) Every ship passenger who is not in a state of necessity and without the knowledge of the skipper commits or allows the act as referred to in paragraph (1) to be carried out with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of maximum category II.

Article 563

The captain of an Indonesian ship who is not in a state of being forced not to give something that must be given to his ship passengers, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 564

The captain of an Indonesian ship that is not in a state of abuse or contrary to the law that applies to him to dispose of his ship's cargo, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

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Article 565

The captain whose ship uses the Indonesian flag, even though it is known that he is not entitled to use the flag, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Article 566

The captain whose ship uses a sign that gives the impression that the ship is an Indonesian warship or a government ship other than a warship in charge of security and order at sea or a guide ship working in Indonesian waters, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year or a fine of the most category III.

Article 567

The captain of an Indonesian ship who does not fulfill the obligation to record and notify the birth or death of a person on the ship during the sailing time in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, shall be punished with a fine of the most category II.

Article 568

The captain of an Indonesian ship without a valid reason rejects a request to transport a suspect, defendant, convict, convict, and/or goods related to a criminal case in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum fine of category

Article 569

- (1) An Indonesian ship captain who lets run or releases a suspect, defendant, convict, or convict, or provides assistance when released or relinquishes himself, even though the person is transported on his ship based on request in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or fines at most category IV.

FI-J Tetriliiettrem -T96- (21 in the case of the captain because of his negligence resulted in the suspect, defendant, convict, or convict as referred to in paragraph (1) release or escape, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or the most fines for the category of the fifth II Bagan Destruction of Cargo and Ship Supplies

Article 570

Every person who unlawfully destroys or destroys cargo, supplies, or necessities on the ship, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Category IV.

The sixth section carries out the profession as a crew member

Article 571

Everyone who is not in a state of being forced without the right to carry out the profession as a captain, helmsman, or engineer on an Indonesian ship, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year or a fine of a maximum fine of category IV.

Article 572

Any person who without the right to use identification even if slightly different, whose use is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation only for hospital ships or lifeboats from the ship or for small ships used to help the sick, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a fine of the most categories II.

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Seventh Part

Signing of Conauguration and Travel Tickets

Article 573

Sentenced with the most fines for Category IV, everyone who:

a. Signing the bill issued by violating the provisions of the legislation;

or

b. Based on his authority to sign the conno- tion as referred to in letter a, if the conno- tion is issued.

Article 574

(1) Sentenced with the most fines for category IV, everyone who:

- a. sign the travel ticket for the ship passengers issued in violation of the provisions of the legislation; or
- b. Based on its authority to sign the travel ticket for the passenger of the ship as referred to in letter a, if the ticket is then issued.

(21 Crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) also apply to everyone who provides travel tickets for ship passengers that are not in accordance with the provisions of the law.

CHAPTER XXXII

flight crimes and crimes against facilities

and aviation infrastructure

Part One

destruction of aviation and aircraft

Article 575

(1) Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, or makes a building unusable to protect air traffic or thwarts an effort to secure the building, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years.

x if (21 if the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) poses a danger to air traffic security, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 576

(1) Any person who due to negligence is damaged, destroyed, or cannot be used for buildings to protect air traffic or the failure of efforts to secure the building, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years.

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in a danger to air traffic security, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

Article 577

(1) Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, takes, or transfers signs or tools for flight security, thwarts the operation of the sign or tool, or puts up the wrong sign or tool, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (TQIUH) years.

121 if the crime as referred to in paragraph

(1) pose a danger to aviation security, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph

(1) Resulting in an aircraft accident, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

(4) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 578

(1) Any person who due to negligence results in signs or equipment for flight security damaged, destroyed, picked up or moved, or results in being unable to work or result in the installation of signs or tools for wrong flight security, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years.

(2) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in a danger to aviation, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in an aircraft accident, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years.

(4) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

The second part

Aircraft carrier

Article 579

(1) shall be convicted of piracy in the air with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, any person who:

a. confiscate or maintain deprivation;

or

b. unlawfully control or aircraft in flight.

(21 Any person who commits a crime as referred to in paragraph (1) with violence, threats of violence, or threats in other forms, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

Article 580

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if the crime as referred to in Article 579:

- a. carried out by 2 (two) people or more in alliance and together;
- b. As a continuation of the evil conspiracy;
- c. carried out by planning;
- d. result in serious injury;
- e. cause damage to the aircraft that may endanger the flight; or
- f. carried out with the intention of seizing independence or continuing to seize someone's independence.

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of the person or the destruction of the aircraft, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Third part

actions that endanger the safety of the flight

Article 581

Any person who unlawfully destroys, destroys, or makes an aircraft unusable that partly or wholly belongs to another person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

Article 582

Any person who unlawfully damages an aircraft within the Aviation Service or causes damage to the aircraft so that it cannot fly or endangers the safety of the flight, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

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Article 583

Any person who harms, destroys, destroys, or makes unusable aircraft in flights consecutively with:

- a. a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if the act poses a danger to the life of another person; or
- b. a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Article 584

- (1) Any person who due to negligence results in the aircraft being harmed, damaged, destroyed, or unusable, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years.

In 121 if the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) poses a danger to the lives of others, shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

- (3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

Article 585

Everyone on the aircraft commits an act that endangers the safety of the aircraft in flight, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

Article 586

Any person who unlawfully commits violence against a person on an airplane on a flight that endangers the safety of the flight, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

Article 587

Every person who unlawfully places or causes his placement in any way the equipment or material in the aircraft in the Aviation Service can or causes damage to the aircraft so that it cannot fly or endanger the safety of the flight, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

Article 588

- (1) If the criminal act as referred to in Article 586 and Article 587:

- a. conducted by OLEL: 2 (two) or more people together and in alliance;

- b. As a continuation of the evil conspiracy; or
- c. resulting in serious injuries, the sentence can be increased /3 (one third).

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of the person or the aircraft is destroyed, shall be punished with a death sentence, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 589

- (1) Everyone who provides information that he knows is false and the act endangers the safety of the aircraft in flight, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

121 Any person who commits a crime as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in serious injury, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

- (3) Any person who commits a crime as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in the death of a person, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

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Fourth Part

Aircraft insurance crime

Article 590

- (1) Any person who with the intention of benefiting himself or others unlawfully for the loss of the insurer causes a fire or explosion, accident, destruction, damage, or makes the aircraft insured for the danger or whose cargo or cargo will be received for the transportation of the cargo insured, or for The interest of the cargo has been received by the dependents, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

In 121 if the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) occurs on an in-flight aircraft, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

- (3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the passenger of the aircraft insured against the danger of having an accident shall be punished by:
 - a. imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, if it results in serious injuries; or
 - b. a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if it results in the death of a person.

CHAPTER XXXII

the crime of laying, publishing, and printing

Part One

The crime of detention Article 59 1 shall be punished for detention with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Category V, everyone who:

- a. buy, offer, rent, exchange, receive collateral or mortgage, receive gifts or to withdraw profits, sell, rent, exchange, mortgage, transport, store or hide an object that is known or reasonably suspected that the object is obtained from a crime; or
- b withdraws profit from the results of an object, which is known or reasonably suspected that the object is obtained from a crime.

Article 592

(1) Any person who makes the habit of buying, exchanging, receiving collateral or mortgage, storing, or hiding objects obtained from a crime, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a fine of a maximum of category V.

(21 If the perpetrator of the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) shall commit the act as a livelihood, an additional crime can be imposed in the form of revocation of the rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, b, letter c, and/or letter g.

Article 593

If the crime as referred to in Article 591 whose value is not more than Rp.

The second part

crime of publishing and printing

Article 594

Any person who publishes a writing or image which by its nature may be convicted, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Category II, if:

- a person who requests to publish a text or image is not known or in the first warning after the start of the prosecution is not notified; or
- b The publisher knows or should suspect that the person who requests to publish it at the time of issuance, cannot be prosecuted or settled abroad.

Article 595

Any person who prints an inscription or image which by its nature may be punished, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum fine of Category II, if:

- a. The person requesting to print the text or image is unknown or on the first warning after the prosecution is not notified; or
- b. The printer knows or should suspect that the person who requests printing at the time of publication cannot be prosecuted or settled abroad.

Article 596

If the nature of the writing or image as referred to in Article 594 and Article 595 is a criminal act that can only be prosecuted for complaints, publishers or printers can only be prosecuted for complaints from the person affected by the crime.

CHAPTER XXXIV

criminal acts based on the law that lives in the community

Article 597

(1) Everyone who commits an act that according to the law that lives in society is declared a prohibited act, is threatened with a crime.

(2) The crimes as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of fulfillment of customary obligations as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter f.

It

CHAPTER XXXV

special crime

Part One

serious crime against human rights

Article 598

convicted of genocide, any person with the intention of destroying or destroying all or substantial groups of nations, races, ethnicities, religions, or beliefs by:

- a. kill group members;

- b. resulting in severe physical or mental suffering to group members;
- c. Creating the life conditions of the group that is taken into account will result in physical destruction, either in whole or in part;
- d. imposing actions aimed at preventing birth in groups; or
- e. Forcibly transfer children from group to another group, with a death sentence, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 599

convicted of a crime against humanity, any person who commits one act as part of a widespread or systematic attack that he knows that the attack is directed against the civilian population, in the form of:

- a. The murder, destruction, expulsion or displacement of the population by force, confiscation of independence or the deprivation of other physical freedoms that violate the basic rules of international law, or crimes of Apartheid, with a death sentence, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years;
- b slavery, torture, or other inhumane acts of the same nature aimed at causing serious suffering or serious injuries to the body or physical and mental health, with a minimum sentence of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years;
- c Persecution of groups or associations on the basis of politics, race, nationality, ethnicity, culture, religion, belief, gender, or persecution on other discriminatory reasons that have been universally recognized as prohibited under international law, with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years;
- or d rape, sexual slavery, coercive prostitution, coercion of pregnancy, sterilization or forced sterilization, or other equivalent forms of sexual violence, or forcible exemption, with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (two) twenty) years.

The second part

acts of terrorism

Article 600

Any person who uses violence or threats of violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or a widespread fear of orerng, causes mass victims by taking the freedom or loss of life and property of others, or involving damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities, Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, life imprisonment, or death penalty.

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Article 601

Any person who uses violence or threats of violence intends to create an atmosphere of terror or fear of people broadly or cause mass casualties by taking independence or loss of life or property of others, or to cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or facilities International, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years or life imprisonment.

Article 602 Any person who provides, collects, grants, or lends funds, either directly or indirectly, with the intention of being used in whole or in part to commit a crime of terrorism, terrorist organization, or terrorist, shall be punished for a crime of financing terrorism with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Many categories of V.

Third part

Corruption crime

Article 603

Any person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself, another person, or a corporation that incurs state finances or the state economy, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Category II and the maximum Many categories VI.

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Article 604

Any person who with the aim of benefiting himself, another person, or corporation abuses the authority, opportunity, or means available to him because of a position or position that is detrimental to state finances or the state economy, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and the least fines for category II and most categories VI.

Article 605

(1) Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least category III and the most category V, each person who:

- a. give or promise something to a civil servant or state administrator with the intention that the civil servant or state administrator does or does not do something in his position, which is contrary to his obligation; or
- b. Giving something to a civil servant or state administrator because or in connection with something that is contrary to obligations, which is carried out or not carried out in his position.

Organizers who are 121 Civil Servants or State employees receive the gift or promise as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 6 (six) years and a fine of at least category III and the most category V.

Article 606

(1) Any person who gives a gift or promise to a civil servant or state administrator by remembering the power or authority attached to his position or position, or by the giver of the gift or promise is considered attached to the position or position, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Category IV.

(21 Civil Servants or State Administrators who receive gifts or promises as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of Category IV.

Fourth Part

money laundering crime

Article 607

(1) Everyone who:

- a. Placing, transferring, transferring, spending, paying, donating, entrusting, taking abroad, changing the form, exchanging with currency or securities or other acts of assets that he knows or reasonably suspect are the result of a criminal act with the aim of hiding or disguising the origin of the property Wealth, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of a maximum fine of category VII;
- b. Hiding or disguising the origin, source, location, designation, transfer of rights, or actual ownership of the assets he knows or reasonably suspects is the result of a crime, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of a maximum fine of Category VI;
- c. Receiving or controlling the placement, transfer, payment, grant, donation, deposit, exchange, or use of assets that he knows or reasonably suspect is the result of a crime, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of category VI.

(21 The proceeds of a criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) are assets obtained from a criminal act:

- a. corruption;
- b. bribery;
- c. Narcotics;
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- d. psychotropics;
- e. labor smuggling;
- f. migrant smuggling;
- g. in the banking sector;
- h. in the capital market sector;
- i. in the field of insurance;
- j. customs;
- k. excise;
- l. trafficking of people;
- m. illicit weapons trade;

- n. terrorism;
- o. Oh. kidnapping;
- p. theft;
- q. embezzlement;
- r. fraud;
- s. counterfeiting of money;
- t. pe{udian;
- u. prostitution;
- v. in the field of taxation;
- w. in the forestry sector;
- x. in the environmental field;
- y. in the field of marine and fisheries; or
- z. Other crimes punishable by imprisonment of 4 (four) years or more.

(3) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is a crime of money laundering.

Article 608 The provisions as referred to in Article 607 paragraph (1) letter c do not apply to the reporting party who carries out the reporting obligations as stipulated in the Law concerning the Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering.

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the fifth section of narcotics crime

Article 609

(1) Any person who without rights owns, stores, controls, or provides:

- a. Narcotics Category I is not a plant, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least Category IV and the most category VI;
- b. Narcotics Category II, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least category IV and the most category VI; and

- c. Narcotics Category III, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 7 (TQJUH) and a fine of at least category IV and the most category VI.

(21 in the case of the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out against:

- a. Narcotics Category I is not a plant that weighs more than 5 (five) grams, shall be sentenced to life imprisonment or a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least category V and at most category VI;
- b. Narcotics Category II which weighs more than 5 (five) grams shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least category V and the most category VI; and
- c. Narcotics class III which weighs more than 5 (five) grams shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least category V and the most category VI.

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Article 610

(1) Any person who without the right to produce, import, export, or distribute:

- a. Narcotics Category I shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least category IV and at most category V;
- b. Narcotics Category II shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and a fine of at least category IV and at most category V; and
- c. Narcotics class III shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least category IV and the most category V.

(21 In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out against:

- a. Class I narcotics in the form of plants weighing more than 1 (one) kilogram or more than 5 (five) tree trunks, or narcotics class I non-plants weighing more than 5 (five) grams shall be sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least category V and the most category M;

- b. Narcotics Category II which weighs more than 5 (five) grams is sentenced to death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least category V and the most category VI; and
- c. Narcotics class III which weighs more than 5 (five) grams shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least category V and the most category VI.

Article 611

Provisions regarding the classification and number of narcotics refer to the law governing narcotics.

Sixth part

malicious conspiracy, preparation, trial, and assistance of special crimes

Article 612

Provisions regarding malicious conspiracy, preparation, probation, and assistance regulated in the Law regarding Serious Crimes against Human Rights, Terrorism Crimes, Corruption Crimes, Money Laundering, and Narcotics Crimes apply in accordance with the provisions of the Law.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Transition Terms

Article 613

- (1) When this Law comes into force, every law and regional regulation that contains criminal provisions must comply with the provisions of the book one of this law.
- (2) Provisions regarding the adjustment of criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by law.

Article 614

When this law comes into force:

- a. the terms of crimes and violations used in laws outside this law and regional regulations are changed to criminal acts;

-2T5- B The term legal entity in the form of a Limited Liability Company, Foundation, Association, Cooperative, State-Owned Enterprise, Regional Owned Enterprise, Village-Owned Enterprise, or equivalent to it, as well as associations that are not legal entities or business entities in the form of firms, partnerships partnership, or the equivalent of which regulated in laws and regulations outside this Law is equated with a corporation as stipulated in this Law;

c The term tangible or intangible objects, movable or immovable objects including water and demand deposits, electricity, gas, data and computer programs regulated in laws outside this law are equated with goods as specified in this law; and d terms civil servants, state civil servants, members of the Indonesian National Police, members of the Indonesian National Army, state officials, public officials, regional officials, people who receive salaries or wages from state or regional finances, people who receive salaries or wages from corporations whose capital or most of the capital belongs to the state or region, or other officials which is regulated in the laws and regulations outside this Law and fulfills the provisions as referred to in Article 154 is an official as stipulated in this Law.

Article 615

(1) When this Law comes into force, imprisonment in other laws outside of this Law and the Regional Regulation is changed to a fine with the following provisions:

- a. imprisonment of less than 6 (six) months is replaced with a fine of the most category I; and
- b. Imprisonment of 6 (six) months or more is replaced with a fine of at most category II.

-2T6- (21 in the case of a fine that is threatened alternatively with imprisonment as referred to in paragraph (1) exceeds Category II, the provisions in the legislation shall still apply.

Article 616

When this law comes into force, other laws outside of this law that stipulate a fine that exceeds the number of Category VIII is replaced with a Category VIII fine.

