LEGALTRANS | TERJEMAHAN MESIN - TIDAK TERSUMPAH

LEGALTRANS | MACHINE TRANSLATION - NOT SWORN

Belum ditinjau manusia / Not human-reviewed

Law No. 12 of 2011 - Formation of Laws and Regulations

Main text, Appendices I-II and Elucidation

SOURCE AND TRANSLATION RECORD

Official source page: https://peraturan.go.id/id/uu-no-12-tahun-2011

Engine: Chrome Translator API | Indonesian to English | No Google Cloud

Combined PDF created: 19 October 2026 at 14:21:03 GMT+7

Source pages included: 154 main-text/appendix pages + 19 elucidation pages = 173 pages.

PART A - MAIN TEXT AND APPENDICES I-II

PDF: https://peraturan.go.id/files/uu12-2011bt.pdf

Source copy retrieved: 2026-10-18T04:49:25.954Z

Source SHA-256: 6e437449b68b0964a114373a388c7a13e652316da78b4a46e1a1ee13ae719310

Source pages: 1 - 154 (154 pages). Machine translation: 18 October 2026 (exact translation time not recorded).

PART B - ELUCIDATION (PENJELASAN)

PDF: https://peraturan.go.id/files/uu12-2011pjl.pdf

Source copy retrieved: 2026-10-18T04:49:26.041Z

Source SHA-256: fd0b2af8925a14a6bf6c0fa342bf8c0d27c7b85e55595a85c4d950baf4075922

Source pages: 1 - 19 (19 pages). Machine translation: 19 October 2026.

Machine translation, not sworn and not human-reviewed. This file combines both identified official source PDFs. Paragraph layout and emphasis are reconstructed heuristically. Tables, graphics, mixed inline styles, signatures and seals are not reproduced. LegalTrans branding is not professional approval.

Dated source copies. Latest legal version and amendments have not been checked. Not a consolidated or automatically updated law.

PDF copy, edit and print restrictions depend on the reader. They do not prevent screenshots or OCR.

PART A - MAIN TEXT AND APPENDICES I-II

Translation of uu12-2011bt.pdf, source pages 1-154. Elucidation follows as Part B.

State Gazette

Republic of Indonesia

No.82, 2011 Administration. legislation.

formation. preparation technique. (Explanation in Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234)

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 12 of 2011

About

Establishment of laws and regulations

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that in order to realize Indonesia as a state of law,

The state is obliged to carry out the development of national law which is carried out in a planned, integrated, and sustainable manner in the national legal system that guarantees the protection of the rights and obligations of all Indonesian people based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. that in order to meet the community's need for good laws and regulations, it is necessary to make regulations regarding the formation of laws and regulations which are implemented in a definite, standard, and standard way and binding standards that all institutions authorized to form laws and regulations;

c. that in Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Legislation, there are still shortcomings and have not been able to accommodate the development of community needs regarding the rules for the formation of good laws and regulations so that they need to be replaced;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to form a law concerning the formation of laws and regulations;

In view of: Article 20, Article 21, and Article 22A of the State Constitution

legaltrans.id

Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

Establish: Law on the Establishment of Regulation

legislation.

CHAPTER I

General Terms

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. The formation of laws and regulations is the making of laws and regulations that include the stages of planning, preparation, discussion, ratification or stipulation, and promulgation.
2. Legislation is a written regulation that contains legal norms that are binding in general and established or determined by a state institution or authorized official through the procedures stipulated in the legislation.
3. Law is a legislation established by the House of Representatives with the joint approval of the President.
4. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is a statutory regulation stipulated by the President in the case of coercive urgency.
5. Government regulations are laws and regulations stipulated by the President to carry out the law properly.
6. Presidential regulations are laws and regulations stipulated by the President to carry out orders for higher laws and regulations or in carrying out government power.
7. Provincial Regulations are laws and regulations established by the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council with the mutual approval of the Governor.
8. Regency/City Regional Regulation is a legislation established by the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council with the joint approval of the Regent/Mayor.

legaltrans.id

9. The National Legislation Program, hereinafter referred to as Prolegnas, is an instrument for planning a program for the formation of laws that is prepared in a planned, integrated, and systematic manner.

10. Regional Legislation Program, hereinafter referred to as Prolegda, is a program planning instrument for the formation of provincial regulations or district/city regulations that are prepared in a planned, integrated, and systematic manner.

11. Academic Manuscripts are manuscripts of research results or legal studies and other research results on a certain problem that can be scientifically accounted for regarding the arrangement of the problem in a draft law, draft provincial regional regulation, or a draft regency/city regional regulation as a solution to the problems and legal needs of the community.

12. Promulgation is the placement of laws and regulations in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Regional Gazette, Additional Regional Gazette, or Regional Gazette.

13. Material The content of laws and regulations is the material contained in the legislation in accordance with the type, function, and hierarchy of laws and regulations.

14. The House of Representatives, hereinafter abbreviated as the DPR, is the House of Representatives as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

15. The Regional Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPD, is the Regional Representative Council as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

16. The Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, is the Regional People's Representative Council as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 2

Pancasila is the source of all sources of state law.

Article 3

(1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is the basic law in the legislation.

(2) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

(3) The placement of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia is not the basis for its application.

legaltrans.id

Article 4

The laws and regulations regulated in this law include laws and laws and regulations under them.

CHAPTER II

The principle of formation

legislation

Article 5

In establishing laws and regulations, it must be carried out based on the principle of establishing good laws and regulations, which include:

a. clarity of purpose;

b. appropriate institution or forming official;

c. conformity between types, hierarchies, and content material;

d. can be implemented;

e. usability and usability;

f. clarity of formulation; and

g. openness.

Article 6

(1) The content of laws and regulations must reflect the following principles:

a. protection;

b. humanity;

c. nationality;

d. family;

e. Archipelago;

f. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika;

g. justice;

h. Equality of position in law and government;

i. legal order and certainty; and/or

legalirans.id

j. balance, harmony, and harmony.

(2) In addition to reflecting the principles as referred to in paragraph (1), certain laws and regulations may contain other principles in accordance with the legal field of the relevant laws and regulations.

CHAPTER III

type, hierarchy, and content material

legislation

Article 7

(1) The types and hierarchies of laws and regulations consist of:

a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly;

c. laws/government regulations in lieu of laws;

d. Government Regulation;

e. Presidential Regulation;

f. Provincial Regulations; and

g. district/city regulations.

(2) The legal force of the legislation is in accordance with the hierarchy as referred to in paragraph (1).

legaltrans.id

Article 8

(1) The types of laws and regulations other than as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) include regulations stipulated by the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Audit Agency, the Judicial Commission, Bank Indonesia, the Minister, the Agency, the Institution, or the Commission which The level established by law or the government on the orders of the law, the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council, the Governor, the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council, the Regent/Mayor, the Village Head or at the same level.

(2) The laws and regulations as referred to in paragraph (1) are recognized for their existence and have binding legal force as long as they are ordered by higher laws and regulations or formed based on authority.

Article 9

(1) In the event that a law is suspected to be contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the review is carried out by the Constitutional Court.

(2) In the event that a statutory regulation under the law is suspected to be contrary to the law, the review is carried out by the Supreme Court.

Article 10

(1) The content that must be regulated by law contains:

a. Further regulation regarding the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. orders of a law to be regulated by law;

c. ratification of certain international treaties;

d. follow-up on the decision of the Constitutional Court; and/or

e. fulfillment of legal needs in society.

(2) Follow-up on the decision of the Constitutional Court as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out by the DPR or the President.

Article 11

The content of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is the same as the content of the Law.

Article 12

The content of the Government Regulation contains material to implement the law properly.

Article 13

The content of the Presidential Regulation contains material ordered by law, material for implementing government regulations, or materials for carrying out the implementation of government power.

Article 14

The content of the Provincial Regulations and the Regency/City Regional Regulations contains the content material in the context of implementing regional autonomy and co-administration tasks as well as accommodating the special conditions of the region and/or further elaboration of higher laws and regulations.

legaltrans.id

Article 15

(1) The content of criminal provisions can only be contained in:

a. law;

b. Provincial Regulations; or

c. district/city regulations.

(2) The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b and letter c are in the form of a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

(3) Provincial Regulations and Regency/City Regional Regulations may contain the threat of imprisonment or fines other than as referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with those regulated in other laws and regulations.

CHAPTER IV

Planning of laws and regulations

Part One

LAW PLANNING

Article 16

Planning for the preparation of laws is carried out in the National Legislation Program.

Article 17

Prolegnas as referred to in Article 16 is the priority scale of the program for the formation of laws in the context of realizing the national legal system.

Article 18

In the preparation of the National Legislation Program as referred to in Article 16, the preparation of a list of draft laws is based on:

a. Orders of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. Order of the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly;

c. other law orders;

d. national development planning system;

e. national long-term development plan;

legaltrans.id

f. Medium Term Development Plan;

g. Government Work Plan and DPR Strategic Plan; and

h. the aspirations and legal needs of the community.

Article 19

(1) The Prolegnas as referred to in Article 16 contains a program for the formation of a law with the title of the Draft Law, the material regulated, and its relevance to other laws and regulations.