Article 617

When this law comes into force, if the criminal provisions in laws outside this law refer to certain articles regulated in the Criminal Code which are enforced by Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning the Regulation of Criminal Law and Law Number 73 of 1958 concerning stating the enactment of Law no. 1 of 1946 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Criminal Law Regulations for the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia and changing the Criminal Code according to the changes contained in this Law.

Article 618

When this law comes into force, criminal acts that are in the judicial process using the provisions of this law, unless the law that regulates the crime is more beneficial for the suspect or defendant.

Article 619

At the time this law comes into force, the closure is still carried out based on Law Number 20 of 1946 concerning Coverage Penalties until the new law on cover crime is enacted.

Article 620

When this law comes into force, the provisions in the chapter on special crimes in this law are implemented by law enforcement agencies based on the duties and authorities regulated in their respective laws.

CHAPTER XXXVII

Closing Terms

Article 621

The implementing regulations of this law must be stipulated no later than 2 (two) years from the date this law is promulgated.

Article 622

(1) When this Law comes into force, the provisions in:

- a. Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia II Number 9);

- b. Article 5 paragraph (3) letter b and letter c of the Emergency Law Number I of 1951 concerning Provisional Actions for the Unity of Power Structure and Civil Court Procedures (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 1951, Supplement to the State Comments of the Republic of Indonesia Number 81);
- c Article 1 and Article 2 of the Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 concerning Changing "Ordonnantie Tijdelijke Bgzondere Strafbepalingen" (STBL. 1948 No. 17) and Law of the Republic of Indonesia. formerly NR 8 of 1948 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 78 of 1951);
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- d. Law Number 73 of 1958 concerning the enactment of Law no. 1 of 1946 of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Criminal Law Regulations for the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia and changing the Criminal Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1958 Number 127, Tarrbaherrr State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1660);
- e. Law Number 1 of 1960 concerning Amendments to the Criminal Code;
- f. Law Number 16 Prp. 1960 concerning several changes in the Criminal Code (State Liribaran Year 1960 Number 50, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 1976);
- g. Law Number 18 Prp. Year 1960 concerning Changes in the Number of Fines in the Criminal Code and in other criminal provisions issued before 17 August 1945 (State Raid of 1960 Number 52, Supplement to the State of the State Number 1978);
- h. Article 4 of Presidential Decree Number 1 of 1965 concerning the Prevention and/or Blasphemy of Religion (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 3, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27261;
- i. Law Number 7 of 1974 concerning Control of Gambling (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 197 4 Number 54, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3040);
- j. Law Number 4 of 1976 concerning Amendments and Additions of Several Articles in the Criminal Code related to the expansion of the provisions of criminal law, aviation crimes, and crimes against aviation facilities/infrastructure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1976 Number 26, Supplement to the Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 3080);

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- k. Law Number 27 of 1999 concerning Amendments to the Criminal Code relating to Crime against State Security (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 74, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 385o);
- l. Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 3, Article 5, Article 11, and Article 13 of Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3874) as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes (State Shelf of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2o01 Number 134, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4150);
- m. Article 8, Article 9, and Articles 36 to Article 40 of Law Number 26 Year 2000 concerning the Court of Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2o0o Number 208, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4026);
- n. Article 81 paragraph (L) and Article 82 of Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235) as amended several times, most recently by law Number 17 of 2016 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection into Law (State General of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2016 Number 237, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5946);

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- o. Oh. Article 6 and Article 7 of Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism, becomes Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4284) as amended by Law Number 5 of 2018 concerning Amendments to Law Number 15 of 2003 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 Number 92, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6216);
 - p. Article 69 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Imbaran of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);
 - q. Article 2 of Law Number 21 Tal: RUN 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (State Briefing of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4720);
 - r. Article 27 paragraph (1), Article 27 paragraph (3), Article 2A paragraph (21, Article 30, Article 31 paragraph (L), Article 31 paragraph (21, Article 36, Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 45 paragraph (3), Article 45A Paragraph (21, Article 46, Article 47, and Article 51 Paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 58, Supplement to the State Imbaran of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4843) as amended by Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2016 Number 251, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5952);
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- s. Article 15 and Article 17 of Law Number 40 of 2008 concerning the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 170, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4919);
 - t. Article 29 of Law Number 44 Year 2008 concerning Pornography (1, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 181, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4928);

- u. Article 66 to Article 71 of Law Number 24 of 2009 concerning the Flag, Language, and State Emblem, as well as the National Anthem (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5035);
- v. Article 192, Article 194, and Article 195 of Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health (L, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 144, Supplement to the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063) as amended by Law Number 11 Year 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Imbassage of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
- w. Article 11 1 to Article 126 of Law Number 35 Year 2009 concerning Narcotics (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 5062) as amended by Law Number 11 Year 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
- x. Article 2 paragraph (LL, Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5 of Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering (State Imitation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2010 Number 122, Supplement to the State Imbassy of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5164);
- y. Article 12o paragraph (1) and Article 126 letter e of Law Number 6 Year 2011 concerning Immigration (State Briefing of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 52, Supplement to the State Kbaran of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5216) as amended by Law Number 11 Year 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
- z. Article 36 paragraph (1), paragraph 121, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) of Law Number 7 of 2011 concerning Currency (State Briefing of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2 Oil Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5223);
- aa. Article 136 of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Tahiuurr 2OL2 Number 227, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360) as amended by Law Number 1L of 202o concerning Cipta Ke{a (State Briefing of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

BB. Article 4 of Law Number 9 of 2013 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Crimes for the Financing of Terrorism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2013 Number 50, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5406); and CC. Article 37, Article 38, Article 39, and Article 41 of Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2006 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4635) as amended With Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 293, Supplement to the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5602), is revoked and declared does not apply.

121 In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime regarding firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other weapons as referred to in paragraph (1) of the Hurt'f c are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, their references are replaced with Articles in this Law with the following provisions:

a. Article 1 of the reference is replaced with Article 306;

and

b. Article 2 The reference is replaced with Article 307.

(3) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding criminal acts against religion and belief as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h refer to Article 4 of the law concerned, the reference is replaced with Article 30o and Article 302 paragraph (1) of this Law.

141 In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the criminal act of corruption as referred to in paragraph (1) letter i are referred to by the provisions of the relevant article of the law, the reference is replaced with the article in this law with the following provisions:

a. Article 2 paragraph (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 603;

b. Article 3 The reference is replaced with Article 604;

c. Article 5 The reference is replaced with Article 605;

d. Article 11 The reference is replaced with Article 606 paragraph (2); and

e. Article 13 The reference is replaced with Article 606 paragraph (1).

(5) In the event that the provisions of the article concerning Serious Crimes Against Human Rights S6!agei1n614 referred to in paragraph (1) letter m are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, the reference is replaced by the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 1 8 and Article 36 of the reference are replaced with Article 598; and
- b. Articles 9 and Articles 37 to 40 of the reference are replaced with Article 599.

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(6) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime of sexual intercourse or obscenity with the child as referred to in paragraph (1) letter n referring to Article 81 paragraph (1) of the relevant law, the reference is replaced with Article 473 paragraph (41) of this Law.

171 CRIMINAL In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the act of terrorism as referred to in paragraph (1) letter o are referred to by the provisions of the relevant article of the law, the reference is replaced with the article in this law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 6 The reference is replaced with Article 600; and
- b. Article 7 The reference is replaced with Article 601.

(8) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the criminal act of using Ijazat: or a false academic title as referred to in paragraph (1) letter p refers to Article 69 of the relevant law, the reference is replaced with Article 272 paragraph (21) of this Law.

(9) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the criminal act of trafficking in persons as referred to in paragraph (1) letter q refer to Article 2 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 455 of this Law.

(10) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime against informatics and electronics as referred to in paragraph (1) letter r are referred to by the provisions of the relevant article of the law, the reference is replaced with the article in this law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 45 paragraph (1) the reference is replaced with Article 407;
- b. Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 45 paragraph (3) the reference is replaced with Article 441;

c. Article 2A paragraph (2) and Article 45A paragraph (2) the reference is replaced with Article 243;

d. Article 30 and Article 46 of the reference are replaced with Article 332; and

e. Article 31 paragraph (1), Article 31 paragraph (2), and Article 47 of the reference is replaced with Article 258 paragraph (2).

(11) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding criminal acts on the basis of racial and ethnic discrimination as referred to in paragraph (1) letter S are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, the reference is replaced by the article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. Article 15 The reference is replaced with Article 244;

and

b. Article 17 The reference is replaced with Article 245.

(12) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the Crime of Pornography as referred to in paragraph (1) letter t refer to Article 29 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 407 paragraph (1) of this Law.

(13) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the criminal act of blasphemy against the State Flag, the State Emblem, and the National Anthem as referred to in paragraph (1) letter u are referred to by the provisions of the Article of Law concerned, the reference is replaced by the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. Article 66 The reference is replaced with Article 234;

b. Article 67 The reference is replaced with Article 235;

c. Article 68 The reference is replaced with Article 236;

d. Article 69 The reference is replaced with Article 237;

e. Article 70 The reference is replaced with Article 238;

and

f. Article 71 The reference is replaced with Article 239.

(1a) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime against human organs, human body tissues, human blood, and abortion as referred to in paragraph (1) letter v are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, the reference is replaced by the article in this Law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 192 of the reference is replaced with Article 345 letter a;
 - b. Article 194 of its reference is replaced with Article 463, Article 464, and Article 465; and
 - c. Article 195 The reference is replaced with Article 345 letter b.
- (15) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the narcotics crime as referred to in paragraph (1) letter w are referred to by the provisions of the relevant article of the law, the acclaimer is replaced with the article in this law with the following provisions:
- a. Article 112, the reference (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 609 paragraph (1) letter a;
 - b. Article 112 paragraph (2) of the reference is replaced with Article 609 paragraph (21) letter a;
 - c. Article 113 paragraph (1) the reference is replaced with Article 610 paragraph (1) letter a;
 - d. Article 113 paragraph (2) of the reference is replaced with Article 610 Ayar (21) letter a;
 - e. Article 117 paragraph (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 609 paragraph (1) letter b;
 - f. Article 117 paragraph (2) of the reference is replaced with Article 609 paragraph (21) letter b;
 - g. Article 118 paragraph (1) the reference is replaced with Article 610 paragraph (1) letter b;
 - h. Article 118 paragraph (2) the reference is replaced with Article 610 paragraph (21) letter b;
 - i. Article 122 paragraph (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 609 paragraph (1) letter c;
 - j. Article 122 paragraph (2) of the reference is replaced with 'Article 609 paragraph (2) letter c;
 - k. Article 123 paragraph (1) the reference is replaced with Article 610 paragraph (1) letter c;
 - l. Article 123 Ayal (2) the reference is replaced with Article 610 paragraph (21) letter c.

(16) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime of money laundering as referred to in paragraph (1) letter x are referred to by the provisions of the relevant article of the law, the reference is replaced with the article in this law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 2 paragraph (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 607 paragraph (21);
- b. Article 3 The reference is replaced with Article 607 paragraph (1) letter a;
- c. Article 4 The reference is replaced with Article 607 paragraph (1) letter b;
- d. Article 5 paragraph (1) the reference is replaced with Article 607 paragraph (1) letter c; and
- e. Article 5 paragraph (21) of the reference is replaced with Article 608.

(17) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime of human smuggling or falsification of passports, travel letters such as passports, or letters given according to the provisions of the Law on Immigration as referred to in paragraph (1) letter y are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, their reference replaced with the article in this Law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 120 paragraph (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 457; and
- b. Article 126 HUNRF e The reference is replaced with Article 398 paragraph (R).

(18) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime of counterfeiting currency or paper money as referred to in paragraph (1) letter z are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, the reference is replaced with the article in this Law with the following provisions:

- a. Article 36 paragraph (1) of the reference is replaced with Article 374;
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- b. Article 36 paragraph (2) the reference is replaced with Article 375 letter b;
- c. Article 36 paragraph (3) the reference is replaced with Article 375 letter a; and
- d. Article 36 paragraph (4) of the reference is replaced with Article 375 letter b.

(19) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding criminal acts in the food sector as referred to in paragraph (1) letter aa refer to Article 136 of the relevant law, the reference is replaced with Article 504 in this Law.

(20) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the criminal act of financing terrorism as referred to in paragraph (1) letter BB refers to Article 4 of the relevant law, the reference is replaced with Article 602 in this Law.

(21) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime against witnesses and victims as referred to in paragraph (1) letter CC are referred to by the provisions of the relevant Articles of Law, their references are replaced with Articles in this Law with the following provisions:

a. Article 37 The reference is replaced with Article 295;

b. Article 38 The reference is replaced with Article 296;

c. Article 39 The reference is replaced with Article 297;

and

d. Article 41 The reference is replaced with Article 299.

Article 623

This law can be called the Criminal Code.

Article 624 This Law shall come into force after 3 (three) years from the date of promulgation.

That

Republic of Tnoonesia

So that every person knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta on Jan 2: UAFI2023 PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, TTD Joko Widodo

Promulgated in Jakarta on 2 January 2025 MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARY

Republic of Indonesia,

Signed Pratikno

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number I

Copy according to the original

Ministry of State Secretariat

Republic of Indonesia Law Strasi Law, Anna Djaman

PART 2 - ELUCIDATION

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Explanation

On

Law of the Republic of Indonesia, A

Number 1 Year 2023

About

Criminal Code

I. General

The drafting of this law is intended to replace

Wetboek UON STMFRECLX or what is called the Criminal Code as stipulated by Law Number I of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations which have been amended several times. The replacement is one of the efforts in the context of national law reform. These efforts are carried out in a directed, integrated, and planned manner so that they can support national development in various fields in accordance with the demands of development as well as the level of legal awareness and dynamics that develop in society.

In its development, the reform of this law

To the sole mission which contains the meaning of "decolonialization" of the Criminal Code in the form of "recodification", in the course of the history of the nation, in the end it also contains various broader missions related to developments, both national and international.

The second mission is the mission of "Democratization of Criminal Law". The third mission is the mission of "Criminal Law Consolidation" because since independence, the Criminal Law Invitation has experienced rapid development, both inside and outside the Criminal Code with various peculiarities, so it needs to be reorganized within the framework of the principles of criminal law which is regulated in Book I of the Criminal Code. In addition, the preparation of this law is carried out on the basis of the fourth mission, namely the mission of adaptation and harmonization of various legal developments that have occurred, both as a result of developments in the field of criminal law as well as the development of values, standards, and norms recognized by nations in the international world.

The mission is placed within the framework of legal politics by carrying out

The drafting of this law is in the form of codification and unification which is intended to create and enforce consistency, justice, truth, order, benefit, and legal certainty by taking into account the balance between national interests, interests

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society, and the interests of individuals in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

After tracing the history of criminal law in Indonesia, it is known

That the Criminal Code applicable in Indonesia comes from Wetboek UAN Strafrecht Uoor Nederlandsch-Indie (Staatsblad 1915: 7321. After Indonesia's independence in 1945, Wetboek UAN Strafrecht is still valid based on Article I of the Transitional Rules of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Based on Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia II Number 91, Wetboek van Strafrecht Uoor Nederlandsch-Indie is referred to as the Criminal Code and is declared valid for HRAU Jawa and Madura, while For other regions will be determined later by the President.

Efforts to realize the existence of a criminal law unit for the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, de facto have not been able to materialize because there is a Dutch occupation area as a result of the Dutch military action I and II which for the area still apply Wetboek UAN Strafrecht Uoor Nederlandsch-Indie (Staatsblad, 1915: 7321 with all its amendments. Since then, it can be said that after independence in 1945 there was a dualism of criminal law in force in Indonesia and the situation lasted until 1958 with the promulgation of Law Number 73 Years 1958. The law stipulates that Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations with all amendments and its additions applies to the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Thus, a uniform material criminal law applies to all of Indonesia which is based on the law that was in force on March 8, 1942, namely Wetboek UAN Strafrecht Uoor Nederlandsch-Indie which is hereinafter referred to as the Criminal Code.