(2) The material regulated and related to other laws and regulations as referred to in paragraph (1) is information regarding the conception of the Draft Law which includes:

a. background and purpose of preparation;

b. target to be realized; and

c. range and direction of setting.

(3) The material regulated as referred to in paragraph (2) which has gone through the assessment and alignment is stated in the Academic Paper.

Article 20

(1) The preparation of the National Legislation Program is carried out by the DPR and the Government.

(2) The Prolegnas is determined for the medium and annual terms based on the priority scale for the formation of the Draft Law.

(3) The preparation and stipulation of the Medium-Term Prolegnas is carried out at the beginning of the membership period of the DPR as the Prolegnas for a period of 5 (five) years.

(4) The Medium-Term Prolegnas can be evaluated at the end of each year along with the preparation and determination of the Annual Priority Prolegnas.

(5) The preparation and stipulation of the Annual Priority Prolegnas as the implementation of the Medium-Term Prolegnas is carried out every year before the stipulation of the Draft Law concerning the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Article 21

(1) The preparation of the National Legislation Program between the DPR and the Government is coordinated by the DPR through the DPR's equipment specifically handling the legislation sector.

(2) The preparation of the National Legislation Program within the DPR is coordinated by the DPR's equipment that specifically handles the legislature.

legaltrans.id

(3) The preparation of the National Legislation Program within the DPR as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by considering the proposals from the factions, commissions, members of the DPR, DPD, and/or the public.

(4) The preparation of the National Legislation Program within the government is coordinated by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law.

(5) Further provisions regarding the procedure for the preparation of the National Legislation Program as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a DPR Regulation.

(6) Further provisions regarding the procedure for preparing the National Legislation Program as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Article 22

(1) The results of the preparation of the Prolegnas between the DPR and the Government as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) are agreed to become Prolegnas and shall be determined in the Plenary Session of the DPR.

(2) Prolegnas as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by a Decree of the DPR.

Article 23

(1) In the Prolegnas, an open cumulative list consists of:

a. ratification of certain international treaties;

b. due to the decision of the Constitutional Court;

c. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

d. Establishment, expansion, and merger of provinces and/or districts/cities; and

e. stipulation/revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law.

(2) In certain circumstances, the DPR or the President may submit a draft law outside the Prolegnas including:

a. to overcome extraordinary circumstances, conflicts, or natural disasters; and

b. Certain other circumstances that ensure the existence of national urgency over a draft law that can be mutually agreed upon by the DPR's equipment that specifically handles the field of legislation and the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law.

The second part

Government Regulation Planning

legaltrans.id

Article 24

Planning for the preparation of government regulations is carried out in a program for the preparation of government regulations.

Article 25

(1) The planning for the preparation of the Government Regulation as referred to in Article 24 contains a list of titles and subject matter of the draft of the Draft Government Regulation to carry out the law properly.

(2) The planning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated for a period of 1 (one) year.

Article 26

(1) The planning for the preparation of the Government Regulation as referred to in Article 25 is coordinated by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the legal field.

(2) The planning for the preparation of the Government Regulation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by a Presidential Decree.

Article 27

The Draft Government Regulation comes from a ministry and/or non-ministerial government agency in accordance with its field of duty.

Article 28

(1) In certain circumstances, ministries or non-ministerial government agencies may submit draft government regulations outside the planning for the preparation of government regulations.

(2) The Draft Government Regulation in certain circumstances as referred to in paragraph (1) is made based on the needs of the Law or the Decision of the Supreme Court.

Article 29

Further provisions regarding the planning procedures for the preparation of Government Regulations shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Third part

Presidential Regulation Planning

Article 30

Planning for the preparation of a Presidential Regulation is carried out in a program for the preparation of a Presidential Regulation.

legaltrans.id

Article 31

Provisions regarding the planning for the preparation of Government Regulations as referred to in Articles 24 to Article 29 apply mutatis mutandis to the planning of the preparation of a Presidential Regulation.

Fourth Part

Planning of Provincial Regulations

Article 32

Planning for the preparation of provincial regional regulations is carried out in the Provincial Prolegda.

Article 33

(1) The Prolegda as referred to in Article 32 contains a program for the formation of a Provincial Regulation with the title of the Draft Provincial Regulation, the material regulated, and its relevance to other laws and regulations.

(2) The material regulated and its relevance to other laws and regulations as referred to in paragraph (1) is information regarding the conception of the Draft Provincial Regulation which includes:

a. background and purpose of preparation;

b. target to be realized;

c. the main idea, scope, or object to be regulated; and

d. range and direction of setting.

(3) The material regulated as referred to in paragraph (2) which has gone through the assessment and alignment is stated in the Academic Paper.

Article 34

(1) The preparation of the Provincial Prolegda is carried out by the Provincial DPRD and the Provincial Government.

(2) The Provincial Prolegda is determined for a period of 1 (one) year based on the priority scale for the formation of the Draft Provincial Regulation.

(3) The preparation and stipulation of the Provincial Prolegda is carried out every year before the stipulation of the Draft Provincial Regulation on the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

legaltrans.id

Article 35

In the preparation of the Provincial Prolegda as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (1), the preparation of the List of Draft Provincial Regulations is based on:

a. orders for higher laws and regulations;

b. Regional Development Plan;

c. implementation of regional autonomy and co-administration tasks; and

d. local community aspirations.

Article 36

(1) The preparation of the Provincial Prolegda between the Provincial DPRD and the Provincial Government is coordinated by the Provincial DPRD through the Provincial DPRD equipment that specifically handles the Legislation Sector.

(2) The preparation of the Provincial Prolegda within the Provincial DPRD is coordinated by the Provincial DPRD equipment that specifically handles the Legislation Sector.

(3) The preparation of the Provincial Prolegda within the Provincial Government is coordinated by the Legal Bureau and may include the relevant vertical agencies.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for preparing the Provincial Prolegda within the Provincial DPRD as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Provincial DPRD Regulation.

(5) Further provisions regarding the procedure for preparing the Provincial Prolegda within the Provincial Government as referred to in paragraph

(3) regulated by a Governor Regulation.

Article 37

(1) The results of the preparation of the Provincial Prolegda between the Provincial DPRD and the Provincial Government as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (1) are agreed to become a Provincial Prolegda and shall be determined in the Plenary Meeting of the Provincial DPRD.

(2) The Provincial Prolegda as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by a Provincial DPRD Decree.

Article 38

(1) In the Provincial Prolegda, an open cumulative list of:

a. as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court; and

legaltrans.id

b. Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

(2) Under certain circumstances, the Provincial DPRD or the Governor may submit a Draft Provincial Regulation outside the Provincial Prolegda:

a. to overcome extraordinary circumstances, conflicts, or natural disasters;

b. as a result of cooperation with other parties; and

c. other certain circumstances that ensure the urgency of a draft provincial regional regulation that can be mutually agreed upon by the provincial DPRD equipment that specifically handles the field of legislation and the legal bureau.

Part Five

district/city regional regulation planning

Article 39

Planning for the preparation of district/city regional regulations is carried out in the district/city Prolegda.

Article 40

Provisions regarding the planning for the preparation of provincial regulations as referred to in Articles 32 to Article 38 apply mutatis mutandis to the planning of the preparation of regency/city regional regulations.

Article 41

In the Regency/City Prolegda, an open cumulative list can be published regarding the formation, expansion, and merger of sub-districts or other names and/or the formation, expansion, and merger of villages or other names.

Sixth part

other legislation planning

Article 42

(1) Planning for the preparation of other laws and regulations as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) is the authority and is adjusted to the needs of the respective institutions, commissions, or agencies.

(2) The planning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the institution, commission, or agency of each for a period of 1 (one) year.

legaltrans.id

CHAPTER V

drafting of laws and regulations

Part One

drafting of laws

Article 43

(1) The draft law may come from the DPR or the President.

(2) The draft law originating from the DPR as referred to in paragraph (1) may come from the DPD.

(3) The draft law originating from the DPR, President, or DPD must be accompanied by an academic text.

(4) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (3) do not apply to the Draft Law concerning:

a. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

b. stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law into Law; or

c. revocation of law or revocation of government regulations in lieu of law.

(5) The Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (4) is accompanied by information containing the main ideas and content of the regulated content.

Article 44

(1) The preparation of the Academic Paper of the Draft Law is carried out in accordance with the technique of preparing the Academic Paper.

(2) Provisions regarding the technique of preparing the Academic Paper as referred to in paragraph (1) are listed in Appendix I which is an integral part of this Law.

Article 45

(1) The Draft Law, both from the DPR and the President and the Draft Law submitted by the DPD to the DPR is prepared based on the National Legislation Program.

(2) The Draft Law proposed by the DPD as referred to in paragraph (1) is a Draft Law relating to:

a. regional autonomy;

b. Central and regional relations;

c. formation and expansion and merger of regions;

legaltrans.id

d. management of natural resources and other economic resources; and

e. Central and regional financial balance.

Article 46

(1) The draft law from the DPR is submitted by members of the DPR, commissions, joint commissions, or DPR equipment that specifically handles the field of legislation or DPD.

(2) Harmonization, rounding, and strengthening of the conception of the Draft Law originating from the DPR is coordinated by the DPR's equipment that specifically handles the field of legislation.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for preparing the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a DPR Regulation.