Since Indonesia's independence, many efforts have been made to

Adjusting the Criminal Law of the Colonial Heritage Law is in accordance with the development of other social life, both nationally and internationally. The Criminal Code has undergone several reforms or changes, including:

1. Law Number 1 of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia II Number 9);

2. Law Number 73 of 1958 concerning the enactment of Law no. I of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations for the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia and amending the Criminal Code (State Gazette of 1958 Number I27, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 1660);
3. Law Number I of 1960 concerning Amendments to the Criminal Code, which increases the punishment in Article 359, Article 360, and Article 188 of the Criminal Code;
4. Law Number 16 Prp. Year 1960 concerning some changes in the Criminal Code (State Gazette of 1960 Number 50, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 1976) which changes the phrase "UIJF en Twintig Gulden" in Article 364, Article 373, Article 379, Article 384, and Article 407 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code into the phrase "two hundred and fifty rupiah";
5. Law Number 18 Prp. Year 1960 concerning Changes in the Number of Fines in the Criminal Code and in other criminal provisions issued before 17 August 1945 (State Gazette of 1960 Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 1978);
6. Presidential Decree Number 1 of 1965 concerning the Prevention of Abuse or Blasphemy of Religion (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 3, Supplement to the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27261, which among others has added the provisions of Article 156a to the Book of Law criminal law;
7. Law Number 7 Year 1974 TER: TRANSMISSION OF GAMBLING (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1974 Number 54, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3040), which changes the criminal threat in Article 303 paragraph (1), Article 542 paragraph (1), and Article 542 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code and amend the designation of Article 542 to Article 303 BIS;
8. Law Number 4 of 1976 concerning Amendments and Additions of Several Articles in the Criminal Code related to the expansion of the provisions of the criminal law, aviation crimes, and crimes against aviation facilities/infrastructure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1976 Number 26, Supplementary State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3080);
9. Law Number 27 of 1999 concerning Amendments to the Criminal Code related to Crimes Against State Security (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 74, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3850), Khususnya related to criminalization of the spread of the teachings of Marxism and Leninism; and

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10. Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 140, Supplement to the State of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3874) as amended by Law Number 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption Crimes (State Presentation of the Republic of Indonesia of 2001 Number 134, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4150).

various updates or changes have not been able to fulfill

4 (four) missions of the basic changes that have been described above, namely, decolonialization, democratization, consolidation, and harmonization so that the preparation of the law on the Criminal Code must be carried out in a summarized and codified manner.

first book

1. The first book contains general rules as a guide for the implementation of the second book and laws outside this law, provincial regulations, and regional regulations i (a district/city, unless otherwise determined according to the law so that the first book also becomes the basis for laws outside this law. Chapter V because the definition of the term does not only apply to this law but also applies to laws that are *lex specialis*, unless otherwise determined according to the law. Diversion, and actions, as well as the objectives and guidelines for punishment, factors that mitigate the crime, factors aggravating the crime, the kinship, as well as the loss of authority for prosecution and implementation of the crime, understanding the terms, and the closing rules.
2. Overall the basic difference between *Wetboek UATT Strafudx* and this law is the underlying philosophy.

Wetboek van Strafrecht is based on the thought of classical law that developed in the 18th century which focuses the attention of criminal law on criminal acts or acts. This law is based on neo-classical thinking that maintains a balance between objective factors (deeds/outwardly) and subjective factors (persons/inner/inner attitudes). This alignment developed in the 19th century which focused not only on the actions or crimes that occurred, but also on the individual aspects of the perpetrators of criminal acts. Another fundamental thought that influences the drafting of this law is the development of the science of victims of crime (VICTIMOLOGY which developed after World War II, which pays great attention

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fair treatment of victims of crime and abuse of power. The philosophy of DAAD4ADER STMFUDTT and Victimology will affect the formulation of 3 (tiga) the main problems in criminal law, namely the formulation of acts that are against the law, criminal liability or error, and sanctions (criminals and actions) that can be imposed along with the underlying criminal law principles.

3. The more humane IGRAKTER DAAD4ADER STRAFUDX systemically colored this Law, among others, it is also explicit and implied by the existence of various arrangements that try to maintain a balance between objective elements or factors and subjective elements or factors. IFU matters, among others, are reflected in various arrangements regarding the purpose of punishment, terms of punishment, the provision of sanctions in the form of criminal and action, development of short-term deprivation of independence, guidelines or rules of punishment, the death penalty which is a special crime and always Dialtematilized with a life imprisonment or a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, as well as setting the minimum age limit for criminal, criminal, and actions for children.
4. Material Criminal Law Reform in this Law no longer distinguishes between criminal acts in the form of crimes and violations.

For both, the term crime is used. Thus, this law only consists of 2 (two) books, namely the first book on general rules and the second book on criminal acts. The third book on Violations in Wetboek UAN Strafredt was abolished, but the substance has been selectively accommodated in the second book of this Law.

The reason for the abolition is based on the fact that conceptually the difference between crimes as Redtsdelid and violations of Sslagai Wetsdelid is actually not possible because in its development not a few RChtsDelict are qualified as violations and as many actions as those that should be Tuetsdelid was formulated as a crime, only because the criminal offense was increased. In fact, it is proven that the problem of the severity of the quality and the impact of crimes and violations is also relative so that the current qualitative criteria can no longer be maintained consistently.

In this law, it is also acknowledged that there are criminal acts on the basis of a legal basis that live in society or what was previously known as a traditional crime to fulfill the sense of justice that lives in society. In reality in some. In the country in the country, there are still legal provisions that are not written down, which live and are recognized as laws in the area concerned, which stipulate that

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Violation of the law should be punished. In this case, the judge can stipulate sanctions in the form of fulfilling local customary obligations that must be carried out by criminals. HAI implies that the standard of values and norms that live in the local community are still protected in order to fulfill the sense of justice that lives in certain communities. Such a situation will not shake and still guarantee the implementation of the principle of legality and the prohibition of analogies adopted in this law.

5. Due to the progress in the financial, economic, and trade sectors, especially in the era of globalization and the development of organized criminal acts, both domestic and transnational, the subject of criminal law cannot be limited only to humans naturally, but also includes corporations, namely organized collections of people and/or wealth, whether it is a legal entity or not a legal entity. In this case the corporation can be used as a means to commit a crime and can also benefit from a crime. With the adoption of a corporate understanding is the subject of a criminal act, it means that a corporation, both as a legal entity and not a legal entity, is considered capable of committing a crime and can be accounted for in criminal law. In addition, criminal liability is still carried out jointly by the corporation and its administrators who have functional positions in the corporation or only the administrators can be accounted for in criminal law. With the definition of corporate criminal liability in Book I of this Law, corporate crime which was originally only valid for certain crimes outside this Law, also generally applies to other crimes, both inside and outside this Law. Sanctions against corporations can be in the form of criminal, but can also be in the form of action. In this case, corporate errors are identified from the mistakes of the management who have a functional position (having the authority to represent the corporation, making decisions on behalf of the corporation, and having the authority to implement supervision of the corporation) who commits a crime by benefiting the corporation, both as the perpetrator and as a criminal assistant in the corporate business or work lingering, including the corporate controller, the order giver, and the beneficiary.

6. The principle of no crime without error remains one of the main principles in criminal law. However, in certain cases as an exception to the application of the Absolute Principle (Strict Liability) and the Principle of Substitute Accountability (Vicarious Liability).

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Meanwhile, in the responsibilities of a substitute, a person's criminal responsibility is expanded to the actions of his subordinates who carry out the work or actions for them or within the limits of their orders.

7. Dajan This law regulates the types of crimes in the form of basic crimes, additional crimes, and criminals of the nature of KL: RUSUS (Death Crime) for certain crimes specified in the law.

The main types of crimes consist of:

- a. imprisonment;
- b. cover crime;
- c. supervision crime;
- d. fines; and
- e. social work crime.

In the main crime, a new type of crime is regulated in the form of supervision and social work crime. The crime of supervision, fines, and social work crimes need to be developed as an alternative to the criminal confiscation of short-term independence that will be imposed by the judge because with the implementation of the three types of crimes the convict can be assisted to free DFUI from guilt.

Likewise, the community can interact and participate actively in helping convicts in carrying out their social life naturally by doing useful things.

The order of the main types of crimes determines the severity of the crime.

Judges can choose the type of crime that will be allocated among the five types of crime, although in the second book of this law Harrya is formulated three types of crimes, namely imprisonment, fines, and death penalty.

The type of criminal cover, the crime of supervision, and the crime of social activities essentially implies the way to implement the crime as an alternative to imprisonment.

The death penalty is not found in the main type of criminal criminal. The death penalty is determined in a separate article to show that this type of punishment is really special as a last resort to protect the community. The death penalty is the most severe sentence and must always be threatened alternatively with a life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years. The death penalty is sentenced to a probationary period. During the probationary period, the convict is expected to be able to improve himself so that the death penalty does not need to be carried out and can be replaced with a life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

8. In the punishment of two-way system (DANBLE-TRACK SGSTEML, namely in addition to the type of crime, this law also regulates the type of action. caused by the perpetrator to have a mental disability and/or intellectual disability.

In addition to being sentenced to a certain case, convicts can also be subject to action with the intention of providing protection to the community and realizing social order.

9. Special Minimum Crimes can be threatened based on the following considerations:

- a. avoiding a very conspicuous criminal disparity for criminal acts of the same or more or less the same quality;
- b. More effective the influence of general prevention, especially for criminal acts that are seen as dangerous and disturbing to the community;
- and
- c. If in certain circumstances the maximum penalty can be aggravated, it can also be considered that the minimum criminal act for certain crimes can be aggravated.

In principle, a special minimum crime is an exception, namely only for certain crimes that are seen as very detrimental, very dangerous, or very disturbing to the community and for criminal acts that are qualified or aggravated by the consequences.

10. In this law, the type of criminal fine is formulated using a category system. The system is intended so that in the formulation of criminal acts it is not necessary to mention a certain amount of fines, but simply by pointing to the category of fines that have been determined in the first book. The rationale for the use of this category system is that fines are a type of crime that is relatively often changed in value due to the development of currency values due to the economic situation. Thus, if there is a change in the value of the currency, the category system will be easier to make changes or adjustments.

11. This law also regulates the diversion and types of actions and crimes for children. This arrangement is intended to provide the best interest for children because it is related to the law regarding the juvenile criminal justice system and in addition to IHR Indonesia has ratified the international convention on the rights of children.

second book

1. To produce a law on the code of criminal law that is codified and unification, in addition to the evaluation and selection of various criminal acts in the

wetboek www.peraturan.go.id

Wetboek van Straftiedt as stated by Law No

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I of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations, appreciation is also carried out on various developments of criminal acts that exist outside the Straftiedt Wetboek, among others, a law that regulates the prevention and eradication of money laundering crimes, eradication of criminal acts of terrorism, eradication of criminal acts of construction, eradication of criminal acts of trafficking in persons, and courts human rights.

2. Anticipatory and proactive, also included, among others, the regulation of pornography crimes, crimes against informatics and electronics, aviation crimes, criminal acts against organs, body tissues, and human blood, and criminal acts against the judicial process.
3. In addition, this law also adopts international conventions that have been ratified and those that have not been ratified, among others, Law Number 5 of 1998 concerning Ratification of Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading treatment or punishment.
4. With the above system of formulation of criminal acts, for serious crimes against human rights, terrorism crimes, corruption crimes, money laundering, narcotics crimes are grouped into 1 (one) separate chapter called "Chapter of Special Crimes". The placement in a separate chapter is based on special characteristics, namely:
 - a. The impact of the victimization (the victim) is large;
 - b. often transnational in an organized manner (Transnational Organized Crime);
 - c. the arrangement of the criminal proceedings is special;
 - d. often deviate from the general principle of material criminal law;
 - e. the existence of institutions supporting law enforcement that is and has special authority (eg, the Corruption Eradication Commission, the National Narcotics Agency, and the National Human Rights Commission);
 - f. supported by various international conventions, both those that have been ratified and those that have not been ratified; and
 - g. It is an act that is considered very evil (super mala per se and reprehensible and is very condemned by the community (strong public condemnation)).

Eitfeietrtri

With the regulation of the "Special Crime Chapter", the existing authority in law enforcement agencies is not reduced and is still authorized to handle serious crimes against human rights, terrorism crimes, corruption crimes, money laundering, and narcotics crimes.

5. The formation of this law also pays attention to the decisions of the Constitutional Court related to the judicial review of the Criminal Code, among others, regarding the crime of insulting the president, criminal acts regarding blasphemy, and the crime of decency.

6. In line with the process of globalization, the pace of development and social development accompanied by rapid social mobility and advances in science and technology, it is estimated that the type of criminal act will still appear in the future. Therefore, the regulation of new types of crimes that have not been regulated in this law or which will appear in the future can be carried out through changes to this law or regulate it in a separate law because of its specialty on the basis of Article 187 of the first book.

general explanation and article by article in the law

This is the official interpretation of certain norms in the torso. Explanation as a means to clarify the norms in the body so that it should not result in the ambiguity of the norm in question.

For this reason, the explanation in this law is an inseparable part of the article in the body that describes the intent and meaning contained in the article.

[. Article declaration

Article 1

Paragraph (1) This provision contains the principle of legality which stipulates that an act is a criminal act if it is determined by or based on laws and regulations. The laws and regulations in this provision are laws and regional regulations. The principle of legality is the main principle in criminal law. Therefore, laws and regulations that contain criminal threats must exist before the crime is carried out. This means that the criminal provisions may not apply retroactively.

I'resident

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "Analogies" is an interpretation by imposing a criminal provision against an event or event that is not regulated or not explicitly stated in the Laws and Regional Regulations by equating or compiling such events or events with other events or events that have been regulated in local laws and regulations.

Article 2

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "law that lives in society is customary law that stipulates that a person who carries out certain actions should be punished. Living in the community, the Regional Regulation regulates the customary crime.

Paragraph (2) In this provision, what is meant by "applicable in the place where the law lives" is applicable to everyone who commits a customary crime in the area.

This paragraph contains guidelines in establishing customary criminal law whose validity is recognized by this law.

Paragraph (3) Government Regulation in this provision is a guideline for regions in establishing laws that live in the community in regional regulations.

Article 3

Paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Ayat 1 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

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paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Paragraph (7) What is meant by "adjusted to the criminal limit" is only for criminal decisions that are more severe than the maximum criminal penalty in the new laws and regulations, including adjustments to different types of criminal penalties.

Article 4

Letter a What is meant by "territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia" is a single territories of sovereignty on land, inland waters, archipelagic waters along with the seabed and underlying land, and the air space above it and all areas whose boundaries and rights are in the territorial sea, additional zones, exclusive economic zones, and runways continental regulations.

Letter b is quite clear.

huruf c What is meant by "other criminal acts" for example, a crime against state security or a crime formulated in an international agreement that has been ratified by Indonesia.

Article 5

This provision is intended to protect the legal interests of the country or certain national interests abroad.

The determination of the national interest that wants to be protected in this provision, uses a limited and open formulation. This means that the scope of the national interest that will be protected is determined in a limited way, but the type of crime is not determined with certainty.

Determination of the type of criminal act that is seen as attacking or endangering the national interest is handed over in practice openly within the limits that have been determined as a criminal act according to Indonesian criminal law.

This open limitative formulation is intended to provide practical flexibility and in the development of the formulation of criminal acts by legislators in the future. The flexibility remains within the limits of certainty according to the provisions of the legislation.

Determination of criminal acts that attack the national interest is only limited to certain actions that actually violate the interests of the protected national law. The perpetrator is only charged with criminal acts according to Indonesian criminal law.

The perpetrators of criminal acts subject to this provision are everyone, both Indonesian citizens and foreigners, who commit crimes outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The reason for the application of the passive national principle is because in general, criminal acts that are detrimental to the legal interests of a country, by the state where criminal acts are carried out are not always considered as an act that must be prohibited and threatened with a crime.

Article 6

This provision refers to the universal principle that protects the legal interests of Indonesia and/or the legal interests of other countries. The basis for setting this principle is contained in the International Convention which has been ratified by Indonesia, for example:

- a. International Convention on Counterfeit Money;
- b. International Convention on the Free Sea and the Law of the Sea in which it regulates the crime of sea piracy;
- c. International Convention on Aviation Crime and Crime against Aviation Facilities or Infrastructure; or
- d. The International Convention on the Eradication of Illicit Trafficking in Narcotics and Psychotropics.

Article 7

This provision is intended to anticipate the development of an agreement between Indonesia and other countries whose citizens from other countries are prosecuted and tried by Indonesia for committing certain crimes regulated in the advisory.

Article 8

Clear enough.

Article 9

Clear enough.

kl-tari=ttttNetTrein -t4-

Article 10

the time of the crime in this provision, for example:

- a. when a physical act is carried out;
- b. when the tool or material is used to make a crime; or
- c. when a crime occurs.

This provision does not distinguish between formal and material crimes.

Article 11

the place of crime under these provisions, for example:

- a. where the deed is done;
- b. the place where the tools or materials work to perfect the crime; or
- c. the place where the consequences of convicted acts occur.

Article 12

Clear enough.

Article 13

Paragraph (1) A malicious conspiracy to commit a crime is only a criminal case against a very serious crime.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 14

Clear enough.

Article 15

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "means" is everything that can be used as a tool in achieving the goal.

Preparation for a crime is only convicted of a very serious crime. Thus, the criteria for preparing to commit a crime are emphasized on the nature of the dangers of criminal acts, for example importing chemicals or explosives to prepare for criminal acts.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

verse (s)

Clear enough.

Article 16

What is meant by "stop", for example, has purchased chemicals but is not processed into explosives to achieve the purpose of a criminal act.

What is meant by "preventing", for example, is to report to the competent authority regarding the existence of facilities to be used for criminal acts.

Article 17

Clear enough.

Article 18

Clear enough.

Article 19

Clear enough.

Article 20

The letters are quite clear.

-t6-

Letter b is meant "by means of equipment", for example remote control which is used indirectly to commit a crime.

In the case of ordering to do it, the person who is disarranged to commit a crime is not punished because there is no element of error.

HUNRF C What is meant by "Participating in a Crime" are those who work together consciously and physically commit a crime, but not all people who participate in committing a crime must fulfill all elements of a crime even though all are threatened with the same crime.