Article 47

(1) The Draft Law submitted by the President is prepared by the Minister or the Head of the Non-Ministry Government Institution in accordance with the scope of his duties and responsibilities.

(2) In the preparation of the Draft Law, the Minister or the Head of the relevant Non-Ministerial Government Institution shall form an Inter-Ministry and/or Non-Ministry Committee.

(3) Harmonization, rounding, and consolidation of the conception of draft laws originating from the President is coordinated by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for preparing the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Article 48

(1) The draft law from the DPD is submitted in writing by the DPD leadership to the leadership of the DPR and must be accompanied by an academic text.

(2) The proposal for the draft law as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted by the leadership of the DPR to the DPR's equipment that specifically handles the field of legislation for harmonization, rounding, and consolidation of the conception of the draft law.

(3) The equipment as referred to in paragraph (2) in harmonizing, rounding, and consolidating the conception of the draft law may invite the leaders of the DPD equipment who has a task in the field of law design to discuss the proposed draft law.

(4) The equipment as referred to in paragraph (2) submits a written report regarding the results of the harmonization as referred to in paragraph (3) to the leadership of the DPR to be further announced in the plenary meeting.

legaltrans.id

Article 49

(1) The Draft Law from the DPR shall be submitted by a letter from the leadership of the DPR to the President.

(2) The President assigns a representative minister to discuss the Draft Law with the DPR within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days from the receipt of the DPR leadership letter.

(3) The Minister as referred to in paragraph (2) coordinates the preparation for discussion with the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law.

Article 50

(1) The Draft Law from the President shall be submitted by a Letter of the President to the Leaders of the DPR.

(2) The President's letter as referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain the appointment of a minister who is tasked with representing the President in discussing the Draft Law with the DPR.

(3) The DPR begins to discuss the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (1) within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days from the receipt of the President's letter.

(4) For the purpose of discussing the Draft Law in the DPR, the Minister or the Head of the Initiator Institution multiplies the draft of the Draft Law in the required amount.

Article 51

If during the session of the DPR and the President submit a draft law regarding the same material, what is discussed is the Draft Law submitted by the DPR and the Draft Law submitted by the President is used as material for judgment.

The second part

Penyusunan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti

law

Article 52

(1) Government Regulation in Lieu of Law must be submitted to the DPR in the following trial.

(2) The submission of a Government Regulation in lieu of law as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of submitting a Draft Law concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law into Law.

(3) The DPR only gives approval or does not give approval to the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law.

legaltrans.id

(4) In the event that the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is approved by the DPR in a plenary meeting, the Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law is stipulated as a Law.

(5) In the event that the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law does not obtain approval from the DPR in a plenary meeting, the Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law must be revoked and must be declared invalid.

(6) In the event that a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law must be revoked and must be declared invalid as referred to in paragraph (5), the DPR or the President submits a Draft Law concerning the Revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law.

(7) The Draft Law on Revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law as referred to in paragraph (6) regulates all legal consequences of the revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law.

(8) The Draft Law on Revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be stipulated as a Law concerning Revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law in the same Plenary Meeting as referred to in paragraph (5).

Article 53

Provisions regarding the procedure for drafting a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law are regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Third part

Preparation of Government Regulations

Article 54

(1) In the preparation of the Draft Government Regulation, the initiator forms an Inter-Ministry and/or Non-Ministerial Government Institution.

(2) Harmonization, rounding, and strengthening of the conception of the Draft Government Regulation is coordinated by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the legal field.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for establishing an inter-ministerial and/or inter-ministerial committee, harmonization, preparation, and submission of draft Government Regulations shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Fourth Part

Preparation of Presidential Regulation

Article 55

legaltrans.id

(1) In the preparation of the Draft Presidential Regulation, the initiator shall form an inter-ministerial and/or non-ministerial committee.

(2) Harmonization, rounding, and strengthening of the conception of the Draft Presidential Regulation is coordinated by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for establishing an inter-ministerial and/or inter-ministerial committee, harmonization, preparation, and submission of the Draft Presidential Regulation shall be regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Part Five

Preparation of Provincial Regulations

Article 56

(1) The Draft Provincial Regulation may come from the Provincial DPRD or the Governor.

(2) The Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in paragraph (1) is accompanied by an explanation or information and/or academic text.

(3) In the case of the Draft Provincial Regulation concerning:

a. Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

b. revocation of Provincial Regulations; or

c. Changes to provincial regulations that are only limited to changing some materials, accompanied by information containing the main ideas and content material are regulated.

Article 57

(1) The preparation of the Academic Paper on the Draft Regional Regulation is carried out in accordance with the technique of preparing the Academic Paper.

(2) Provisions regarding the technique of preparing the Academic Paper as referred to in paragraph (1) are listed in Appendix I which is an integral part of this Law.

Article 58

(1) Harmonization, rounding, and consolidation of the conception of the Draft Provincial Regulation originating from the Provincial DPRD is coordinated by the Provincial DPRD equipment that specifically handles the Legislation Sector.

(2) Harmonization, rounding, and strengthening of the conception of the Draft Provincial Regulation originating from the Governor is coordinated by the Legal Bureau and may include vertical agencies from the Ministry that administers government affairs in the legal field.

legaltrans.id

Article 59

Further provisions regarding the procedure for drafting a provincial regional regulation originating from the Governor shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

Article 60

(1) The draft of the Provincial Regulation may be submitted by the Members, Commissions, Joint Commissions, or the equipment of the Provincial DPRD that specifically handles the field of legislation.

(2) Further provisions regarding the procedure for preparing the Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in the Provincial DPRD Regulation.

Article 61

(1) The Draft Provincial Regulation that has been prepared by the Provincial DPRD shall be submitted by a letter from the leadership of the Provincial DPRD to the Governor.

(2) The Draft Regional Regulation that has been prepared by the Governor shall be submitted by a cover letter to the Governor to the Leaders of the Provincial DPRD.

Article 62

If during a period of the session of the Provincial DPRD and the Governor submits the Draft Provincial Regulation regarding the same material, what is discussed is the Draft Provincial Regulation submitted by the Provincial DPRD and the Draft Provincial Regulation submitted by the Governor is used as material for matching.

Sixth part

Preparation of Regency/City Regional Regulations

Article 63

Provisions regarding the preparation of provincial regulations as referred to in Articles 56 to Article 62 apply mutatis mutandis to the preparation of regency/city regional regulations.

CHAPTER VI

Techniques for drafting legislation

Article 64

(1) The preparation of the draft laws and regulations is carried out in accordance with the technique of drafting laws and regulations.

legaltrans.id

(2) Provisions regarding the technique of drafting laws and regulations as referred to in paragraph (1) are contained in Attachment II which is an integral part of this Law.

(3) Provisions regarding changes to the technique of drafting laws and regulations as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

discussion and endorsement

draft law

Part One

Discussion of the Draft Law

Article 65

(1) The discussion of the Draft Law shall be carried out by the DPR with the President or the assigned minister.

(2) The discussion of the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph

(1) relating to:

a. regional autonomy;

b. Central and regional relations;

c. Establishment, expansion, and merger of regions;

d. management of natural resources and other economic resources; and

e. The balance of central and regional finances is carried out by involving the DPD.

(3) The participation of the DPD in the discussion of the draft law as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out only at level I discussions.

(4) The participation of the DPD in the discussion of the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is represented by the equipment in charge of the content of the draft law that is discussed.

(5) The DPD provides consideration to the DPR on the Draft Law on the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and the Draft Law relating to taxes, education, and religion.

Article 66

The discussion of the draft law is carried out through 2 (two) levels of discussion.

legaltrans.id

Article 67

The two levels of discussion as referred to in Article 66 consist of:

a. Level I discussions in commission meetings, joint commission meetings, legislative body meetings, budget body meetings, or special committee meetings; and

b. Level II talks in the plenary meeting.

Article 68

(1) Level I discussion is carried out with the following activities:

a. Introduction to Deliberation;

b. Discussion of the problem inventory list; and

c. Submission of Mini Opinion.

(2) In the introduction to the deliberation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a:

a. The DPR provides an explanation and the President conveys his views if the Draft Law comes from the DPR;

b. The DPR provides an explanation and the President and the DPD express their views if the Draft Law related to the authority of the DPD as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (2) comes from the DPR;

c. The President provides an explanation and the faction provides a view if the Draft Law comes from the President; or

d. The President provides an explanation and the factions and DPD express their views if the Draft Law related to the authority of the DPD as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (2) comes from the President.

(3) The list of problem inventory as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is submitted by:

a. President if the draft law comes from the DPR; or

b. The DPR if the Draft Law comes from the President by considering the proposal from the DPD as long as it is related to the authority of the DPD as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (2).

(4) The submission of Mini Opinion as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is conveyed at the end of Level I discussion by:

a. faction;

b. DPD, if the draft law relates to the authority of the DPD as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (2); and

legaltrans.id

c. President.

(5) In the event that the DPD does not convey the views as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b and letter d and/or does not express a mini opinion as referred to in paragraph (4) letter b, the level I discussion will still be carried out.

(6) In the first level discussion, the head of the state institution or other institution may be invited if the material for the draft law is related to the state institution or other institution.