In participating in a crime, the actions of each person who participates in committing a crime are seen as a single unit.

Letter d What is meant by "Gerald and others to commit a crime", including persuading, advocating, provoking, or attracting others in a certain way.

Article 21

Paragraph (1) Letter a In this provision, assistance is carried out before and since the implementation of the crime by providing opportunities, facilities, and information.

letter b In this provision, providing assistance to the perpetrator of criminal acts is carried out almost in common with participating in committing a crime.

In TURLT and committing a crime, there is close cooperation between those who participate in committing a crime, but in the assistance of committing a crime, cooperation between the perpetrators of criminal acts and the person who helps are not as closely as kefa in participating in carrying out criminal acts.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

efttr:trtililftil.jrr+ynt -t7-

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

PASEJ22 What is meant by "personal circumstances" is a condition in which the perpetrator or assistant is older or younger, has a certain position, undergoes a certain profession, or has a mental disorder.

Article 23

Clear enough.

Article 24

Clear enough.

Article 25

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) What is meant by "companion" is a person who is trusted by a victim of a complaint who is not yet 16 (sixteen) years old for the duration of the criminal justice process.

Article 26

Clear enough.

Article 27

Clear enough.

Article 28

Clear enough.

TIFFTTFI{I]

Article 29

Clear enough.

Article 30

Clear enough.

Article 31

Clear enough.

Article 32

In this tenhran, there must be a public legal relationship between the one who gives orders and those who carry out the orders.

This provision does not apply to civil silat relationships.

Article 33

What is meant by "an emergency situation, for example:

- a. When the ship in the middle of the sea sank, there was a struggle for the Arftara buoy of 2 (two) people who caused one of them to die;
- b. the actions of doctors who face the situation of pregnant women with high risk, whether the doctor will save the mother at the risk of the baby dying or saving the baby at the risk of the mother's death; or
- c. The fire brigade who faced the pijihan situation between saving the surrounding house by knocking down the burned house.

Article 34

This provision regulates forced defense which requires 4 (four) circumstances, namely:

- a. there must be an attack or an attack that is against the law that is against the law;
- b. The defense was carried out because there was no other way (subsidiarity) to dispel attacks;
- c. Defense can only be made against the interests that are determined in a limitative manner, namely the legal interests of oneself or others, honor in the sense of decency, or property; and
- d. The balance between the defense carried out and the attack received (proportionality).

Article 35

Clear enough.

Article 36

Paragraph (1) This provision confirms the principle of no crime without error: r. Doctrinally, the form of error can be in the form of intentional and negligence.

Paragraph (2) The provisions in this paragraph are intended that the s'cr of criminal acts in the legislation must always be considered intentionally and this element of intention must be proven at every stage of the examination of the case.

Another form of intentionally is usually formulated in the legislation using the term "with intent", "knowing", "yaog knows", "even though he knows", or "while he knows".

Article 37

This provision is intended for criminal acts that contain the principle of absolute liability (STRBT Liabilitgl or Substitute Accountability (Uicaious Liabilitgl which is expressly stated by the relevant law).

Letter a This provision contains the principle of absolute liability (STNCT Liabilitgl which determines that the perpetrator of a criminal act has been convicted only because the elements of a criminal act have been fulfilled from his actions.

Letter b This provision contains the principle of liability for substitutes (Ubaious Liabilitgl which stipulates that everyone is responsible for actions committed by other people who carry out work or actions for him or within the limits of his orders, for example the head of the company who is responsible for the actions of his subordinates.

Article 38

What is meant by "mental disability" is the disruption of the function of thought, emotion, and behavior, among others:

- a. psychosocial, among others, schizophrenia, bipolar, depression, nxietg, and personality disorders; and
- b. Developmental disabilities that affect the ability of social interaction, among others, autism and hyperactivity.

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What is meant by "intellectual disability" is the disruption of the thought function because the level of intelligence is below the average, among others, slow learning, disability grahita, dat down sgndrome.

Perpetrators of criminal acts who bear mental disabilities and/or intellectual disabilities are considered less able to understand about the unlawful nature of actions committed or to act based on conviction that can be punished.

Article 39

In this provision, people with mental disabilities who are in a state of acute recurrence and accompanied by a psychotic picture and/or person with intellectual disability are moderate or severe, unable to be responsible.

To be able to explain that they are unable to be responsible from a medical point of view, it is necessary to present an expert so that the perpetrator of a crime is seen or judged as being unable to be responsible.

Article 40

This provision regulates the minimum age limit for not being criminally accountable for children who commit crimes. Determination of the age limit of 12 (twelve) years is based on psychological considerations, namely emotional, intellectual, and mental maturity of the child. Children under the age of 12 (twelve) years cannot be criminally accounted for and therefore the case of the case is carried out in accordance with the laws of the Invitations which regulate the juvenile criminal justice system.

Article 41

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b Participation in education programs, coaching, and in this provision includes social rehabilitation and psychosocial rehabilitation.

In this tenhran, children who are still in school can still attend formal education, both organized by government agencies and private sector.

In the implementation of education programs, guidance, and guidance can involve the Education Office, Social Service, Community Advisor, Educational Institutions, and Social Welfare Implementation Institutions.

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Article 42

This provision relates to coercion which is divided into absolute coercion and relative coercion.

Lettera What is meant by 'forced by a force that cannot be restrained' or coercion of muflak is a condition that causes the perpetrator to have no other choice, except to commit the act.

Letter b What is meant by "forced by the existence of threats, pressures, or forces that cannot be avoided" or relative coercion are:

1. The threat, pressure, or force according to common sense cannot be expected that he can put up a fight; and
2. What is the sacrificial interest that is balanced or slightly more than the saved interest.

External mental pressure is the main requirement. It is also possible that a person experiences mental stress, but not because of something that comes from outside, but because of objections based on his own thoughts. This is not a reason for forgiveness that can abolish the crime.

Article 43

This provision regulates forced defense that exceeds the limit, provided that:

- a. Defending exceeds the limit or is disproportionate to the attack or threat of an instantaneous attack; and
- b. Caused by intense mental shock due to an attack or threat of an instantaneous attack.

Article 44

Clear enough.

Article 45

Clear enough.

Article 46

What is meant by "functional position" is that the person has the authority to represent, take the kepuhrsan, and to apply the supervisory to the corporation, including the

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domiciled as a person who influences to commit, participate in committing, mobilize others to commit a crime, or assist the crime.

What is meant by "other relationships" for example, temporary work contracts.

Article 47

What is meant by "controller" means every person who has the power or authority as a determinant of the corporate business or has the authority to carry out the corporate policy without being authorized by his superiors.

Article 48

Regarding the position as the perpetrator of a criminal act and the nature of the criminal liability of the existing corporation, the following possibilities:

- a. In this provision "the scope of business or activity" includes business activities that are generally carried out by corporations;
- b. the corporation as the perpetrator of a criminal act and the responsible management;
or
- c. Corporations as criminals and also as responsible.

Therefore, if a crime is committed by and for a corporation, the prosecution can be carried out and the crime can be imposed on the corporation itself, or the corporation and its management, or the management only.

Article 49

Clear enough.

Article 50

In the event that the individual person has a functional position in the organizational structure of the corporation, who acts for and on behalf of the corporation or for the benefit of the corporation, based on an employment relationship or based on other relationships, within the scope of the corporation's business, the justification for the justification can be submitted on behalf of the corporation. For example, a company employee (employee) who damages a government-owned waste disposal pipe to save company employees.

Article 51

Clear enough.

Article 52

Clear enough.

Article 53

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Legal and justice is 2 (two) legal laws that are often not in line with each other and are difficult to avoid in legal practice. This legislation in practice can be overcome by providing an interpretation of the laws and regulations in its application to concrete events.

If in concrete application, there is a conflict between legal certainty and justice, the judge as far as possible justice is above legal certainty.

Article 54

Paragraph (1) This provision contains a punishment guideline that is very helpful for judges in considering the dose or severity of the sentence to be imposed.

By considering the things that are detailed in the guidelines, it is hoped that the crimes imposed are proportional and can be understood by both the public and the convicts.

The details in this provision are not limited, meaning that the judge can add other considerations other than those stated in paragraph (1).

Paragraph (2) The provisions in this paragraph are known as the Reclterlijlce Pardon or Judicial Pardon principle which authorizes the judge to forgive someone who is guilty of committing a minor crime. This apology is included in the judge's decision and it must still be stated that the defendant is proven to have committed a crime that was investigated to him.

Article 55

What is meant by "intentionally causing the occurrence of a situation that can be a reason for the abolition of a crime" is that the perpetrator with the intention of conditioning himself or a certain situation with the intention that he can be released from criminal liability for reasons of justification or excuse for forgiveness.

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Article 56

Clear enough.

Article 57

Although the judge has a choice in dealing with alternative criminal formulations, in making this choice the judge is always oriented to the punishment, by prioritizing or prioritizing a lighter type of crime if this has met the purpose of the punishment.

Article 58

Clear enough.

Article 59

This provision aims to provide certainty (guidance) for judges in imposing a crime if there are matters that aggravate the crime with the stipulation of the maximum criminal threat plus 1/3 (one third).

Article 60

Clear enough.

Article 61

Clear enough.

Article 62

Clear enough.

Article 63

Clear enough.

Article 64

Clear enough.

Article 65

Paragraph (1) This provision contains the main types of crimes that can be imposed by the judge. The main criminal threat against the crime formulated in the second book basically includes the types of imprisonment and fines.

71 Crime, Supervision, and Social Work Crime is basically a model of criminal implementation as an alternative to imprisonment. The inclusion of this type of crime is a consequence of the acceptance of criminal law which pays attention to the balance of interests between the actions and the circumstances of the perpetrators of criminal acts (DAOD4ADERSTRAFCCH\$ to develop alternatives other than imprisonment.

Through the imposition of this type of crime, the convict can be freed from guilt, and the community can participate actively for the convict by doing useful things, Misat: yes, the imposition of a crime in the form of a social work crime.

Paragraph (2) Basically the judge has the choice to impose one of the alternative crimes, but in making this choice the judge is always oriented to the purpose of punishment, by prioritizing or prioritizing a lighter type of crime if this has fulfilled the purpose of the punishment.

Article 66

Paragraph (1) lettera is quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letter d of compensation in this provision is the same as the restitution as regulated in the legislation governing the protection of witnesses and victims.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Residential

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 67

In this provision, criminal acts that can be threatened with special crimes are very serious or extraordinary crimes, among others, narcotics crimes, terrorism crimes, corruption, and serious crimes against human rights. For this reason, the death penalty is included in a separate section to show that this type of crime is really special.

When compared to other types of crimes, the death penalty is the most severe type of crime. Therefore, it must always be threatened alternatively with other types of punishment, namely a life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Article 68

Clear enough.

Article 69

Paragraph (1) This provision regulates the period of serving a minimum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years before being changed from life imprisonment to 20 (twenty) years imprisonment which is calculated as the period of serving a sentence after the change.

Ayat121 is quite clear.

Article 70

Clear enough.

Article 71

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended to overcome the rigid nature of a single criminal promulgation which seems to require judges to only imprison them. In addition, it is also intended to avoid the imposition of a short imprisonment.

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paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) Based on this provision, the authority of the judge to impose a fine in lieu of imprisonment, is limited to the provisions of the perpetrator of the crime being still sentenced to imprisonment even though he is threatened with a single sentence if the person concerned has been sentenced to imprisonment for a crime committed after the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

Article 72

Paragraph (1) This provision contains conditional release for inmates who serve imprisonment. In this provision, only prisoners who are given parole are only inmates whose criminal period is at least 1 (one) year and after the prisoner serves a minimum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months in a correctional institution and has good behavior. Conditional release is given in the hope that prisoners can be fostered in such a way as to reintegrate with the community. Therefore, while serving a sentence in a correctional institution, every inmate must be monitored for the development of the results of his guidance.

Conditional exemption must be seen as a coaching effort and not as a gift for good behavior.

Ayat121 prisoners who have committed several criminal acts so that they have to undergo several consecutive prison sentences, then to consider the granting of parole, the sentences are added up and considered 1 (legitimate:) criminal.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) The granting of parole is accompanied by a probationary period, which is the same as the remaining prison sentence which is still not DLALANI plus 1 (one) year. During the probationary period, the conditions that prisoners must meet.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 73

Paragraph (1) In this provision, conditions must be met during the probationary period. The requirement to not commit a crime during the probationary period is a general requirement. Meanwhile, the special requirements in the probationary period are certain actions that must be avoided or must be carried out by inmates, misatrya, not to drink alcohol. These special conditions should not reduce the rights of prisoners, for example, the right to adhere to and practice worship according to their religion or belief.

Paragraph (2) In this tenhran, changes to special requirements can be made by considering the results of mentoring the prisoners concerned.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

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The consideration of imposition of a cover crime is based on the motive of the perpetrator of the crime, namely because he is driven by a purpose that deserves respect. Crimes committed for this reason are basically political crimes.

Paragraph (2) In this provision, the intent that should be respected must be determined by the judge and must be contained in the consideration of the decision.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 75

Supervision is one type of main crime, but it is actually a way of implementing imprisonment so that it is not specifically threatened in the formulation of a crime. The crime of supervision is guidance outside the institution or outside the prison, which is confined to the conditional imprisonment contained in the Wetboek UAN Strafrecht (Kitab of the Criminal Law as stipulated by Law Number I of 1946 concerning Criminal Law Regulations). This crime is an alternative to imprisonment and is not intended for severe crimes.

Article 76

Paragraph (1) The criminal offense of supervision of a person who commits a crime punishable by imprisonment, lies entirely in the judge's consideration, taking into account the circumstances and actions of the convict. This type of crime is imposed on the person who is the first to commit a crime.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "convict" is a correctional client.

What is meant by 'sending a prison sentence whose length is no more than the imprisonment for the crime' is serving a sentence whose implementation is carried out after the convict has finished serving his prison sentence from a new crime.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

verse(71 is self-explanatory.

PASEJ77 is quite clear.

Article 78

Paragraph (1) The money in this provision is money issued by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Rupiah (Rp).

Paragraph 12) In determining the smallest unit of the fine as determined in this paragraph, the amount of the daily minimum wage is used.

Article 79

Paragraph (1) In this tenhran, the fine is formulated categorically.

This categorical formulation is intended to:

- a. obtained a clear amount of the maximum fine stated for various criminal acts;
and
- b. It is easier to make adjustments, if there are economic and monetary changes.

The determination of the level of category I to the MII category is calculated as follows:

- a. The maximum fine category for the most ftegorie I) is a multiple of 20
(twenty) of the general minimum.

- b. for category II is a multiple of 10 (ten) times of category I;
for category III is a multiple of 5 (five) times from category II; and for category IV is a multiple of 4 (four) times the category II
- c. For category V to the MII category, it is determined from the division of the highest category with the same pattern, the MI category is the result of the division of 10 (ten) from category VIII, category M is the result of figuring 2.5 (two point five) from the MI category, and Category V is the result of the division of 2 (two) from category VI.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 80

Clear enough.

Article 81

Paragraph (1) The court's decision in this provision contains, among others:

- a. time of execution of fines;
- b. how to implement a fine;
- c. confiscation and auction; and
- d. Crime in lieu of fines.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "Unpaid" is not paid at all or partially paid.

Article 82

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "do not use<int<an", for example, the assets owned are still under the control of a third party who has good intentions.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 83

Clear enough.

Article 84

This provision is intended to prevent the possibility of ineffective imposition of fines for someone who has repeatedly committed a crime which is only threatened with a fine.

Article 85

Paragraph (1) Social work crime can be applied as an alternative to short-term imprisonment and light fines. The implementation of social crimes can be carried out in hospitals, orphanages, elderly orphanages, schools, or other social institutions, with as much as possible adapted to the profession of the convict.

erfd{titr{ll

Paragraph (2) This provision is intended as a guideline for judges to impose a form of social work crime.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter c One of the considerations that must be considered in the social order of social crimes is that there is a complete agreement in accordance with the provisions of the Dajarn Tle Conuention the Protection of Llumman for RIGHFS ANN FLTndamental FRCD.OM (lleata of Rome 195o) and The International Couenant on Ciuil and Politui Rights (Tle Neta Yo* Conuention, 1966).

Letter d The defendant's social history is needed to assess the defendant's background and the readiness of the person concerned, both physically and mentally in serving social work crimes.

The letter e is quite clear.

Hunrf F is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

This paragraph (s) of this social crime is not paid because it is a criminal. Therefore, the implementation of this crime should not contain commercial matters.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

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paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) In conducting mentoring, the Community Advisor can cooperate with government institutions in charge of social activities.

Paragraph (9) is quite clear.

Article 86

The rights of the convict that can be revoked by a judge's decision are determined in a limited way, which is limited to those stated in this article. In the imposition of additional crimes that need attention, the revocation of these rights does not result in a civil death for a person, meaning that the person concerned is completely lost as a citizen who must be able to live naturally and humanely.