Article 69

(1) Level II discussion is a decision making in a plenary meeting with the following activities:

a. Submission of a report containing the process, Mini Faction Opinion, Mini DPD Opinion, and the results of Level I Discussions;

b. a statement of approval or rejection from each faction and member verbally requested by the Chairperson of the Plenary Meeting; and

c. Submission of the final opinion of the president by the minister who is assigned.

(2) In the event that the approval as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b cannot be reached by deliberation for consensus, the decision is made based on the majority vote.

(3) In the event that the Draft Law does not obtain mutual approval between the DPR and the President, the Draft Law may not be submitted again in the DPR session at that time.

Article 70

(1) The Draft Law can be withdrawn before being discussed jointly by the DPR and the President.

(2) The draft law that is being discussed can only be withdrawn based on the joint approval of the DPR and the President.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for the withdrawal of the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a DPR Regulation.

Article 71

(1) The discussion of the Draft Law concerning the stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is carried out through the same mechanism as the discussion of the Draft Law.

(2) The discussion of the Draft Law concerning the Revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is carried out through a special mechanism which is excluded from the discussion mechanism of the Draft Law.

(3) Provisions regarding the special mechanism as referred to in paragraph

legaltrans.id

(2) carried out in the following procedures:

a. The Draft Law on Revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is submitted by the DPR or the President;

b. The Draft Law on Revocation as referred to in letter a is submitted at the Plenary Session of the DPR not giving approval to the Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law proposed by the President; and

c. Decision-making Approval of the Draft Law on Revocation as referred to in letter b is carried out in the Plenary Session of the DPR which is the same as the Plenary Meeting.

The second part

ratification of the draft law

Article 72

(1) The Draft Law which has been jointly approved by the DPR and the President is submitted by the leadership of the DPR to the President to be ratified into law.

(2) Submission of the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph

(1) Performed within a maximum period of 7 (seven) days from the date of mutual agreement.

Article 73

(1) The Draft Law as referred to in Article 72 is ratified by the President by affixing a signature within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days as of the draft of the Law is jointly approved by the DPR and the President.

(2) In the event that the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (1) is not signed by the President within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days as of the mutual agreement of the Draft Law, the Draft Law is legal to become a Law and must be promulgated.

(3) In the case of the validity of the Draft Law as referred to in paragraph (2), the sentence of ratification reads: This Law is declared valid based on the provisions of Article 20 paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

(4) The sentence of ratification which reads as referred to in paragraph (3) must be affixed on the last page of the law before proposing the text of the law to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 74

legaltrans.id

(1) In every law, the time limit for the stipulation of Government Regulations and other regulations as the implementation of the Law must be stated.

(2) The stipulation of Government Regulations and other regulations required in the administration of government is not on the orders of a law to be excluded from the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1).

CHAPTER VIII

Discussion and Determination

Draft Provincial Regulations and Regional Regulations

district/city

Part One

discussion of the Draft Provincial Regulation

Article 75

(1) The discussion of the Draft Provincial Regulation shall be carried out by the Provincial DPRD together with the Governor.

(2) The joint discussion as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through the levels of discussion.

(3) The levels of discussion as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out in a meeting of the Commission/Committee/Agency/Equipment of the Provincial DPRD which specifically handles the field of legislation and plenary meetings.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for discussing the Draft Provincial Regulation are regulated by a Provincial DPRD Regulation.

Article 76

(1) The Draft Provincial Regulation can be withdrawn before being discussed jointly by the Provincial DPRD and the Governor.

(2) The Draft Provincial Regulation that is being discussed can only be withdrawn based on the joint approval of the Provincial DPRD and the Governor.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for the withdrawal of the Draft Provincial Regulation shall be regulated by a Provincial DPRD Regulation.

legaltrans.id

The second part

Discussion of the Draft Regional Regulation of the Regency/City

Article 77

Provisions regarding the discussion of the Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in Article 75 and Article 76 apply mutatis mutandis to the discussion of Regency/City Regional Regulations.

Third part

stipulation of the Draft Provincial Regulation

Article 78

(1) The Draft Provincial Regulation which has been jointly approved by the Provincial DPRD and the Governor shall be submitted by the Leader of the Provincial DPRD to the Governor to be stipulated as a Provincial Regulation.

(2) The submission of the Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out within a maximum period of 7 (seven) days from the date of mutual agreement.

Article 79

(1) The Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in Article 78 shall be stipulated by the Governor by affixing a signature within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days since the draft of the Provincial Regulation is jointly approved by the Provincial DPRD and the Governor.

(2) In the event that the Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in paragraph (1) is not signed by the Governor within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days since the Draft Provincial Regulation is mutually approved, the Draft Provincial Regulation is legal to become a Provincial Regulation and must be promulgated.

(3) In the event that the Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in paragraph (2), the validation sentence reads: This Regional Regulation is declared valid.

(4) The validation sentence which reads as referred to in paragraph (3) must be affixed on the last page of the Provincial Regulation before proposing the text of the Provincial Regulation in the Regional Gazette.

Fourth Part

stipulation of the Draft Regional Regulation of the Regency/City

Article 80

legaltrans.id

Provisions regarding the stipulation of the Draft Provincial Regulation as referred to in Article 78 and Article 79 apply mutatis mutandis to the stipulation of Regency/City Regional Regulations.

CHAPTER IX

Enactment

Article 81

In order for everyone to know about it, the laws and regulations must be promulgated by placing them in:

a. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia;

c. State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia;

d. Additional State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia;

e. Regional Gazette;

f. additional regional sheets; or

g. Regional News.

Article 82

The laws and regulations promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, include:

a. laws/government regulations in lieu of laws;

b. Government Regulation;

c. Presidential Regulation; and

d. Other laws and regulations which according to the applicable laws and regulations must be promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 83

The laws and regulations promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia include laws and regulations which according to the applicable laws and regulations must be promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 84

(1) The Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia contains an explanation of the laws and regulations contained in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

legaltrans.id

(2) The Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia contains an explanation of the laws and regulations contained in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 85

The promulgation of laws and regulations in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia or the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 82 and Article 83 is carried out by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law.

Article 86

(1) The laws and regulations promulgated in the Regional Gazette are Provincial Regulations and Regency/City Regional Regulations.

(2) The Governor's Regulation and the Regent/Mayor Regulation are promulgated in the Regional News.

(3) The promulgation of laws and regulations in the Regional Gazette and Regional Gazette as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be carried out by the Regional Secretary.

Article 87

The laws and regulations come into force and have binding force on the date of promulgation, unless otherwise specified in the relevant laws and regulations.

CHAPTER X

dissemination

Part One

Dissemination of Prolegnas, Draft Laws, and Laws

Article 88

(1) Dissemination is carried out by the DPR and the Government since the preparation of the National Legislation Program, the preparation of the Draft Law, the discussion of the Draft Law, to the promulgation of the Law.

(2) The dissemination as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to provide information and/or obtain input from the community and stakeholders.

Article 89

(1) The dissemination of the National Prolegnas is carried out jointly by the DPR and the Government which is coordinated by the DPR's equipment that specifically handles the Legislation Sector.

legaltrans.id

(2) The dissemination of the Draft Law originating from the DPR is carried out by the Commission/Committee/Agency/Appliances of the DPR which specifically handles the field of legislation.

(3) The dissemination of the Draft Law originating from the President is carried out by the Initiating Agency.

Article 90

(1) The dissemination of the law that has been promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out jointly by the DPR and the Government.

(2) The dissemination of the law as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out by the DPD as long as it is related to regional autonomy, central and regional relations, the formation and expansion as well as the merger of regions, management of natural resources and other economic resources, as well as those related to central and regional financial balance.

Article 91

(1) In the event that the laws and regulations need to be translated into a foreign language, the translation is carried out by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the legal field.

(2) The translation as referred to in paragraph (1) is an official translation.

The second part

Dissemination of Prolegda, Draft Provincial Regulations or Regency/City Regional Regulations, and Provincial Regulations or Regional Regulations

district/city

Article 92

(1) The dissemination of the Prolegda is carried out by the DPRD and the Regional Government since the preparation of the Prolegda, the preparation of the Draft Regional Regulation, the discussion of the Draft Regional Regulation, to the promulgation of the Regional Regulation.

(2) The dissemination as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to be able to provide information and/or obtain input from the community and stakeholders.

Article 93

(1) The dissemination of the Prolegda is carried out jointly by the DPRD and the Provincial or Regency/City Regional Government which is coordinated by the DPRD equipment that specifically handles the Legislation Sector.

legaltrans.id

(2) Dissemination of the Draft Regional Regulation originating from the DPRD is carried out by the DPRD's equipment.

(3) Dissemination of the Draft Regional Regulation originating from the Governor or Regent/Mayor shall be carried out by the Regional Secretary.

Article 94

Dissemination of Provincial Regulations or Regency/City Regional Regulations that have been promulgated in the Regional Gazette shall be carried out jointly by the DPRD and the Provincial or Regency/City Regional Government.

Third part

Disseminated manuscripts

Article 95

The text of the legislation that is disseminated must be a copy of the manuscript that has been promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Regional Gazette, Supplement to the Regional Gazette, and Regional Gazette.

CHAPTER XI

Society participation

Article 96

(1) The community has the right to provide input orally and/or in writing in the formation of laws and regulations.