Revocable rights are always associated with criminal acts committed by the convict. This is intended to achieve one of the goals of punishment, especially for the protection or protection of the community.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "profession" is a situation that requires certain skills and which has a certain code of ethics as well.

hunrf g is quite clear.

Article 87

Clear enough.

Article 88

Clear enough.

Article 89

Clear enough.

Article 90

Clear enough.

Article 91

The letters are quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letters include the treasures of wealth obtained from criminal acts.

The letter f is quite clear.

Article 92

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) The provisions regarding substitute penalties for additional crimes are formulated as an effort to complete/finish the implementation of the judge's decision.

At

Article 93

Paragraph (1) Additional punishment in the form of the announcement of the judge's decision is intended so that the public knows what actions and what crimes are imposed on the convict. This additional crime is intended to provide protection to the public.

Ayat121 As in the criminal confiscation of certain goods, if the convict does not pay the announcement fee, the same provisions apply to the replacement crime for a fine.

Article 94

Paragraph (1) The inclusion of additional criminal in the form of payment of compensation indicates the understanding of the suffering of the victim of a criminal act. Compensation must be paid to the victim or the victim's heir. For this reason, the judge determines who is the victim who needs to get the compensation. If the convict does not pay the compensation set by the judge, the provision is subject to a replacement crime for a fine.

Paragraph (2) Provisions regarding the implementation of the fines shall be imposed against the criminal payment of compensation provided that the convict pays the money to the victim and not to the state.

Article 95

Clear enough.

Article 96

Clear enough.

Article 97

Clear enough.

Article 98

The death penalty is not contained in the main criminal system. The death penalty is determined in a separate article to show that this type of crime is really specialized as the last attempt to protect the community. The death penalty is the most severe punishment and must always be threatened alternatively with a life imprisonment or

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a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years. The death penalty is imposed with a probationary period, so that within the probationary period the convict is expected to improve himself so that the death penalty does not need to be carried out, and can be replaced with a life imprisonment.

Article 99

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The implementation of the death penalty by shooting the convict is based on the consideration that until now this method is considered the most humane. In the event that in the future there is another way that is more humane than by shooting the convict, the implementation of the death penalty is adjusted to these developments.

Paragraph (4) The implementation of the death penalty against a pregnant woman must be postponed until she gives birth and until the baby no longer consumes breast milk. This is intended so that the implementation of the death penalty does not result in the murder of 2 (two) creatures and guarantees the human rights of the newly born.

Article 100

Clear enough.

Article 101

Clear enough.

Article 102

Self-explanatory.

Article 103

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "counseling" is the process of providing guidance or assistance in order to overcome problems and change behavior to be positive and constructive.

lik [ne['iirfmt letter b What is meant by "rehabilitation" includes, among others, medical rehabilitation or social rehabilitation as an integrated recovery process, both physically, mentally and socially, so that the person concerned can resume positive and constructive social functions in order to restore it to become a good and useful citizen.

Letter c What is meant by "job training" is an activity of giving skills to people who are given the action to prepare them to return to the community and enter the workplace.

Letter d What is meant by "institution" is a lembaga that organizes affairs in the field of social welfare, both government and private.

The letters are quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Letter a What is meant by "rehabilitation" in this provision is the process of service provided to someone who has experienced disabilities, whether from birth or not from birth to return and maintain function and develop independence, so that it can be active and participates in full in all aspects life.

Letter b What is meant by "someone" is the family who is able to care for or other parties who have concern and are able to care for the person concerned.

hurrf c is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 104

Clear enough.

Article 105

Clear enough.

Article 106

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "worker" includes, interests, talents, or job training that have been followed.

Article 107

Clear enough.

Article 108

Clear enough.

Article 109

Clear enough.

Article 110

Paragraph (1) Mental Hospital in this provision is a government-owned hospital.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 111

Clear enough.

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Article 112

Clear enough.

Article 113

Paragraph (1) lettera is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d What is meant by 'institution' is the implementation of social welfare in the agency that handles the social welfare sector, both at the central and regional levels.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g ctrkup is clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 114

Clear enough.

Article 115

Clear enough.

Article 116

Clear enough.

Article 117

Clear enough.

Article 118

Clear enough.

Article 119

Clear enough.

Article 120

Clear enough.

Article 121

Clear enough.

Article 122

Clear enough.

Article 123

Clear enough.

Article 124

Clear enough.

Article 125

Paragraph (1) In this provision, it is regulated regarding the combination of regulations or idealistic concourses, where there is a unified action, therefore the punishment system used is the absorption system. In the event that a person commits an act and it turns out that the act violates more than one criminal provision, then only one criminal provision is enforced, namely the heaviest.

Paragraph (2) This provision regulates the principle of *lex specialis derqat legi generalis*. This principle is stated so that there is no doubt in the judge if there is a case regulated by Ddalr, 2 (two) laws.

Article 126

Paragraph (1) In this provision, it regulates the punishment if there is a continuing act (UOORTGQETTE Handelind. As with the idealistic concurrency, in the Continuing Action there is a unity of action that is viewed from a legal point of view.

verse(2) is quite clear.

Article 127

Paragraph (1) This provision regulates the combination of actions or realist concurrents. The criminal system used is a limited cumulation system.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 128

Paragraph (1) The provisions in this paragraph regulate the perbarengarr of the act, but the criminal proceedings against the acts that are abused are threatened with dissimilar crimes. With the provision, the number of criminals imposed must not exceed the maximum criminal threat plus 1/3 (one third). So this provision uses a softening system.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 129

Clear enough.

Article 130

Clear enough.

Article 131

Clear enough.

Article 132

In this provision, what is meant by "prosecution" is a judicial process that starts from the investigation.

paragraph (1) letter a This provision relates to the principle of ne bis in idem.

Letter b If a suspect or defendant dies, a prosecution cannot be carried out on the case. No prosecution is made because someone's mistakes cannot be delegated to other people.

hurrf c is quite clear.

Letter d For minor crimes that are only threatened with a Category I or Category II fine, it is considered sufficient if the person who commits the crime is not prosecuted, as long as you pay the maximum fine that is threatened.

The Public Prosecutor must accept the defendant's wish to fulfill the maximum fine.

Letters for criminal acts that are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a fine of maximum category III, if the public prosecutor agrees, the defendant can fulfill the maximum fine to dismiss the prosecution.

Letterf on a crime that can only be submitted based on a complaint, if the complaint is withdrawn, it is considered that there is no complaint, as long as it is made within the grace period specified in this law.

The letters are quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 133

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) This provision only applies to criminal acts that are threatened with additional crime in the form of confiscation of goods and/or bills.

Paragraph (3) Even though the criminal act committed first has the right to prosecution based on Article 132 paragraph (1) letter e and letter f. the conditions that apply to it.

Article 134

This provision is intended to provide legal certainty by prioritizing the principle of ne bis in idem.

Article 135

Clear enough.

Article 136

Paragraph (1) The provisions of Liedeluarsa in this provision are intended to provide legal certainty on the status of the criminal act committed. This is due to the passage of this period of time in general it is difficult to determine the evidence.

Determination of the expiration date of the warrhr is adjusted to the severity of the crime committed. For a more severe crime, the expiration period is longer than the grace period for a lighter crime.

Paragraph (2) The provisions in this paragraph are in accordance with the principles in criminal law that treat children specifically. Therefore, the expiration date for crimes committed by children is shorter than crimes committed by adults.

Article 137

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b In accordance with the nature of the existing criminal act, the completion of the criminal act referred to in this provision is when the victim is being rushed, kidnapped, or confiscated. If the victim is killed, the time of the prosecution is calculated starting the next day from the time of the victim's death.

Article 138

Clear enough.

Article 139

What is meant by "legal dispute" is a difference of opinion regarding legal issues that must be decided first by another court before the main case is decided.

Article 140

The letters are quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "expiration" is expiration in implementing court decisions.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Article 141

Clear enough.

Article 142

Clear enough.

Article 143

Clear enough.

Article 144

Clear enough.

Article 145

Clear enough.

Article 146

Clear enough.

Article 147

Clear enough.

Article 148

Clear enough.

Article 149

Clear enough.

Article 150

Clear enough.

Article 151

Clear enough.

Article 152

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Article 153

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Article 166

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Article 167

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Article 168

Clear enough.

Article 169

Clear enough.

Article 170

Clear enough.

Article 171

Clear enough.

Article 172

Clear enough.

Article 173

Clear enough.

Article 174

Clear enough.

Article 175

Clear enough.

lrlr tf:trfxtlf'iilit+ta

Article 176

Clear enough.

Article 177

Clear enough.

Article 178

Clear enough.

Article 179

Clear enough.

Article 180

Pretty clear.

Article 181

Clear enough.

Article 182

Clear enough.

Article 183

Clear enough.

Article 184

Clear enough.

Article 185

Clear enough.

Article 186

Clear enough.

Article 187

The phrase "According to the law in this provision is only related to the law that specifically regulates criminal acts which by their nature are:

- a. The impact of victimization (the victim) is large;
- b. often transnational organized (Tansnational Oryanized CIMEL;
etttrtrtn frflitf:irtxtltil-irlsn!
- c. the arrangement of the criminal proceedings is special;
- d. often deviate the general principles of the law of material Pidarra;
- e. the existence of a law enforcement support institution that has special authority and special authority (eg the Commission for the Eradication of the Conference, the National Narcotics Agency, and the National Human Rights Commission);
- f. supported by various international conventions, both those that have been ratified and those that have not been; and
- g. It is an act that is considered very evil (Supr Mnla SQ WR and is very condemned by the people of LSBORQ people andemnatiarl.

For the purpose of consolidation in a legal codification, several. Crimes that are deemed to have properties as above are grouped into 1 (one) terdti chapter called the Special Crimes Chapter which is formulated in general/main criminal offense (Arc Oimel which functions as a liaison provision (Bridging Artblesl between this Law and the Law) Beyond this law which regulates criminal acts in the chapter on special crimes, these crimes are serious human rights crimes, terrorism crimes, corruption, money laundering, and narcotics crimes. law.

Exceptions above Jr"ga apply for the amount of the fine in the law governing criminal acts that have the potential to cause major losses to the state/society.

The regulation of new types of crimes that have not been regulated in this law or which will appear in the future can be carried out through changes to this law or regulate it in a separate law because of its specificity on the basis of this article.

Article 188

Paragraph (l) What is meant by "spread and develop" is to invite others to embrace communism/Marxism-Leninism or other understandings that are contrary to Pancasila and make it a group movement that aims to oppose the values of Pancasila.

What is meant by "another understanding that is contrary to Pancasila" is the understanding of political ideology which is manifested in the form of a political movement against Pancasila.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) What is meant by "a study of the teachings of communism/Marxism-Leninism for the benefit of science" for example, teaching, studying, thinking, testing, and studying in educational institutions or research and research institutions without intending to spread or the teachings of communism Marxism-Leninism.

/a.

Article 189

The letters are quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "Banhran", for example, money, saftna, training, information technology, and so on.

What is meant by "Organization" is an organization that is a legal entity or not a legal entity.

Article 190

Paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Ayat121 What is meant by "rioting" is a condition that causes violence against people or goods carried out by a group of people at least 3 (three) people.

Article 191

Clear enough.

book inoonesia

Article 192

Crimes committed with the intention that part or all of the territory of the country fall into foreign power, are eczema (landwnaadl because it involves a foreign country.

Crimes committed with the intention of separating part of the territory of the state are a betrayal of the TFERN (Laogenud), because it does not involve foreign countries, although it can also gradually involve foreign power.

Article 193

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "overthrow the government" is to eliminate or change the government's composition in an illegal way according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

There are 2 (two) criminal acts in this provision, namely eliminating the government structure according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and changing the government structure in an invalid manner according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Eliminating the government structure means disappearing!<an the existing government structure and replaced with a new one. Changing the structure of government means not eliminating the old government structure, but only changing it.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 194

Paragraph (1) This provision is aimed at a group of people who for some reason take up arms against the government.

What is meant by "weapons" are every type of weapon, both modern weapons and traditional weapons.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 195

Paragraph (1) Lettera This provision is intended to prevent actions carried out abroad which intend to overthrow!

Malma "overthrows the government" see the explanation of Article 193.

r-i:f+tf.i{il itrerl :trfiftitril-ifgn!

Letter b What is meant by "a barzn" (for example, explosives, ammunition, or other materials that can be used as explosives.

Letter C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 196

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse (2)

,) What is meant by, for example, is the amendment to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year T945.

Article 197

This provision is intended to protect the interests of the country's defense which must be kept secret so that it does not fall into the hands of the enemy.

What is meant by "the interest of national defense" is an interest in the context of promoting state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Article 198

In this provision, the subject of a criminal act is everyone in charge of negotiating with a foreign country on behalf of the Indonesian government. This means that the person concerned represents the Indonesian government and all the consequences of the negotiations are the responsibility of the Indonesian government. Therefore, based on this provision, the person is prohibited from acting detrimental to the national defense.

Article 199

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended as a form of protection of national sovereignty, foreign policy that is free from act and territorial integrity.

verse(21 is quite clear.

-xiiiitrtt, FTA

Article 200

Lettera What is meant by "an act of state neutrality attitude" is a matter of participating in war, assisting with personnel, funding, goods, or weapons.

The letter b is quite clear.

Article 201

What is meant by "foreign soldiers" are official soldiers from foreign countries or soldiers who will rebel against the foreign country.

PASJ2O2 This provision is intended to maintain and protect the confidentiality of the state, namely information, objects, and/or activities that are officially designated for confidentiality.

Article 203

Paragraph (1) Lettera

Clear enough.

Letter b Umeperkuaf, what is meant by eg provocation or incitement.

Hunrf C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 204

Clear enough.

Article 205

Pretty clear.

Article 206

Clear enough.

Passp.L2O7 is quite clear.

Article 208

Clear enough.

Article 209

What is meant by "cheating way", misahya disguised, using a fake name, or using a fake position.

Article 210

HUMF A What is meant by "State Installation" is an important installation, for example the State Palace, the official residence of the President and/or Vice President, the State and Government Institutional Building, and the building used for State Guests on the same level as the President.

What is meant by "military installation, is a vital military installation.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Article 211

Clear enough.

pasaj212 is quite clear.

Article 213

Clear enough.

Article 214

Lettera What is meant by "cheat acts handing over goods for the army", for example, a supplier submits goods that are 5 people in number, weight, or in less or not in accordance with what has been agreed.

The letter b is quite clear.

[!rlf+{f.i{l

Article 215

Clear enough.

Article 216

Clear enough.

Article 217

A person's self-attack in general can constitute various criminal acts, such as persecution or committing violence.

Because the criminal act in the provisions of this article is addressed to the President and/or Vice President, if the criminal threat is not included in a more severe crime, the provisions in this article apply.

Article 218

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "attacking honor or dignity and self-respect is an act that demeans or damages the good name or self-esteem, including insulting or slapping.

verse (2)

4 What is meant by the public interest is to protect the interests of the public who are expressed through the right of expression and the right of democracy, for example, through demonstrations, creds, or opinions that are different from the policies of the President and/or Vice President.

In a democratic state, criticism is important as part of freedom of expression which is constitutive as far as possible, even though it contains disagreement with the actions, policies, or actions of the President and/or Vice President.

Basically, the criticism in this article is a form of supervision, correction, and suggestions on matters relating to the interests of the community.

Article 219

Clear enough.

Article 220

Clear enough.

Article 221

What is meant by "Friendly Country" is a foreign country that does not conflict with Indonesia or a foreign country that has diplomatic relations with Indonesia or a foreign country that enters into agreements with Indonesia.

t]iiiietri?em

pasaj222 is quite clear.

pasej223 is quite clear.

Article 224

In this provision, in order to be convicted, the perpetrator of the crime must know that the victim is the head of a friendly state.

Article 225

What is meant by "attacking" for example, slapping or throwing shoes.

Pasaj226 See the explanation of Article 218 paragraph (1).

PASAJ227 What is meant by "representative of a friendly country", among others, the minister or the same level as the minister or appointed official representing his country.

Article 228

Clear enough.

Article 229

Clear enough.

Article 230

Clear enough.

Article 231

What is meant by "blasphemy" is an act in any form that is carried out with the intention of insulting.

Article 232

What is meant by "violence or threats of violence" does not only threaten people, therapy is also against goods, Misat: yes, by burning the meeting building.

Article 233

What is meant by "obstructing is preventing to attend a meeting.

Article 234

Clear enough.

Article 235

Clear enough.

Article 236

What is meant by "destroying, insulting, or degrading the honor of the State Emblem" is an act in the form of crossing out, writing, drawing or drawing, destroying the country's emblem, including using it not in accordance with the shape, size, color, and comparison of size, which is done intentionally or with the intention of insulting or lowering honor.

Article 237

Clear enough.

Article 238

Clear enough.

Article 239

Clear enough.

Article 240

What is meant by "menlrina" is an act that demeans or damages the honor or image of the government or state institutions, including insulting or slandering.

Insulting is different from criticism which is the right of expression and the right to democracy, Mass}: yes through demonstrations or expressing opinions that are different from government or state institutions.

In a democratic country, criticism is important as part of freedom of expression which as far as possible is constructive, even though it contains disapproval of actions, policies, or actions of the government or state institutions.