(2) Input orally and/or in writing as referred to in paragraph

(1) can be done through:

a. public hearing meeting;

b. working visit;

c. socialization; and/or

d. seminars, workshops, and/or discussions.

(3) The community as referred to in paragraph (1) is an individual or group of people who have an interest in the substance of the draft legislation.

legaltrans.id

(4) To make it easier for the public to provide input orally and/or in writing as referred to in paragraph (1), every draft legislation must be easily accessible to the public.

CHAPTER XII

Other Terms

Article 97

The technique of drafting and/or the form regulated in this law applies mutatis mutandis for the technique of drafting and/or the form of a presidential decree, the decision of the leadership of the People's Consultative Assembly, the decision of the leadership of the DPR, the decision of the DPD leadership, the decision of the chairman of the Supreme Court, the decision of the chairman of the constitutional court, the decision of the chairman of the judicial commission, the decision of the head of the agency Financial Auditor, Decree of the Governor of Bank Indonesia, Decree of the Minister, Decree of the Head of the Agency, Decree of the Head of the Institution, or the Decree of the Chairperson of the Commission at the same level, Decree of the Leader of the Provincial DPRD, Decree of the Governor, Decree of the Leader of the Regency/City DPRD, Decree of the Regent/Mayor, Decree of the Village Head or at the same level.

Article 98

(1) Each stage of the formation of laws and regulations includes the designer of laws and regulations.

(2) Provisions regarding the participation and development of the designer of laws and regulations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 99

In addition to the designer of laws and regulations as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (1), the stages of the formation of laws, provincial regulations, and regency/city regional regulations include researchers and experts.

CHAPTER XIII

Closing Terms

Article 100

All Presidential Decrees, Ministerial Decrees, Governor Decrees, Regent/Mayor Decrees, or other Official Decrees as referred to in Article 97 which are regulating, which existed before this Law came into force, must be interpreted as a regulation, as long as it does not conflict with this Law.

legaltrans.id

Article 101

When this law comes into force, all laws and regulations which are the implementing regulations of Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 53, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 4389), are still valid as long as it does not conflict with the provisions of this Law.

Article 102

When this law comes into force, Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 53, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4389), is revoked and declared invalid.

Article 103

The implementing regulations of this law must be stipulated no later than 1 (one) year from the date this law is promulgated.

Article 104

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta On August 12, 2011 PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

Promulgated in Jakarta on August 12, 2011 MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Patrialis Akbar Appendix I

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 12 of 2011 concerning

Establishment of laws and regulations

Techniques for the preparation of the Academic Draft of the Law,

Draft Provincial Regulations, and Draft Regulations

legaltrans.id

district/city area

1. Academic Manuscripts are manuscripts of research or legal studies and other research results on a certain problem that can be scientifically accounted for regarding the arrangement of these problems in a draft law, draft provincial regulations, draft district/city regional regulations, as a solution to problems and legal needs of the community.

2. The systematics of the Academic Paper are as follows:

Title

Preface

Table of contents

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL STUDY AND EMPIREIC PRACTICE

CHAPTER III EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF LAW

related

CHAPTER IV PHILOSOPHICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND JURISDICTION

BAB V JANGKAUAN, ARAH PENGATURAN, DAN RUANG LINGKUP

content of laws, local regulations

province, or district/city regional regulations

CHAPTER VI CLOSING Bibliography

Appendix: Draft Laws

A brief description of each section:

1. CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

The introduction contains the background, the objectives to be realized,

Identification of problems, objectives and uses, and research methods.

A. BACKGROUND

The background contains thoughts and reasons for the need

legaltrans.id

Preparation of Academic Papers as a reference for the formation of a Draft Law or a certain Draft Regional Regulation. The background explains why the formation of the Draft Law or the Draft Regional Regulation of a statutory regulation requires an in-depth and comprehensive study of the theory or scientific thought related to the content of the Draft Law or the Draft Regional Regulation to be formed. This scientific thought leads to the preparation of philosophical, sociological and juridical arguments in order to support the need or failure of the need for drafting laws or draft regional regulations.

B. Problem Identification

Identification of the problem contains a formulation of what problem

which will be found and described in the academic manuscript.

Basically the identification of the problem in an academic paper includes 4 (four) main problems, namely as follows:

1) What problems are faced in the life of the nation, state, and society and how these problems can be overcome.

2) Why is it necessary to draft laws or draft regional regulations as the basis for solving the problem, which means justifying the involvement of the state in solving the problem.

3) What is the consideration or philosophical, sociological, juridical basis for the formation of a draft law or a draft regional regulation.

4) What are the objectives to be realized, the scope of the arrangement, the range, and the direction of the arrangement.

C. Purpose and Uses of Academic Paper Preparation Activities

in accordance with the scope of problem identification

stated above, the purpose of the preparation of the Academic Paper is formulated as follows:

1) Formulate the problems faced in the life of the nation, state, and society as well as ways to overcome these problems.

2) Formulate the legal problems faced as the reason for the formation of the Draft Law or Draft Regional Regulation as the legal basis for the resolution or solution of problems in the life of the nation, state, and society.

3) Formulate considerations or philosophical, sociological, juridical considerations or foundations for the formation of draft laws or draft regional regulations.

4) Formulate the targets to be realized, the scope of the regulation, the scope, and the direction of the regulation in the Draft Law or the Draft Regional Regulation.

legaltrans.id

Meanwhile, the use of academic texts is

As a reference or reference for the preparation and discussion of the Draft Law or the Draft Regional Regulation.

D. Method

The preparation of academic texts is basically a

research activities so that the method of preparing academic manuscripts based on legal research methods or other research methods is used. Legal research can be carried out through normative juridical methods and empirical juridical methods. The empirical juridical method is also known as sociolegal research. The normative juridical method is carried out through a literature study that examines (especially) secondary data in the form of laws and regulations, court decisions, agreements, contracts, or other legal documents, as well as research results, assessment results, and other references. The normative juridical method can be complemented by interviews, discussions (focus group discussions), and hearings. The empirical or sociolegal juridical method is research that begins with normative research or a review of the legislation (normative) followed by in-depth observations and dissemination of questionnaires to obtain data on non-legal factors related and that affect the laws and regulations researched.

2. CHAPTER II THEORETICAL STUDY AND EMPIRE PRACTICE

This chapter contains a description of the theoretical, basic,

Practices, development of thought, as well as social, political, and economic implications, state finances from the regulation in a law, provincial regulation, or regency/city regional regulations.

This chapter can be described in the following sub-chapters:

A. THEORETICAL STUDY.

B. a study of the principles/principles related to the preparation of norms.

The analysis of the determination of these principles also pays attention to various aspects of the field of life related to the laws and regulations to be made, which are derived from the results of the research.

c) a study of the implementation practices,

problems faced by society.

D. A Study of the Implications of the Implementation of the New System to be Regulated

in laws or regional regulations on aspects of people's lives and their impact on aspects of the state's financial burden.

legaltrans.id

3. CHAPTER III EVALUATION AND ANALYSIS OF LAW

related

This chapter contains the results of a study of the legislation

Invitations related to existing legal conditions, the linkage of new laws and regulations with other laws and regulations, vertical and horizontal harmonization, as well as the status of existing laws and regulations, including laws and regulations that are revoked and declared invalid and legislation that is still valid because it does not contrary to the new laws or regulations.

The study of the legislation is intended

To find out the legal conditions or laws and regulations governing the substance or material to be regulated. In this study, the position of the new law or regional regulation will be known. This analysis can describe the level of synchronization, harmonization of existing laws and regulations and the position of laws and regional regulations to avoid overlapping regulations. The results of this explanation or description become material for the preparation of the philosophical and juridical foundation of the formation of laws, provincial regulations, or regency/city regional regulations to be formed.

4. CHAPTER IV Philosophical, Sociological, and Juridical Foundations

A. Philosophical Foundation

The philosophical foundation is a consideration or reason that

illustrates that the regulations formed consider the view of life, awareness, and legal ideals which include the atmosphere of mysticism and the philosophy of the Indonesian nation originating from Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

B. Sociological basis.

The sociological basis is a consideration or reason that

illustrates that regulations are formed to meet the needs of the community in various aspects. The sociological basis actually concerns empirical facts regarding the development of problems and the needs of society and the state.

C. Juridical basis.

The juridical basis is a consideration or reason that

legaltrans.id

Describes that regulations are formed to overcome legal problems or fill the legal vacuum by considering the existing rules, which will be changed, or which will be revoked in order to ensure legal certainty and a sense of justice in the community. The juridical basis concerns legal issues related to the substance or material that is regulated so that it is necessary to form new laws and regulations. Some of the legal issues include regulations that have been left behind, regulations that are not harmonious or overlapping, the types of regulations that are lower than the law so that the power of effect is weak, the regulations already exist but are inadequate, or the regulations do not exist at all.

5. BAB V JANGKAUAN, ARAH PENGATURAN, DAN RUANG LINGKUP MATERI

content of laws, provincial regulations, or

Regency/City Regional Regulation

Academic texts ultimately serve to direct the space

The scope of the content of the Draft Law, the Draft Regional Regulation, or the Draft Regency/City Regional Regulation to be formed. In this chapter, before describing the scope of the content material, the objectives to be realized, the direction and reach of the arrangement are formulated. The material is based on the reviews that have been put forward in the previous chapter. Furthermore, the scope of the material basically includes:

A. General provisions contain academic formulations regarding the meaning of

terms, and phrases;

B. Materials to be arranged;

C. Provisions for sanctions; and

D. transitional provisions.

6. CHAPTER VI CLOSING

The closing chapter consists of the Conclusion and Suggestions sub-chapters.