Basically, criticism in this provision is a form of supervision, correction, and advice on matters relating to the interests of the community.

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Government" is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as the Meina referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

What is meant by "Lemb"ga Negara" is the discussion of the People's Consultative Council, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, the Supreme Court, and the Constitutional Court.

Paragraph (2) See the explanation of Article 190 paragraph (2).

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 241

Clear enough.

pasaj242 is quite clear.

Article 243

Clear enough.

PASC.L244 What is meant by "differentiation" for example, the leader of a company that makes a distinction on the salaries or wages of its employees based on certain tribes.

What is meant by "exception", for example, the exception of a person from a certain race or etriris to become a certain employee or employee.

What is meant by "restriction", for example, the limitation of a person of a certain race or ethnicity to enter an educational institution or to occupy a public office is only someone of a certain race or ethnicity.

What is meant by "election", for example, the election for a certain position is based on the racial or ethnicity.

Article 245

Clear enough.

PASD246 What is meant by "hassuf is to encourage, invite,
or ignite people to do something.

Incite can be carried out verbally or in writing, and must be carried out in public, meaning that in a place visited by the public or in a place where the public can find out.

Article 247

What is meant by "broadcasting" is an act
distribute, and make it accessible
electronic information and electronic documents in electronic systems.

Article 248

Paragraph (1) This provision confers regarding failed mobilization. According to this article, the person who mobilizes can be convicted, even though the person who is driven has not committed a crime or probation that has been convicted. This mobilization must use the facilities specified in Article 2o letter d. The mover cannot be convicted if the person who is given a criminaldrant commits a crime or trial that can be convicted because it is something that lies in the will of the mover himself, for example the mover withdraws his advice, hinders, and others.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

PASAJ249 What is meant by "offering" for example, a person who provides services in the form of information by asking for compensation.

Article 250

Clear enough.

Article 251

Clear enough.

Article 252

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended to prevent the practice of vigilante by citizens. To someone who claims to have supernatural powers and is able to carry out actions that can cause suffering for others.

verse(2) is quite clear.

Article 253

To be convicted based on this provision, the crime must be carried out or actually happened. If it doesn't happen, it can't be punished.

Article 254

Clear enough.

Article 255

Clear enough.

Article 256

disturb it

What is meant by the public interest is inefficient or inaccessibility of public services due to damage arising from parades, demonstrations, or demonstrations.

Article 257

verse (1)

Umaksa What is meant by masuic is to enter against the will stated by the person who is entitled. The person who has the right is the person who has the power to prevent or prohibit it from entering or being in that place.

(Runah" which is meant by including the boat or vehicle that is used as a place to live.

What is meant by "closed room" is a room that can only be entered by certain people and not to the public.

What is meant by "closed yard" is a yard that clearly has a limit like a fence around the yard.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 258

Paragraph (1) This provision aims to protect the interests of the speaker against a person who unlawfully listens or records the conversation being held. The inclusion of elements against the law in this provision is intended to avoid acts that are not punished, subject to the provisions of this article, for example, if:

a. The technical aids are installed by the occupants of the house or the person concerned and cause the conversation in the room to be heard or recorded accidentally;

b. The conversation took place over the radio telephone and was received accidentally by someone through the radio receiver;

or

c. Telephone talks are heard on the orders of employees who are entitled to or in connection with the monitoring of the good way of the telephone network.

Paragraph (2) in this provision, including those that are excluded, is listening or recording conversations carried out for purposes in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 259

Clear enough.

Article 260

verse (1)

The offices referred to by the government that serve the public interest include the police station, the prosecutor's office, the court office, the P4IAK office, the post office, the government hospital, the governor's/regent/mayor office, and the sub-district office.

What is meant by "authorized official" is an official who is given power over all offices or employees who are solely given the task of maintaining order in the office.

The 121 verse is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 261

verse (1)

The merging of what is meant by dir'l' does not mean that it must have taken an act that is prohibited based on the provisions of the legislation. Only being a member of the organization referred to in this provision has been threatened with a criminal offense.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

pasej262 is quite clear.

Article 263

Clear enough.

Article 264

Clear enough.

Article 265

The letters are quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "false danger signs" for example, people shout there is a fire even though there is no fire or hit the drum, a sign of murder or theft even though there is no murder or slaughter.

Article 266

Clear enough.

Article 267

Clear enough.

Article 268

The funeral ceremony of the corpse includes a ceremony carried out when the body is still at the funeral home, on the way to the cemetery, or at the burial place.

What is meant by "burial" includes a series of traditional or religious ceremonies.

Article 269

What is meant by "destroying" for example, using a tomb as a place to commit immoral acts or defecate.

With or without the coffin being buried, including the land cover and all the signs on it in the form of. Anything.

What is meant by "signs that are above the tomb" for example, Kijing (tombstone), cross, or piles of stones arranged on top of the burrow.

Article 270

This provision is intended to protect the corpses and goods that are with the bodies in the tombs.

What is meant by "corpse" is a person who has died and has been buried, whether it is still intact or not but most of the parts of his body are still complete.

Article 27L

Clear enough.

Article 272

Paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by 'Academic Degree' is a degree given by a high-profile through a formal education level.

What is meant by "profession" for example, a doctor, pharmacist, or notary.

LJK LNRD-RRF+TNT

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 273

Clear enough.

pasaj274 is quite clear.

Article 275

Clear enough.

PASAJ276 What is meant by "without IZ;RR" is without D1N from authorized officials, for example the head of a correctional institution, the head of a detention house, or an appointed official.

PASJ277 is meant by "vehicle", for example, using a bicycle, motorcycle, or other means of transportation.

Article 278 verse (1)

Crimes regulated in this provision are carried out before the examination process at the trial takes place.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 279

Clear enough.

Article 280

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "disobeying a court order issued for the judicial process" is to do things to oppose the order in a way that is not justified by law.

:eixntttriiiitriA letter b What is meant by "being disobedient is acting, speaking, or issuing statements that degrade law enforcement officers, court officials, or trials, or disobeying court rules.

Letter c What is meant by "attacking integrity" includes accusing the judge of being siding or dishonest.

Letter d What is meant by "publishing the trial process directly" Yarfi, \ilrc Sbeaming. does not reduce the freedom of julis or journalists to write news and publish it after a court hearing.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 281

Clear enough.

Article 282

Clear enough.

Article 283

What is meant by "examination of corpses for the benefit of the judiciary" is an examination carried out by an expert in order to find out the cause of death for the sake of examination of a court hearing. This provision does not apply if his beliefs and beliefs prohibit the examination of the privileges.

Article 284

What is meant by "authorized official" is an investigator, public prosecutor, or judge in accordance with the level of examination of the case concerned.

Article 285

What is meant by "witness, expert, or interpreter" is in accordance with the provisions in the applicable procedural law.

Article 286

Clear enough.

Article 287

In this provision, not fulfilling the orders of the authorized official to submit a letter that is considered PA.

Article 288

Clear enough.

Article 289

Paragraph (1) Lettera All acts against the law against the confiscated goods in accordance with the provisions of the legislation must be considered as an attempt to thwart the search for justice.

What is meant by "withdrawing goods" includes the act of selling, using, transferring.

The letter b is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 290

Clear enough.

Article 291

Clear enough.

uk [nerr[t-tfnt

PASAJ292 What is meant by 'proportion' is a person who provides reports, information, or information to law enforcement regarding a crime that will, is, or has occurred.

Article 293

Clear enough.

PASAJ294 What is meant by "Witness." are witnesses in all judicial and Constitutional Court environments.

Article 295

Clear enough.

Article 296

Clear enough.

Article 297

What is meant by "loss of keke{an" includes dismissal or demotion.

Article 298

Clear enough.

Article 299

Clear enough.

Article 300

Any action or written or oral statement that is carried out objectively, limited to the individual, or is scientific in nature regarding a religion or belief accompanied by an effort to avoid the existence of words or sentence structures that are hostile in nature, statements of hatred or hostility, or incitement to commit hostility, violence, discrimination or Blasphemy is not a crime under this article.

Article 301

Clear enough.

Article 302

Paragraph (1) This provision does not limit a person to change religion or belief in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 303

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "religious meeting" is an activity related to religion or belief.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "religious ceremony" is a ceremony related to religion or belief.

Article 304

A person or devotee who is carrying out or leading a worship or a religious or belief officer who is carrying out his duties must be respected. Therefore, the act of mocking or making fun of this matter should be punished for violating the principle of social life that respects the freedom to embrace religion or belief and freedom in worship, in addition to being able to cause clashes within and between community groups.

Article 305

In this provision, destroying or burning buildings for places of worship or objects used for worship is a despicable act, because it really hurts the hearts of the people concerned. Therefore, the perpetrator should be convicted. In order to be convicted based on the provisions in this article, the act must be carried out against the law. Destruction and arson must be carried out against the law.

Article 306

Clear enough.

Article 307

Clear enough.

Article 308

Clear enough.

Article 309

Clear enough.

Article 310

What is meant by "building to hold aif" for example, dam or sluice gate.

What is meant by "building to channel water" for example, a ditch, channel, or canal that functions to channel water.

Article 311

Clear enough.

Article 312

Clear enough.

Article 313

Clear enough.

Article 314

Burning immovable objects, even if your own property, such as a house or ship of a certain size, which according to the law, including immovable objects, must always be with the permission of the competent authority.

The effort is to prevent the occurrence of fires that can harm, both the environment and the social functions owned by the object.

Article 315

Clear enough.

Article 316

In a drunken state, one cannot fully control or control himself. Therefore, in such circumstances a person is prohibited from committing acts as referred to in this article.

Article 317

Clear enough.

Article 318

What is meant by "page is gunpowder on the axis of firearms to blow up bullets.

i'neeetrein

Article 319

Clear enough.

Article 320

Clear enough.

Article 321

Clear enough.

Article 322

Clear enough.

Article 323

verse (1)

the "What is meant by the danger to public railway traffic. Therefore, a train specifically for transporting sugar cane to a factory owned by a plantation company is not included in the provisions of this article. Acts that are considered dangerous for public rail traffic can be in the form of.

Installing obstacles or removing nails on the rail pads making it dangerous for the train passing through it.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 324

Clear enough.

Article 325

What is meant by "signs that are installed for shipping safety" for example, rumbling, marine lanterns, or buoys.

Article 326

Clear enough.

Article 327

Clear enough.

Article 328

Clear enough.

Article 329

Clear enough.

Article 330

Clear enough.

Article 331

What is meant by "mischief" for example, scribbling on a wall on a public road.

Article 332

What is meant by "electronyl system is a series of electronic devices and procedures that function to process, analyze, store, transmit, and/or disseminate electronic information.

Article 333

Clear enough.

Article 334

Clear enough.

Article 335

Clear enough.

Article 336

Lettera What is meant by "disturbing animals" is to make the animal react in a panic, causing the animal to be aggressive, causing anxiety, fear in animals that can harm humans, animals, and goods.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

-7R-

The letters are quite clear.

Article 337

Clear enough.

Article 338

This provision is not intended to convict acts committed for cultural/customary activities, religion, or belief.

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "KODRAF's ability is the ability of natural animals.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "uninterested goals include, other than for consumption, science, research, and medical.

Ayat121 is quite clear.

Article 339

This provision is intended to prevent danger or other disturbances to general traffic.

Article 340

Clear enough.

Article 341

What is meant by "Analf is a child who is not yet 7 (seven) years old.

Article 342

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "material" is not a food ingredient, but also includes cosmetics, household cleaners, and so on.

Eiiietrietrn FL -72-

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 343

Clear enough.

Article 344

This provision aims to prevent the suffocation of food or drink that can damage health.

Article 345

Clear enough.

Article 346

Clear enough.

PASJ347 What is meant by "force" is to put pressure on someone to do or not to do something that in fact the act will not be done if there is no pressure.

What is meant by "doing an act in office" is an act that is carried out by a person who is on duty in accordance with the duties of the position delegated to him in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 348

The resistance referred to in this provision is carried out not only against civil servants who are carrying out their legal duties, but also against people who help, even though they are not civil servants.

Article 349

Clear enough.

Article 350

Clear enough.

Article 351

What is meant by "crowd" is for example demonstrations or demonstrations.

Article 352

Clear enough.

Article 353

What is meant by "prevention" is trying to prevent the competent authority concerned from taking action.

What is meant by "obstructing" is if the authorized official has acted and is prevented to take his action.

Omgun "Failing"

What is meant by means of eliminating the results of actions that have been taken by the competent authority concerned.

Article 354

Clear enough.

Article 355

Clear enough.

Article 356

The criminal act in this provision is to neglect the obligation of everyone to help achieve justice, especially those related to forgiveness and guardianship.

Article 357

Clear enough.

Article 358

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended that the obligation of everyone to assist the authorized official in carrying out his duties in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, such as the danger of public security or at a time when someone is caught committing a crime, and so on. Therefore, the act does not help even though the act will not endanger him to be reproached.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 359

Clear enough.

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Article 360

What is meant by "maklumaf is an announcement issued by an authorized official.

Article 361

This provision is a criminal act known as a false report or complaint. What is reported or adopted is the occurrence of a crime, not an act that is not a crime.

Article 362

In this provision, the act of office or wearing a rank sign is an act of office or rank, both civilian and military.

Article 363

What is meant by "sign of greatness" is related to the rank or position in the general power, both civilian and military.

Article 364

Clear enough.

Article 365

Clear enough.

Article 366

This provision is intended to protect the implementation of postal activities that have the authority in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

What is meant by "suraf for example is postcard, postal letter, printed letter, or telegram.

Article 367

Self-explanatory.

Article 368

Clear enough.

Article 369

Clear enough.

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Article 370

In this provision, transporting petite from one place to another.t, which is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation is required to use a travel document issued by an authorized official. This is intended to prevent the transport of stolen meat, sick mothers, or prevent the emergence of diseases in other mothers or humans who consume the meat of the meat.

Article 371

Clear enough.

Article 372

Paragraph (1) Lettera What is meant by "Excerpt from the State RCSMI Letter" includes copying, quoting the contents of the letter in part or in whole.

nCreate what is meant by "including and so on according to technological advances.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 373

Paragraph (1) The untruth of the false information referred to in this provision must be known by the person who gave the information.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 374

In this provision, the money that is counterfeited or imitated is not only Indonesian currency or banknotes, but also foreign money. This is based on the International Convention on Counterfeit Money in 1929 which has been ratified by Indonesia by Law Number 6

1981 concerning Ratification of the International Convention on the Eradication of Counterfeit Money and Its Protocols

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of caunterfeiting currnccy and prctoal gereue 19291.

Article 375

Clear enough.

Article 376

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What is meant by currency value: for example, by filing a gold or silver currency.

Article 377

Lettera In this provision, people who circulate counterfeit money without knowing about their falsehood cannot be punished.

The letter b is quite clear.

Article 378

The person who is subject to this provision is the person who knows that the money is counterfeit or counterfeited either when receiving the money or some time after that, and then circulated it.

Article 379

Those who are convicted are not only people who imitate, counterfeit, or reduce the value of the currency, but also the person who commits the act of making or providing materials or objects, which he knows that the material or object will be used to imitate, falsify, or reduce the value of official money.

Article 380

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended to prevent the circulation of goods that resemble currency in Indonesia. Storing or inserting such objects into Indonesia is only allowed if there is a VN and if it is used for jewelry, for example in the form of a necklace or bracelet or as a memento sign.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 381

Clear enough.

Article 382

What is meant by "stamp" are stamps, stamps, television tax stamps, and other types of seals.

This provision is intended to protect the seal issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia so as not to be imitated or faked.

The occurrence of imitation or falsification will cause a prohibition on trust in Indonesia's seals and reduce state income from stamp duty expenditures.

Article 383

Clear enough.

Article 384

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended to ensure the validity or authenticity of the State stamp or the sign of expertise of the perpetrator of the crime which is ordered by the provisions of the legislation affixed to certain gold or silver goods. Thus, this provision is intended to protect the goods from counterfeiting efforts that will harm consumers.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 385

Clear enough.

Article 386

Paragraph (1) To ensure the validity and accuracy of the size, measure, or scale used in trade, there are provisions of laws and regulations that require goods used to measure, measure and weigh (including their completeness) to be stated by the authorized official for IHR.

This obligation is to prevent unhealthy trading practices that harm consumers. This provision is intended to prevent falsification of these calibrations.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 387

Paragraph (1) The omission of the mark on the goods listed is carried out by the Metrology Office and with the elimination of the DA sign.

Lettera What is meant by "Cancel Sign" is a sign given to an item that is no longer or no longer meets the requirements for use.

The letter b is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 388

Clear enough.

Article 389

Clear enough.

Article 390

Clear enough.

Article 391

What is meant by "letter" is all the images in the mind that are manifested in words, namely those that are written in both handwritten and through machines, including, among others, copies, photocopies, facsimiles on the letter. Falsified letters must be able to:

- a. give rise to a right, such as a ticket or sign of entry;
- b. cause an engagement, for example a credit agreement, buying and selling, leasing;
- c. issue a debt exemption; or
- d. Used as evidence for an action or event, for example a passbook, birth certificate, transportation letter, cash book, and others.