A. CONCLUSION

The conclusion contains a summary of the main ideas

With the practice of implementation, the main theory of elaboration, and the principles that have been described in the previous chapter.

B. SUGGESTIONS

Loading suggestions include:

legaltrans.id

1. The need for sorting the substance of the Academic Paper in a statutory regulation or legislation under it.
2. Recommendations on the priority scale for the preparation of draft laws/drafts of regional regulations in the national legislation program/regional legislation program.
3. Other activities needed to support the improvement of the preparation of further academic manuscripts.

7. REFERENCES

Bibliography contains books, laws and regulations, and

Journal that is a source of material for the preparation of academic manuscripts.

8. Attachment to the Draft Laws

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

Appendix II

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 12 of 2011 concerning

Establishment of laws and regulations

Techniques for drafting legislation

Systematics

CHAPTER I FRAMEWORK OF REGULATIONS

A. Title

B. Opening

1. Phrases with the grace of God Almighty
2. Positions of legislation
3. Considerations
4. LEGAL BASIS
5. Dictum

C. torso

legaltrans.id

1. General Provisions
2. Maintained subject matter
3. Criminal Provisions (if needed)
4. Transfer Terms (if needed)
5. CLOSING PROVISIONS

D. CLOSING

E. Explanation (if needed)

F. Attachments (if needed) CHAPTER II SPECIAL THINGS

A. Delegation of Authority

B. Investigation

C. Revocation

D. Changes in laws and regulations

E. Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law-

law becomes law

F. Ratification of International Treaties

CHAPTER III VARIETY OF LANGUAGES OF LAW

A. LANGUAGE OF LAW

B. Choice of words or terms

C. Reference technique

CHAPTER IV FORMS OF REGULATIONS

A. The general form of the draft law

B. Form of Draft Law on the Stipulation of Regulations

government to replace law into law

Law

c) the draft legislation

legaltrans.id

international agreements that do not use

Indonesian as one of the official languages

d) the form of the Draft Law

Law

e. Form of the Draft Law

Law

F. Form of Draft Law on Revocation

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

G. Form of Replacement Government Regulation

law

H. Form of Government Regulation Draft

I. Form of Presidential Regulation Draft

j. Form of the Draft Ministerial Regulation

K. Form of Draft Provincial Regulation

l. Form of Draft Regency/City Regional Regulation

CHAPTER I

FRAMEWORK OF REGULATIONS

1. The framework of legislation consists of:

A. Title;

b. opening;

C. torso;

D. Closing;

E. Explanation (if needed);

F. Attachments (if needed).

A. Title

legaltrans.id

2. The title of the legislation contains information regarding the type, number, year of the invitation or stipulation, and the name of the legislation.

3. The name of the legislation is made briefly by using only 1 (one) word or phrase but essentially its meaning has been and reflects the contents of the legislation.

   Example of the name of the legislation that uses 1 (one) word:

   - patents;

   - Foundation;

   - Electricity.

   Examples of names of laws and regulations using phrases:

   - Freedom to express opinions in public;

   - Regional Taxes and Regional Levies;

   - Flags, languages, and national emblems and national anthem.

4. The title of the legislation is written entirely in capital letters which is placed in the middle of the margin without ending with a punctuation.

   Example:

   a. Law of the Republic of Indonesia

   Number 6 of 2011

   About

   immigration

   b. Provincial Regulation

   Jakarta Capital Special Region

   Number 8 of 2007

   About

   Public order

   c. Aceh Jaya District Qanun

   Number 2 of 2010

legaltrans.id

About

Implementation of Population Administration

d. Papua Province Regional Regulation

Number 5 of 2010

About

Protocol Leadership and Membership

Papuan People's Assembly

e. Papua Province Special Regional Regulation

Number 23 of 2008

About

customary rights of customary law communities and individual rights

customary law community members on land

5. The title of the legislation may not be added with an acronym or acronym.

Incorrect example by adding abbreviations:

a. Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number ... year ...

About

State Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBN)

b. Pekanbaru City Regional Regulation

Number 9 of 2005

About

Village Community Empowerment Institute (LPMK)

Incorrect example using an acronym:

legaltrans.id

District Regulations...

Number ... year ...

About

Preparation of Regional Legislation Program (Prolegda)

6. In the name of the laws and regulations, the amendment is added to the phrase in front of the title of the amended legislation.

   Example:

   a. Law of the Republic of Indonesia

   Number 2 of 2011

   About

   Amendment to Law Number 2 of 2008

   about political parties

   b. Jayapura Regency Regional Regulation

   Number 14 of 2009

   About

   Amendments to Regional Regulations

   Number 2 of 2007 concerning the Principles

   Regional Financial Management

7. If the laws and regulations have been amended more than 1 (one) time, between the words of change and the word above, a statement is inserted indicating how many times the change has been made, without specifying the previous changes.

   Example:

   Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia

   Number 21 of 2007

legaltrans.id

About

Third Amendment to Government Regulation Number 24

2004 concerning the Position of Protocol and Finance

Member of the Regional People's Representative Council

Examples of Regional Regulations:

Southeast Minahasa Regency Regulation

Number 3 of 2011

About

Second Amendment to Regional Regulation

Number 6 of 2007 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures

Southeast Minahasa District Office

8. If the amended laws and regulations have a short name, the amendment laws and regulations can use the brief names of the amended laws and regulations.
9. In the name of the laws and regulations, the revocation is added in front of the title of the revoked laws and regulations.

Example:

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 3 of 2010

About

revocation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Amendments to

Law Number 30 of 2002 concerning Commissions

eradication of corruption

Examples of Regional Regulations:

legaltrans.id

South Kalimantan provincial regulations

Number 4 of 2010

About

Revocation of the Regional Regulation of the Province of South Kalimantan

Number 4 of 2003 concerning Retribution for Route Permits and Permits

special transportation in inland waters across districts

or city

10. In the name of the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perpu) which is stipulated as a Law, the word determination is added before the title of the legislation that is stipulated and ends with a phrase into a law.

    Example:

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 15 of 2003

About

stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Number 1 of 2002 concerning Eradication of Crimes

Terrorism is a law

11. In the name of the laws and regulations, ratification of international agreements or agreements, added the word ratification in front of the name of the international agreement or agreement to be ratified.

    Example:

Law Number 47 Year 2007

About

ratification of the agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and

legaltrans.id

Australia on Security Cooperation Framework

(Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia

on the framework for security cooperation)

12. If the international agreement or agreement is used as one of the official texts, the name of the agreement or agreement is written in Indonesian, followed by a foreign language of the official text written in italics and placed between the parentheses.

Example:

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 4 of 2010

About

ratification of the agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic

SINGAPURA TENTANG PENETAPAN GARIS BATAS LAUT WILAYAH KEDUA

Countries in the western part of the Singapore Strait, 2009

(Treaty between the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of

Singapore relating delimitation of the territorial seas of the

two countries in the western part of the strait of singapore,

2009)

13. If in an international agreement or agreement, Indonesian is not used as an official text, the name of the agreement or agreement is written in italics in italics, and is followed by the translation in Indonesian which is placed between the brackets.

Example:

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 5 Year 2009

About

legaltrans.id

ratification of the United Nations Convention against Transnational

Organized Crime

(The United Nations Convention against

organized transnational crime)

B. Opening

14. The opening of laws and regulations consists of:

a. phrase with the grace of God Almighty;

b. the position of the legislature of laws and regulations;

c. Consideration;

d. legal basis; and

e. dictum.

B.1. Phrases with the grace of God Almighty

15. At the opening of each type of legislation before the name of the position that forms the legislation, the phrase with the grace of God Almighty is written entirely in capital letters which is placed in the middle of the margin.

B.2. legislature

16. The position that forms the legislation is written entirely in capital letters which is placed in the middle of the margin and ends with a comma.

Examples of legislators:

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Examples of positions that make up provincial regulations:

Governor of West Java,

Examples of positions that form district regulations:

Regent of Gunung Kidul,

Example of a position to form a city regulation:

Dumai Mayor,

b.3. Considerations

legaltrans.id

17. The consideration begins with the word weighing.

18. The consideration contains a brief description of the main idea that is considered and the reason for the formation of laws and regulations.

19. The main idea in the consideration of laws, provincial regional regulations, or district/city regional regulations contains philosophical, sociological, and juridical elements which are considerations and reasons for its formation whose writing is placed sequentially from philosophical, sociological, and juridical.

    - The philosophical element describes that the regulations formed take into account the view of life, awareness, and legal ideals which include the kebatinan atmosphere and the philosophy of the Indonesian nation which is sourced from Pancasila and the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

    - Sociological elements illustrate that regulations are formed to meet the needs of society in various aspects.

    - The juridical element describes that the regulations formed to overcome legal problems or fill the legal vacuum by considering the existing rules, which will be changed, or which will be revoked in order to ensure legal certainty and a sense of community justice.