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Article 392

The letter in this provision is more important than the letter in general, therefore the criminal threat is more severe than the criminal threat of the act regulated in the 389th.

Article 393

Clear enough.

Article 394

Clear enough.

Article 395

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Certificate on Health Conditions" includes physical health and mental health.

What is meant by "certificate of death" includes a statement of a person's death or the cause of death (UI"sam et repertunl.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 396

Clear enough.

Article 397

Clear enough.

Article 398

Acts that are prohibited in this provision violate the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of immigration.

Article 399

Clear enough.

Article 400

Clear enough.

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Article 401

What is meant by "eggovering the origin of people" is all forms of actions that are carried out intentionally so that the origins of a person becomes unclear, for example, exchanging children, picking up children, they are said to be their own children, or the identity of the birth of the child.

Article 402

What is meant by "marriage" is between men and women based on the law regarding marriage.

What is meant by "existing marriage is a legal barrier" is a marriage that can be used as a reason to prevent or cancel the next marriage which is carried out by one of the parties bound by the marriage.

Article 403

What is meant by "legitimate barrier" customary marriage requirements that must be fulfilled for a marriage as regulated in the law regarding marriage.

Article 404

What is meant by "laws and regulations" is the law regarding marriage and its implementation regulations and other laws and regulations relating to the registration of births and deaths.

Article 405

Clear enough.

Article 406

LETTERS

Violating what is meant by decency is to perform acts of showing nudity, genitalia, and sexual activity that is contrary to the values that live in society in the place and time of the act.

The letter b is quite clear.

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Article 407

The interpretation of the definition of pomograti is adjusted to the standard that applies to the community in a certain place and place (Artemporary community standard).

Making pornography in this provision does not include for oneself or self-interest.

Article 408

What is meant by "obviously" is to directly do the act to the child.

Article 409

What is meant by "tools for abortion" is any object that according to the nature of its use can abort the womb.

Article 410

Clear enough.

Article 411

verse (1)

*not what is meant by husband or wife" are:

- a. Lald-male who is in a marriage bond has intercourse with a woman who is not his wife;
- b. Women who are in a marriage bond have intercourse with a man who is not her husband;

- c. Men who are not in a marriage bond have intercourse with women, even though it is known that the woman is in a marriage bond;
- d. Women who are not in a marriage bond have intercourse with men, even though it is known that the man is in a marriage bond; or
- e. Men and women who are not bound in marriage, respectively.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "his son" in this provision is a biological child who is 16 (sixteen) years old.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

IL -42

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Article 412

Provisions regarding living together as husband and wife outside of marriage are known as cohabitation.

This provision also overrides the laws and regulations under the law that regulates living together as husband and wife outside of marriage, as long as it is not regulated in special or special laws and regulations.

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) See Explanation of Article 4LL Paragraph (2).

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 413

What is meant by "inner family" consists of father, mother, and biological child.

Article 414

Clear enough.

Article 415

Yarrg what is meant by "obscene acts" is a sexual contact related to lust, except rape.

Article 416

Clear enough.

Article 417

A criminal act in this provision is an act of moving someone who is not yet mature, unmarried, and behaves well to commit obscene acts or intercourse with him or allows him to commit obscene acts. The way to move that person is to give a gift or

Efeietrn

Be{Anji will give a gift, and in that way the perpetrator of a crime misuses the authority arising from the relationship of the situation or misleading the person.

Article 418

Paragraph (1) Crimes regulated in this provision are known as INSES.

Paragraph (2) Crimes regulated in this provision are basically the same as obscene acts or intercourse regulated in the previous article.

Article 419

Clear enough.

Article 420

Clear enough.

Article 421

This provision is intended to eradicate prostitution.

Article 422

Including this crime is to send the immature man or woman to another area or abroad to commit prostitution or other acts that violate decency.

Article 423

Clear enough.

Article 424

Clear enough.

Article 425

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "children who are under their legal control" are biological children, stepchildren, adopted children, or children who are under their supervision, or children who are entrusted to be cared for, educated, or guarded and not yet 12 (twelve) years old.

Eetreietrn

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 426

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Ilinf is the IIN determined by the Government with a law that lives in society.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 427

Clear enough.

Article 428

Paragraph (1) In this provision, the judge needs to examine each incident, whether the relationship between the defendant and the person who is in the neglected state is indeed controlled by law or perjaqian which requires the defendant to give a stake, care for, or maintain the abandoned or€ul g.

Paragraph (2) Included in the official is a person who is entrusted with the obligation to care for or maintain an abandoned person in a community organization whose funding comes from the community or government assistance.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 429

Clear enough.

Article 430

This provision contains the mitigation of criminal zutcaman based on the consideration that the fear of a mother who gives birth is known to others has been considered a suffering.

Article 431

Clear enough.

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Article 432

This tenhran shows the obligation of every person's soul from the dangers of death, as long as the help does not endanger himself or others.

Article 433

Paragraph (1) The nature of the act of pengeflurn is if the act of reconciliation is carried out by accusation, either orally, in writing, or with a picture, which attacks the honor and good name of a person, to the detriment of that person. The alleged act does not have to be a criminal offense. Crime according to the provisions in this article the object is an individual. Blasphemy against a government agency or group of people is not included in the provisions of this article.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The unlawful nature of the act is abolished due to a reason for forgiveness, namely if the act is carried out for the benefit of the term or because he is forced to defend himself.

Article 434

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Letter A in the event that the perpetrator of a criminal act as referred to in this provision is given the opportunity by the judge to prove the truth of what is being accused, but he cannot prove that the alleged is true, the perpetrator of the crime is convicted as slander.

The letter b is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) Proving the truth of the accusation is only allowed if the judge deems it necessary to check the truth that the defendant committed the act for the sake of age, or because

forced www.peraturan.go.id

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forced to defend themselves. Proving the truth of the accusation is also allowed if the accused is a civil servant and who is accused of carrying out his duties.

Article 435

Paragraph (1) If the person who is insulted, namely the accused has committed an act and therefore is stricken with his honor or good name, with a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force, it turns out that he is indeed guilty of the alleged thing, against the accuser it is not permissible to be punished for slander.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 436

This provision regulates insults committed by issuing indecent words to others.

The insult is carried out in public orally or in writing, or in the face of the person who is insulted himself either orally, in writing, or by deed or in writing sent to him.

Article 437

It must be proven that the perpetrator knows that the complaint is not true and his nature attacks the honor or good name of a person. Complaints or notifications are made in writing or ordering other people to write down and there is no need for the signature of the complainant. Thus, complaints or false notifications with anonymous letters (Blackmail) may be convicted based on the provisions of this article.

Article 438

A criminal act in this provision occurs if a person with an act raises the suspicion that another person commits a crime, while the suspicion is not true, for example, A puts C's watch in drawer B with the intention that B is accused of stealing the watch belonging to c.

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Article 439

This crime is a criminal act of complaint and can only be submitted by the husband or wife, or by one of the leaarafr or interim family members in a straight line or submitting to the second der4lat of the dead person.

Article 440

Clear enough.

Article 441

Clear enough.

Article 442

Clear enough.

Article 443

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "secret" is everything that only people with interest may know while other people may not know who it is. Those who are required to keep secrets must be investigated event after event in accordance with the provisions of the law or customs that apply in the environment where there is such an obligation, for example, the obligation of archivists to keep confidential files confidential and the obligation of doctors to keep the patient being treated confidentially. This crime becomes a crime if it is committed against a certain person.

verse(2) is quite clear.

Article 444

This provision is intended to prevent unfair competition in the business world.

Article 445

Clear enough.

Article 446

Paragraph (1) In this provision, independence is carried out both in physical and psychological form.

What is meant by "unlawfully" is the act of confiscating a person's freedom, not in the context of carrying out their duties and obligations in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. For example, a police officer who arrests and detains someone in the event that he is caught in the act of committing a crime.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 447

Clear enough.

Article 448

Clear enough.

Article 449

Paragraph (1) Crime in this provision is based on the crime of extortion involving the deprivation of independence.

Extortion can be done in various ways and through various forms of threats.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 450

Kidnapping is a form of criminal act of eliminating one's independence. In contrast to the previous provisions, the deprivation of independence in kidnapping was not intended to

Or€, but against the law for

placing the person under his control or causing the person to be helpless.

Article 451

Hostage taking is one form of a crime to eliminate one's independence. In contrast to kidnapping, hostage-taking is carried out so that the person being held hostage remains in the place of his residence or in another place and is carried out with violence or threats of violence.

Article 452

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended to provide protection for children who have received legal protection. For example, children who are placed in orphanages, if they are rushed, then the perpetrators of the crime can be punished.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 453

Paragraph (1) This provision relates to a child who is withdrawn from legitimate power or supervision, then hidden or hidden from the interests of the investigation of the authorized official.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 454

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) The definition of "to take women away" or "running women" in this provision is different from "kidnapping" in article 450 and "hostage" in article 451.

The act of taking the woman away from the man who ran away) and the woman who was taken away) was related to a love relationship, and therefore the act was carried out with the consent of the woman.

The element of criminal act in this paragraph is related to the immature age of the women brought by Perg. In addition to the elements of minors, what needs to be considered is that the person concerned is still under the supervision of the person or guardian.

The element of a criminal act in this stipulation is not related to the age of the woman who was taken away, is still not an adult, or is still a minor, whether in marital status or not, but if the woman is taken with deception, violence or with the threat of violence, the criminal threat is more severe.

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paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Article 455

Clear enough.

Article 456

Clear enough.

Article 457

Clear enough.

Article 458

Paragraph (1) Murder always means that the victim must die and this death is desired by the perpetrator. Thus the meaning of murder implicitly contains an element of intentionality. If there is no intentional element or there is no intention or intention to kill a person, but then it turns out that the person dies, the act cannot be qualified as a crime of murder according to this verse.

This provision does not include the element "intentionally", because this has been regulated in Article 36 and Article 54 letter j. Thus, the judge will prioritize considering the motives, methods, means, or attempts to kill, as well as the consequences and impacts of a murder for the community.

Paragraph (21) What is meant by "mother, father, or child" including the mother, father, or stepdaughter of Langkat. The criminal weighting in this provision is based on the consideration that there is a relationship between the perpetrator of the crime and the victim, who should be the perpetrator of the crime who is obliged to provide protection to the victim.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

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Article 459

Clear enough.

Article 460

Paragraph (1) This provision contains a criminal mitigation based on the consideration that the fear of a mother who gives birth is known to others has been considered a suffering.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) Because other people who participate in the murder as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21) are not in the same psychological condition as the condition of a mother who commits the crime, the principle of participation does not apply in the provisions of this paragraph.

Article 461

This provision regulates a criminal act known as active euthanasia.

Although active euthanasia is carried out at the request of the person concerned who is stated with sincerity, the act is still threatened with a crime. This is based on a consideration because the act is considered contrary to the moral agenda. In addition, to prevent unwanted possibilities, for example, by perpetrators of criminal acts, a situation in such a way arises that a request arises to take the life of the person concerned.

The criminal threat here is not aimed at a person's life, but is aimed at respecting human life in general, even though in the condition of that person suffers a lot, both physically and spiritually. So the motive of the perpetrator is not relevant to be considered in a criminal act.

Article 462

If a person who is encouraged, banhr, or given the means to commit suicide is not dead, the person who encourages, helps, or provides the means, is not punished.

This is based on the consideration that suicide is not a crime. Therefore, the attempt to commit suicide was also not threatened with a criminal offense.

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Article 463

This provision is intended to protect a woman's womb. If the aborted content is a dead content, the criminal provisions in this article do not apply. It is irrelevant here to determine what ways and methods are needed to have an abortion. What is important and what determines is the result, namely the death of the content.

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "other sexual violence that causes pregnancy", among others, the imposition of prostitution, sexual exploitation, and/or sexual slavery.

Article 464

Clear enough.

Article 465

Clear enough.

Article 466

Paragraph (1) of this provision does not provide a formulation of the meaning of persecution. This is submitted to the judge's assessment to provide an interpretation of the case faced in accordance with the development of social and cultural values as well as the development of the medical world. This means that the notion of persecution does not have to mean limited to physical persecution and conversely not every physical suffering is always interpreted as persecution.

In this tenhran, there is also no element of "with zinc" because it has been regulated in Article 36 and Article 54 letter j in the context of a criminal weighting.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

PASEJ467 is quite clear.

Article 468

Paragraph (1) of the crime of persecution in this provision is a type of severe persecution, in addition to persecution in the general sense and light persecution. the boundaries and scope of the three types of .

This persecution is left to the judge's consideration.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 469

Clear enough.

Article 470

Clear enough.

Article 471

Clear enough.

Article 472

Clear enough.

Article 473

The act in this article is intended for or as part of sexual activity/violence.

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) What is meant by "victim" is a husband or wife.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

Paragraph (9) is quite clear.

Paragraph (1o) is quite clear.

Paragraph (11) is quite clear.

Article 474

Paragraph (1) This provision does not provide a formulation regarding the meaning of negligence.

In general, the notion of negligence shows that the perpetrator does not want the consequences of his actions, namely death or injuries. However, in concrete events there is a difficulty to determine that an action can be called negligence.

For example, a person who is driving a vehicle in such a way as to endanger public traffic which is likely to cause casualties.

Therefore, based on these considerations, the notion of negligence is left to the judge to conduct an assessment of the case at hand.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

REPUELI (INDONESIA)

Article 475

Paragraph (1) From certain positions or professions, it is hoped that there will be a sense of responsibility in carrying out the duties or work entrusted to them. In other words, negligence must be avoided by people who carry out their duties or work responsibly.

Therefore, if there is an negligence, the penalty can be added to 1/3 (one third).

verse(21 is quite clear.

Article 476

What is meant by "avoking is not only interpreted physically, but also includes the form of "take" others functionally (non-phrasic) leads to the intent of "to have other people's goods against the law." For example, theft of money by transferring or using electricity without rights.

What is meant by "dimiliki" is to have the right to the goods.

Article 477

Paragraph (1) This provision regulates theft of a special nature or commonly known as the qualified theft.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

hurrf c What is meant by "goods that are a source of livelihood or one's main source of livelihood" for example, motorcycles for motorcycle taxi drivers, sewing machines for a tailor.

The letters are quite clear.

hun:f e Places that are intentionally made or used for residence or place of residence.

7j What is meant by "tertuhp yard" is a plot of land that has certain boundary signs, either in the form of walls, fences, piles of stones, plants, waterways, or rivers.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Ayat121 is quite clear.

Article 478

Clear enough.

Article 479

Paragraph (1) The crime of theft in this provision is qualified as theft by weight. The element of weighting is the existence of violence or the threat of violence against people in committing theft. Violence or threats of violence can be committed before, at the time, or after the theft is carried out.

Violence refers to the use of physical power, both with body force and by using tools, while the threat of violence shows such a situation that causes fear, anxiety, or worry in the person being threatened.

The use of violence or the threat of violence does not need to be aimed solely at the owner of the goods, but also to other people, for example, housemaids or housekeepers.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 480

Clear enough.

J Llk

Article 481

Clear enough.

Article 482

Paragraph (1) This provision regulates the crime of extortion. Coercion in this provision is more physical or external coercion, among others, with sharp weapons or firearms.

Violence or threats of violence do not have to be aimed at people who are asked to provide goods, make debts, or write off receivables, but can also be made to other people, for example against children, or wives or husbands.

The definition of "force" includes a successful coercion (e.g. goods delivered) and the real one. Thus, if the extortion does not succeed or fail, the perpetrator of the crime is still prosecuted based on this provision, not with the provisions regarding the experiment.

verse (2) is quite clear.

Article 483

Paragraph (1) This provision regulates the criminal act of terrorism.

The main element of a criminal act in this provision is the same as the crime of extortion, namely forcing people to give goods, make acknowledgments of debt, or receivables.

The difference lies in the means of coercion used. In extortion, coercion is more physical and outward, while in the crime of threatening the means of coercion are more non-physical or inner nature, namely by using blasphemy, both orally and in writing or with any means will reveal secrets.

The threat of pollution or written pollution or disclosing secrets does not have to be in direct contact with the person who is asked to provide goods, make debts, or write off receivables, but other people, for example, against children, wives, or husbands, who indirectly attack the honor or good name of the person concerned.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 484

Clear enough.

Article 485

Clear enough.

Article 486

This provision regulates the crime of embezzlement. In the crime of embezzlement, the goods in question have been clearly controlled by the perpetrators of the crime. This is different from the theft where the goods are not yet in the hands of the perpetrators of the crime. When the intention to own the goods is unlawful, it also determines the difference between embezzlement and theft. If the intention to have already exists when the goods are taken, then the act is a crime of theft, while in embezzlement, the intention to have only exists after the goods in question have been in the hands of the perpetrator for some time. Another element of the criminal act of embezzlement is that the perpetrator controls the goods he wants to have not because of a crime, for example an item that is under the control of a criminal as collateral for debts which is then sold without a permit.

Article 487

Clear enough.

Article 488

Clear enough.

Article 489

In this provision, the delivery of goods is forced, for example in the walhrhr, natural disasters such as fires, floods, earthquakes occur. earth, and others, the goods are handed over to be saved or because they are unable to take care of the goods themselves, so they need to be handed over to other parties.

Article 490

Clear enough.

Article 491

Clear enough.

Rei'uelik Indonesia

Article 492

This provision regulates the crime of fraud. The material act of fraud is to persuade a person in various ways mentioned in this provision, to give something, make a debt or write off a receivable. Thus, the act that is directly detrimental is not carried out by the perpetrator of the crime, lgtafi by the party who is harmed himself. The act of fraud has just been completed with the occurrence of the actions of the aggrieved party as the perpetrator wants.

The goods given do not have to be directly to the perpetrators of criminal acts but can also be done to other people who are ordered by the perpetrators to accept the handover.

Fraud is a crime against property. The place of the crime is the place where the perpetrator commits fraud, even though the submission is carried out elsewhere. When a crime is committed, it is when the perpetrator commits a fraud.

Goods that are handed over can belong to the perpetrator himself, for example the goods given as collateral for debt not for the benefit of the perpetrator. Deletion of receivables does not need to be carried out through the abolition of the engagement according to the Civil Code. Also included, for example, the actions of the perpetrators who temporarily stopped the recorder of their rented car, so the car owner took into account the amount of rent that was smaller than it actually was.

This provision mentions the limits of the efforts used by the perpetrators who cause the fraud to be punished, namely in the form of false names or positions, abuse of religion, deception and a series of false words. Between the efforts used and the desired actions there must be a causal relationship, so that the person believes and gives what is asked.

Article 493

Clear enough.

Article 494

Clear enough.

Article 495

This provision is intended to protect consumers from fraudulent acts in the world of trade carried out by the seller.

In the world of trade, it can happen that the seller gives a false acknowledgment of the nature or condition of the goods he sells or does not declare the nature or condition of the goods, so that consumers buy an item that is not in accordance with expectations or is not in accordance with the costs incurred.

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Article 496

This provision is intended to protect a person from economic losses through the provision of services to other people which is carried out as a result of the curing act of the other person. For example, a person fraudulently takes advantage of the kindness of others using numbers and telephone lines and charges the cost of talking or telephone connections to telephone subscribers.

Article 497

This provision is intended to protect fraudulent acts in the world of trade carried out by consumers, by not paying full the price of purchased goods. To be convicted based on this provision, the consumer's actions are carried out repeatedly which indicate that the act is a livelihood or habit. In society, this consumer's actions are known as the act of "emplanging".

Article 498

This provision is intended to prevent fraudulent acts in the world of insurance committed by the insured in making insurance agreements to the detriment of the insurer.

Article 499

Crime in this provision is a fraudulent act to obtain payment of insurance money.

Article 500

Clear enough.

Article 501

What is meant by 'consecment' is a letter given a date in which it is explained by the carrier, that the carrier has received certain goods, with the intention of transporting the goods to the designated place, and submitting them to the appointed person, in accordance with the requirements of the delivery agreement.

The original concept (first sheet) in this provision is a securities and can be traded, while a copy or other sheet is not. Only the first or the original consent can be exchanged for the type of goods listed in it.

Since the original conception is a securities, the original consignment can be burdened with any form of right to an object, such as pawned, sold, lent, or exchanged. copy or

sheet www.peraturan.go.id

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Other sheets that are not securities have no value so that if they are sold, the buyer will not receive the goods and the act of burdening copies or other sheets with the right to objects is an act of fraud.

Article 502

Clear enough.

Article 503

Paragraph (1) In this tenhran what is meant by food, drink, or drug is counterfeited, if the value or benefit is reduced due to being mixed with other ingredients.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 504

Clear enough.

Article 505

What is meant by "yard boundary" is any sign that is used to indicate the boundaries of a yard, such as walls, fences, stakes, piles of stones, plants, waterways, rivers, or rice fields with the aim of separating a plot of land belonging to someone from a plot of land belonging to other people adjacent to it.

Article 506

What is meant by "fake news" is not only a false notification of a fact but also a false notification of an expected advantage.

Article 507

Clear enough.

Article 508

Clear enough.

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Article 509

Clear enough.

Article 510

Clear enough.

Article 511

Clear enough.

Article 512

Lettera What is meant by "withdrawing goods from company property" is any act to place goods outside the reach of the curator before or at the time of the bankruptcy, including the silence of the company's receivables.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Article 513

Clear enough.

Article 514

Clear enough.

Article 515

Clear enough.

Article 516

Clear enough.

Article 517

Clear enough.

Article 518

Clear enough.

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Article 519

This provision is intended to prevent a peace agreement from being made because the perpetrator of a criminal act obtains a special advantage, even though according to the law, if the agreement has been ratified, it also applies to creditors who initially did not approve it. This also applies to the management or commissioners of a corporation.

Article 520

Paragraph (1) letter a The right to withhold (retention rights) arises based on the provisions of the legislation, namely Article 1616 or Article 1812 of the Civil Code.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

AyarQL is quite clear.

Article 521

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Merusalc is making it unpaid for the temporary walrtu, meaning that if the goods are repaired, they can be used again.

What is meant by "destroying" is destroying or merusald (an at all so that it can no longer be used.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

PASAJ522 What is meant by "buildings for facilities, infrastructure, and/or public service facilities, for example, railway buildings, electrical buildings, telecommunications buildings, buildings for communication via satellite or other long-distance communication, radio or television stations, dams, gas channels, or drinking water channels.

-to4-

Article 523

Clear enough.

Article 524

Clear enough.

Article 525

Clear enough.

Article 526

Clear enough.

Pasal 527 What is meant by "Providing Strength Assistance" is the provision of assistance provided by the Commander of the Indonesian National Armed Forces only in conditions of civil emergency.

Article 528

Crime in this provision is a crime against the administration of justice.

Article 529

What is meant by "force" is to use power illegally. An example is the investigator who undertakes an investigation to force the suspect to confess or force the witness to give explanation according to the will of the investigator. Forcing can also be done physically or psychologically by frightening so that the soul is depressed. However, if the one who is examined is a witness who provides information that is contrary to reality and the investigator gives a stern warning or shows the unfavorable consequences of the false witness testimony, this provision is not applied.

Article 530

This provision regulates a criminal act known as Narna Torhne.

This crime has become one of the international crimes through the International Conuencen Agahst Torture Convention Otler Cntel, Intatman or Degrading Tleatment or Punbfunen\ 10 Deem 1984.

Indonesia as a member of the United Nations has ratified this convention with Law Number 5 of 1998 concerning the Ratification of Conuention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Htlatman or Kqading Tteaful or Punislanent (Convention against torture and

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other treatment or punishment that is cruel, inhumane, or degrading human dignity). Therefore, the act in this law is categorized as a crime.

Article 531

Clear enough.

Article 532

Paragraph (1) Lettera What is meant by "not fulfilling a request" for example, does not follow up on reports or information on the presence of someone who has been deprived of their independence in accordance with the law.

The letter b is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 533

Clear enough.

Article 534

For the sake of security and order, matters relating to the convict or the person being detained must be based on a decision or a valid detention order. Likewise, children who are included in the special coaching training for children or people who are mentally ill who are included in a mental hospital must be based on a valid warrant.

Article 535

This provision is intended to provide protection for a person's human rights to his residence, which is a person's personal right so that it must be followed, should not be entered by other people without the permission of the occupants of the house or without paying attention to the method in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. Likewise, entering a closed place or a closed yard that people use. This provision is only imposed on officials in carrying out their duties.

This provision applies specifically to officials in conducting house searches or reading or confiscating letters in the context of investigating criminal acts without fulfilling the provisions of laws and regulations.

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Article 536

lettera This provision is intended to protect the confidentiality of correspondence.

This crime does not include if the act is carried out by an investigator who based on the provisions of the legislation requires the letter as evidence in the context of a criminal investigation.

Letter b What is meant by "Electronild System Organizer is every person, state administrator, business entity, and society who provides, manages, and/or operates electronic systems, either individually or jointly to users of electronic systems for their own needs and/or the needs of other parties.

Article 537

Clear enough.

Article 538

Clear enough.

Article 539

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "authorized official who carries out the marriage of a person" is an official in accordance with the provisions of the law regarding marriage and its implementing regulations.

Paragraph (21) What is meant by "legitimate obstacle" is in accordance with the conditions of marriage stipulated in the laws and regulations governing marriage.

Article 540

Clear enough.

Article 541

Clear enough.

Article 542

Clear enough.

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Article 543

Paragraph (1) Crimes regulated in Articles 542 to 560 are international crimes, meaning that the perpetrators of these crimes can be prosecuted in the country, even though the perpetrators are found to be from the principle of universality. Thus, the citizenship of the perpetrator is not questioned, as well as the delicti loan and nationality of the ship, because the crime is considered to disturb world order.

In this case, the captain or the leader of the IKPAL itself does not carry out breaching, but only hand over the ship to the pirates, to be used to plow. Although it is a criminal act in the form of helping, it is made into a separate crime with the same crime as the crime of piracy itself.

If the person who submits it is not the captain or the leader of the ship will be punished with a lower sentence.

Ayat121 In this provision, people or goods do not have to be above IGPAL but can also be on the beach.

Article 544

Clear enough.

Article 545

Clear enough.

Article 546

Clear enough.

Article 547

Clear enough.

Article 548

What is meant by "taking over or pulling the ship from its owner" is taking the l{apal from the owner's power illegally, for example by escaping the i (they or using it for self-interest.

Article 549

What is meant by "Certificate I (Apal", among others, letters, documents, and news of IKPAL.

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IJ

This provision is intended to prevent and eradicate fraud against the LGPAL certificate carried out by the captain or ship leader.

Article 550

Clear enough.

Article 551

Clear enough.

Article 552

This provision is intended to prevent the making of false reports to benefit oneself or others, for example, a ship skipper by means of sinking the ship, but in the report it is said that the ship has had an accident and sink, therefore they have the opportunity to receive payment of insurance money for the ship and/or its cargo.

Article 553

This provision is intended to maintain the security, order and safety of shipping.

Article 554

This provision is intended to regulate the rebels in itipal, but here it is carried out by 2 (two) people or more in alliance. This provision also determines the weighting of the criminal, considering the consequences and the actions are carried out together.

Article 555

Clear enough.

Article 556

Clear enough.

Article 557

What is meant by "ship officers" include, among others, Mualim and Ship Doctor.

Article 558

Clear enough.

Article 559

Clear enough.

Article 560

Clear enough.

Article 561

In this provision, what is meant by "change the direction of the IKPAL" is to change the purpose of the trip or stop by the port that is not included in the original shipping plan, or indirectly to the port that has been previously determined as the port of destination.

Article 562

In this provision, IHPAL or goods may be withdrawn, terminated, or detained by a local authorized official, what.

Article 563

What is meant by 'not giving something that must be given' for example, giving food or rations.

Article 564

What is meant by "forceful circumstances" is a situation in such a way that the captain or leader I (apa is forced to take an action to maintain the safety of the shipping, for example because of overloading, namely to keep Ihpal from sinking or due to infectious diseases.

Article 565

This provision is intended to prevent the misuse of the Indonesian flag.

Article 566

What is meant by "government ships other than warships in charge of security and order at sea" include the IKPAL of the Water Police and Customs and Excise Ships.

Article 567

This provision relates to the existence of an obligation to register every birth or death. This is for the sake of population administration. If the birth or death occurs at sea, the obligation to record is charged to the Nakleoda of the ship.

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Article 568

The act referred to in this provision is an act that hinders law enforcement.

Article 569

Clear enough.

Article 570

Clear enough.

Article 571

Clear enough.

Article 572

What is meant by "identifier" for example, the red cross.

The purpose of using the sign is to protect the ship or hospital lifeboat from attacks.

Article 573

Clear enough.

Article 574

Clear enough.

Article 575

What is meant by "building for air traffic security" is an aviation facility or installation used for air traffic security and regulation, such as terminals, buildings, towers, and runways.

Aviation crimes in this chapter can only become criminal acts of terrorism if there is a purpose to commit a criminal act of terrorism as regulated in a law on terrorism.

Article 576

Clear enough.

Article 577

What is meant by "signs or tools for flight security" is a flight facility used by or for aircraft to be able to land or live safely, such as runway signs or equipment including lines in the middle of the runway, pointing marks or runway coordinates, runway end signs and runway obstacles including radio transmitter signs, radio signal lights air traffic building, and air station building sign light, and 1"ir, 5 slagainya.

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The definition of "putting a wrong sign or tool" can also mean intentionally and unlawfully installing the correct tool or sign.

What is meant by "aircraft" is an aircraft on the ground, that is, not on a flight or still in preparation by the ground crew or by the flight crew for certain flights.

Article 578

Clear enough.

Article 579

The criminal act in this provision is also an air piracy as regulated in The Hague 1970 Convention on "The Suppression of Unlawful KIZTRC of AIWAFR (Eradication of Aircraft Control Unlawfully), which was held in The Hague-Dutch in 1970.

Indonesia has ratified the Convention with Law Number 2 of 1976 concerning the Ratification of the 1963 Toiryo Convention, the Hague Convention 1970, and the 1971 Montreal Convention, so that as a participating country, the obligations regulated in Article 2 of the Convention, namely that Every country participating in the convention is obliged to criminalize the act of air piracy with a crime. The crime is an international crime, which means that every country (convention participants) has jurisdiction over every air hijacker, regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator or the aircraft and the place (state) of the existence of the burglary. This means that if the perpetrator of the air piracy is found in Indonesia, then Indonesia has the authority to sue it. Therefore, Indonesia is also obliged to make criminal provisions for this crime.

Paragraph (1) Crime in this provision is commonly known as air piracy. In this provision, the act of confiscation or confiscation is carried out in an unlawful manner, for example deceiving or bribing, so that the pilot voluntarily hand over the steering of the aircraft that is on the flight.

Paragraph (2) In contrast to air decomposition as regulated in paragraph (1), the act of confiscating or maintaining the deprivation of this paragraph is carried out with violence or threats of violence in any form, so that the pilot is in a state of coercion and cannot do anything but hand over the steering of the aircraft.

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Article 580

This provision is a criminal act that must be prohibited by the participating countries of the 1971 Montreal Convention on "Te suppression of unlauful ad,s against the safe\$ of ciuil auatiart" civilian) which was held in Montreal-Canada in 1971, as a complement to the 1970 H4OG Convention.

Article 581

Clear enough.

Article 582

Clear enough.

Article 583

Clear enough.

Article 584

Clear enough.

Article 585

Clear enough.

Article 586

Clear enough.

Article 587

Clear enough.

Article 588

Clear enough.

Article 589

The provisions stipulated in this article are actions in the form of false notifications, for example by telephone or other communication tools regarding the presence of bombs in aircraft. With this false notification, known as the Bomb Hoax, it can cause panic for the crew and passengers that can cause danger to the aircraft.

Article 590

Self-explanatory.

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Article 591

Objects in this provision are objects that come from criminal acts, for example from theft, embezzlement, or fraud. Crimes regulated in this provision are called PRCPparte Dolts Proparte AIPA.

Article 592

People who repeatedly commit s6 lagaim 614 crimes referred to in Article 591 do not need to be proven that the perpetrators of criminal acts commit this crime to pursue profit.

Categorized as "making a habit" because the act is carried out repeatedly even though the walrhr is a bit long.

Article 593

Clear enough.

Article 594

Clear enough.

Article 595

This provision is addressed to the printer.

Article 596

Clear enough.

Article 597

What is meant by "an act which according to the law that lives in society is declared a prohibited act" refers to the provisions of Article 2 paragraph (1).

Article 598

Clear enough.

Article 599

The letters are quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

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HUNRFD What is meant by "other equal sexual violence" is the act of serious sexual coercion as a form of criminal act against humanity.

Article 600

Clear enough.

Article 601

Clear enough.

Article 602

Clear enough.

Article 603

What is meant by "harming state finances" is based on the results of audits by state audits of financial audits.

Article 604

Clear enough.

Article 605

Clear enough.

Article 606

Clear enough.

Article 607

Clear enough.

Article 608

Clear enough.

Article 609

Clear enough.

Article 610

Clear enough.

Article 611

Clear enough.

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Article 612

Clear enough.

Article 613

In this provision, the adjustment of criminal provisions is not included in the penalty of fines regulated in the Administrative Criminal Law.

See the explanation of Article 187.

Article 614

Clear enough.

Article 615

Clear enough.

Article 616

Clear enough.

Article 617

Clear enough.

Article 618

Clear enough.

Article 619

Clear enough.

Article 620

What is meant by "law enforcement agencies" for example, institutions that carry out the eradication of narcotics crimes, in addition to handling narcotics crimes which are regulated in the law on narcotics, as well. dealing with narcotics crimes as regulated in this law.

Likewise, the institution that organizes the eradication of corruption, in addition to dealing with corruption which is regulated in the Law on the Eradication of Corruption Crimes, also handles corruption which is regulated in this Law.

Article 621

Clear enough.

Article 622

Clear enough.

Article 623

Clear enough.

Article 624

Clear enough.

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