Example:

Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies

Considering: a. that the national economy

held based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining the balance of progress and national economic unity, it needs to be supported by strong economic institutions in order to realize the welfare of the community;

b. that in order to further improve the development of the national economy and at the same time provide a solid foundation for the business world in facing the development of the world economy and the progress of science and technology in the era of globalization in the future, it is necessary to be supported by a law that regulates limited liability companies that can ensure the implementation of a conducive business world climate;

c. that the Limited Liability Company as one of the pillars of national economic development needs to be given a legal basis to further spur national development which is prepared as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship;

legaltrans.id

d. that Law Number 1 of 1995 concerning Limited Liability Companies is deemed no longer in accordance with the development of the law and the needs of the community so that it needs to be replaced with a new law;

e. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter d it is necessary to form a Law concerning Limited Liability Companies;

Example:

Regional Regulation of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 4 of 2009 concerning the Regional Health System

Considering: a. that the level of public health is getting higher

is a strategic investment in human resources to be more productive from time to time;

b. that in order to improve the health status of the community, it is necessary to carry out health development with the limits of roles, functions, responsibilities, and authorities that are clear, accountable, equitable, equitable, quality, effective and efficient;

c. that in order to provide direction, basis and legal certainty to all parties involved in health development, it is necessary to regulate the arrangement of the implementation of health development;

20. The main idea which only states that the legislation is deemed necessary to be formed is inappropriate because it does not reflect the considerations and reasons for the establishment of the legislation. See also number 24.

21. If the consideration contains more than one main idea, each main idea is formulated in a series of sentences which is a unified understanding.

22. Each main idea begins with the letter alphabet, and is formulated in one sentence that begins with the word that and ends with a semicolon.

Example:

Considering: a. that…;

b. that ...;

c. that ...;

d. that…;

23. If the consideration contains more than one consideration, the formulation of the last consideration item reads as follows:

legaltrans.id

Example 1: The consideration of the law

Considering: a. that…;

b. that ...;

c. that…;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c it is necessary to form a Law concerning ...;

Example 2: The consideration of the Provincial Regional Regulation Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. that ...;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to stipulate a Regional Regulation concerning ...;

24. The consideration of the Government Regulation is enough to contain one consideration that contains a brief description of the need to implement the provisions of the article or several articles of the law that order the formation of the Government Regulation by appointing articles or several articles of the law that order its formation. See also number 19.

Example:

Government Regulation Number 32 of 2011 concerning Management and Engineering, Impact Analysis, and Traffic Needs Management.

Considering: that to optimize the use of the road network and

Traffic movement in order to ensure the security, safety, order, and smoothness of traffic and road transportation, as well as to implement the provisions of Article 93, Article 101, Article 102 paragraph (3), Article 133 paragraph (5) and Article 136 paragraph (3) Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation on Management and Engineering, Impact Analysis, and Traffic Needs Management;

25. The consideration of the Presidential Regulation is enough to contain one consideration that contains a brief description of the need to implement the provisions of the article or several articles of the law or government regulation that orders the formation of the Presidential Regulation by appointing articles or several articles of laws or government regulations that order its formation.

Example:

legaltrans.id

Presidential Regulation Number 28 of 2011 concerning the Use of Protected Forest Areas for Underground Mining.

Considering: that in order to implement the provisions of Article 5 paragraph (2)

Government Regulation Number 24 of 2010 concerning the Use of Forest Areas, it is necessary to stipulate a Presidential Regulation concerning the Use of Protected Forest Areas for Underground Mining;

26. Konsiderans Peraturan Presiden untuk menyelenggarakan kekuasaan pemerintahan memuat unsur filosofis, sosiologis, dan yuridis yang menjadi pertimbangan dan alasan pembentukan Peraturan Presiden.

27. The consideration of the Regional Regulation is enough to contain one consideration that contains a brief description of the need to implement the provisions of the article or several articles of the law or government regulation that orders the formation of the regional regulation by appointing articles or several articles of laws or government regulations that order its formation.

Example:

West Bangka Regency Regional Regulation Number 8 of 2010 concerning Urban Forests

Considering: that in order to implement the provisions of Article 2

Government Regulation Number 63 of 2002 concerning Urban Forests needs to form a Regional Regulation on Urban Forests;

b.4. legal basis

28. The legal basis begins with the word remembering.

The legal basis contains:

a. the basis for the authority to form laws and regulations; and

b. laws and regulations that order the formation of laws and regulations.

29. The legal basis for the formation of laws originating from the DPR is Article 20 and Article 21 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

30. The legal basis for the formation of laws originating from the President is Article 5 paragraph (1) and Article 20 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

31. The legal basis for the formation of laws originating from the DPR on the proposal of the DPD is Article 20 and Article 22D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

legaltrans.id

32. If the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia ordered directly to form a law, the article that ordered was included in the legal basis.

    Example:

    In view of: Article 15, Article 20, and Article 21 of the Constitution

        Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;

    This example is contained in Law Number 20 of 2009 concerning titles, merits, and honors.

33. If the material regulated in the law to be formed is an elaboration of the article or several articles of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the article is included as a legal basis.

    Example 1 (the bill from the DPR):

    In view of: Article 20, Article 21, Article 28C paragraph (1), Article 28H paragraph (1), Paragraph

        (2), paragraph (4), Article 33 paragraph (3), Article 34 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

    This example is contained in Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas.

    Example 2 (the bill from the president):

    In view of: Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 26 paragraph (2), and Article 28E paragraph

        (1) the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

    This example is contained in Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration.

34. The legal basis for the formation of a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is Article 22 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

35. The legal basis for the formation of the law concerning the stipulation of government regulations in lieu of law into law is Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, and Article 22 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

36. The legal basis for the formation of the Law concerning the Revocation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law is Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, and Article 22 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

37. The legal basis for the formation of a Government Regulation is Article 5 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

38. The legal basis for the formation of the Presidential Regulation is Article 4 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

legaltrans.id

39. The legal basis for the formation of regional regulations is Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Law on Regional Establishment and the Law on Regional Government.

40. If there are laws and regulations under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which directly orders the formation of laws and regulations, these laws and regulations are contained in the legal basis.

    Example:

    In view of: 1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

    Indonesia in 1945;

    2. Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 61, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4846);

    This example is contained in Government Regulation Number 61 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure.

41. The laws and regulations that are used as the legal basis are only laws and regulations of the same or higher level.

42. The laws and regulations that will be revoked with the legislation to be formed, the laws and regulations that have been promulgated but have not been officially entered into force, are not included in the legal basis.

43. If the number of laws and regulations that are used as the legal basis is more than one, the order of inclusion needs to pay attention to the order of the laws and regulations and if the level is the same, it is arranged chronologically based on the time of the invitation or its stipulation.

44. The legal basis taken from articles or several articles in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is written by mentioning articles or several articles. The phrase the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia was written after the mention of the last article and the second letter U was written in capital letters.

    Example:

    In view of: Article 5 paragraph (1) and Article 20 of the State Constitution

    Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;

45. The legal basis that is not the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia does not need to include an article, but it is enough to include the type and name of the legislation without including the phrase of the Republic of Indonesia.

legaltrans.id

46. The writing of the types of laws and regulations and the draft laws and regulations, begins with a capital letter.

    Example: laws, government regulations, regulations

    President, Provincial Regulations and Regency/City Regional Regulations.

    Draft Laws, Draft Government Regulations, Draft Presidential Regulations, Provincial Regulations and Regency/City Regional Regulations.

47. The writing of laws and government regulations, in the legal basis, is accompanied by the inclusion of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia and the Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia which is placed between the Kurung punctuation marks.

    Example:

    remembering: 1. …;

    2. Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5216);

48. Writing a Presidential Regulation concerning the Ratification of International Agreements and a Presidential Regulation concerning the Statement of Danger in Legal Basis is accompanied by the inclusion of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia and an additional State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia which is placed between the Kurung Punctuation marks.

49. The writing of regional regulations in the legal basis is equipped with the inclusion of provincial, district/city regional sheets and additional provincial, district/city sheets placed between brackets.

    Example:

    Qanun Aceh Jaya Regency Number 3 of 2010 concerning the Structure and Organization and Work Procedure of the Aceh Jaya Regency Regional Apparatus (Regional Gazette of Aceh Jaya Regency of 2010 Number 3, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Aceh Jaya Regency Number 2)

50. The legal basis derived from the legislation during the Dutch East Indies era or issued by the Dutch colonial government until December 27, 1949, the translation was first written in Indonesian and then the original title was Dutch and equipped with the year and number of staatsblad which italicized between the signs Read brackets.

    Example:

    remember: 1. ...;

legaltrans.id

2. Commercial Law (Wetboek van Koophandel, Staatsblad 1847: 23);

51. The method of writing as referred to in the number also applies to the revocation of the laws and regulations originating from the Dutch East Indies era or issued by the Dutch Colonial Government until December 27, 1949.

52. If the legal basis contains more than one legislation, each legal basis begins with Arabic numerals 1, 2, 3, and so on, and ends with a semicolon.

Example:

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. …;

b.5. dictum

53. Dictum consists of:

a. the word decide;

b. the word set; and

c. type and name of legislation.

54. The word decides to be written entirely in capital letters without space between syllables and ends with a colon punctuation and is placed in the middle of the margin.

55. In the law, before the word decides, a phrase is included with the joint approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the President of the Republic of Indonesia which is placed in the middle of the margin.

EXAMPLE OF LAW:

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

56. In the Regional Regulation, before the word decides, a phrase is included with the joint approval of the Regional People's Representative Council … (regional name) and the Governor/Regent/Mayor … (regional name), which is written entirely in capital letters and placed in the middle of the margin.

legaltrans.id

Example:

Regional Regulation

with mutual consent

West Java Regional House of Representatives

and

Governor of West Java

DECIDE:

57. The word set is listed after the word decide which is aligned downwards with the word weighing and remembering. The initial letter of the word set is written in capital letters and ends with a colon.

58. The types and names listed in the title of the legislation are included again after the word stipulates without the phrase of the Republic of Indonesia, and is written entirely in capital letters and ends with a period punctuation mark.

Example:

DECIDE:

Establish: Law on Financial Balance

between the central and local governments.

59. The types and names listed in the title of the Regional Regulation are listed again after the word stipulates without the provincial, district/city phrases, and is written entirely in capital letters and ends with a period punctuation mark.

Example:

DECIDE:

stipulate: Regional Regulation concerning Permit Retribution

build a building.

60. Opening of the Central Level Laws and Regulations which are lower than the law, including Government Regulations, Presidential Regulations, Regulations of the House of Representatives, Regulations of the People's Consultative Assembly, Regional Representative Council Regulations, Bank Indonesia Regulations, Ministerial Regulations, and Official Regulations at the same level, Mutatis Mutandis based on the preamble to the law.

legaltrans.id

C. torso

61. The Body of the Legislation contains all the contents of the laws and regulations formulated in articles or several articles.

62. In general, the charge material in the torso is grouped into:

    a. general provisions;

    b. regulated subject matter;

    c. criminal provisions (if needed);

    d. transitional provisions (if needed); and

    e. closing terms.

63. The grouping of the content is formulated in full according to the similarity of the material in question and if there is a content material that is needed but cannot be grouped within the scope of the existing regulation, the material is contained in the chapter on other provisions.

64. Substances in the form of administrative sanctions or civil sanctions for violations of these norms are formulated into a part (article) with norms that provide administrative sanctions or civil sanctions.

65. If the norm that imposes administrative or civil sanctions there is more than one article, administrative sanctions or civil sanctions are formulated in the last article of the part (article). Thus, it does not formulate the provisions of sanctions which also contain criminal sanctions, civil sanctions, and administrative sanctions in one chapter.

66. Administrative sanctions can be in the form of, among others, revocation of permits, dissolution, supervision, temporary dismissal, administrative fines, or police coercive power. Civil sanctions can be in the form of, among others, compensation.

67. The grouping of the content of the laws and regulations can be arranged systematically in books, chapters, sections, and paragraphs.

68. If the laws and regulations have content whose scope is very broad and has many articles, articles or several articles, it can be grouped into: Books (if it is a codification), chapters, sections, and paragraphs.

69. The grouping of content in books, chapters, sections, and paragraphs is carried out on the basis of the similarity of the material.

70. The order of grouping is as follows:

    a. chapters with articles or several articles without sections and paragraphs;

legaltrans.id

b. chapters with sections and articles or several articles without paragraphs; or

c. Chapters with sections and paragraphs containing articles or several articles.

71. Books are numbered sequentially with level numbers and titles which are entirely written in capital letters.

Example:

Third book

Engagement

72. Chapters are numbered sequentially with Roman numerals and the title of the chapter which is entirely written in capital letters.

Example:

CHAPTER I

General Terms

73. The section is numbered sequentially with a level number written in letters and given a title.

74. The initial letter of the part, the sequence of numbers, and each word in the section title is written in capital letters, except for the initial letter of the particle that is not located at the beginning of the phrase.

Example:

Part One

arrangement and position

75. Paragraphs are numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals and given a title.

76. The first letter of the word paragraph and each word in the paragraph title is written in capital letters, except the initial letter of the particle which is not located at the beginning of the phrase.

Example:

Paragraph 1

Chief, Vice President, and Judge

77. Article is a unit of rule in laws and regulations that contains one norm and is formulated in one sentence which is compiled in a short, clear, and straightforward manner.

legaltrans.id

78. The content of the laws and regulations is better formulated in many articles that are short and clear than in several articles where each article contains many paragraphs, unless the content material that is the contents of the article is a series that cannot be separated.

79. The article is numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals and the initial letter of the word article is written in capital letters.

    Example:

Article 3

80. The initial letter of the article used as a reference is written in capital letters.

    Example:

Article 34

The provisions as referred to in Article 20 and Article 26 do not negate the obligation to pay compensation as referred to in Article 33.

81. The article can be broken down into several paragraphs.

82. The verse is numbered sequentially with Arabic numerals among the parentheses without ending with the punctuation period.

83. One verse should only contain one norm which is formulated in one complete sentence.

84. The initial letter of the word verse that is used as a reference is written in lowercase.

    Example:

Article 8

(1) One request for trademark registration can only be submitted for 1 (one) class of goods.

(2) The request for trademark registration as referred to in paragraph (1) states the type of goods or services included in the class concerned.

85. If one article or verse contains details of the elements, apart from being formulated in the form of sentences with details, it can also be formulated in the form of a tabulation.

    Example:

Article 28

Indonesian language must be used in official speeches of the President, Vice President, and other state officials delivered at home or abroad.

The contents of the article can be more easily understood if it is formulated as follows:

legaltrans.id

Example of tabulation formulation:

Article 28

Indonesian must be used in official speeches:

a. President;

b. Vice President; and

c. other state officials, which are delivered at home or abroad.

86. Writing numbers in articles or verses other than using Arabic numerals followed by words or phrases written between parentheses.

87. If formulating articles or paragraphs in the form of tabulations, pay attention to the following provisions:

    a. Each detail must be readable as a series of units with the opening phrase;

    b. Each detail uses a lower alphabet letter and is marked with a period;

    c. Each phrase in the details begins with a lowercase letter;

    d. Each detail ends with a semicolon punctuation;

    e. If a detail is divided into smaller elements, the element is written into;

    f. Behind the details that still have more details are marked with a colon;

    g. The division of details (in order of smaller) is written in small alphabet letters followed by a period punctuation; Arabic numerals followed by a period punctuation; small alphabet with lid brackets punctuation;

       Arabic numerals with lid brackets punctuation; and

    h. The division of details does not exceed 4 (four) levels. If the details exceed 4 (four) levels, the article in question is divided into other articles or paragraphs.

88. If the elements or details in the tabulation are intended as cumulative details, added words and are laid behind the second detail of the last details.

89. If the details in the tabulation are intended as an alternate detail of the added word or the one placed behind the second detail of the last detail.

90. If the details in the tabulation are intended as cumulative and alternative details, added words and/or placed behind the second detail of the last detail.

91. Words and, or, and/or do not need to be repeated at the end of each element or detail.

legaltrans.id

92. Each detail is marked with the letter a, letter b, and so on.

Example:

Article 9

(1) ... .

(2) ...:

a. …;

b. …; (and, or, and/or)

c. … .

93. If a detail requires more details, the details are marked with Arabic numerals 1, 2, and so on.

Example:

Article 9

(1) … .

(2) …:

a. …;

b. …; (and, or, and/or)

c. …:

1. ...;

2. …; (and, or, and/or)

3. … .

94. If a further detail requires detailed details, the details are marked with letters a), b), and so on.

Example:

Article 9

(1) … .

(2) … .

a. …;

b. …; (and, or, and/or)

c. …:

legaltrans.id

1. …;
2. …; (and, or, and/or)
3. …:
   a) …;
   b) …; (and, or, and/or) c) … .

95. If a further detail requires detailed details, the details are marked with the number 1), 2), and so on.

Example:

Article 9

… .

(1) … .

(2) …:

a. …;

b. …; (and, or, and/or)

c. …:

1. …;
2. …; (and, or, and/or)
3. …:
   a) …;
   b) …; (and, or, and/or) c) … .
   1) …;
   2) …; (and, or, and/or) 3) … .

C.1. General Terms

96. General provisions are laid in chapter one. If the laws and regulations are not grouped, general provisions are placed in the initial article or several articles.

Example:

CHAPTER I

legaltrans.id

General Terms

97. General provisions may contain more than one article.

98. General provisions contain:

a. limitation of understanding or definition;

b. abbreviations or acronyms as outlined within the limits of understanding or definition; and/or

c. Other matters of a general nature that apply to the next article or several articles include provisions that reflect the principles, intents, and objectives without being formulated separately in articles or chapters.

Examples of definitions:

1. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the financial sector.

2. Regional Government is the Regent and Regional Apparatus as an element of the Mimika Regency Regional Government Administrator.

Example definition:

1. Spatial is the spatial aspect of an object or event that includes its location, location, and position.

2. Regional Tax, hereinafter referred to as Tax, is a mandatory contribution to the region owed by an individual or entity that is coercive based on the law, without receiving direct compensation and used for regional purposes for the maximum prosperity of the people.

abbreviation example:

1. The Supreme Audit Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as BPK, is a state institution in charge of examining the management and accountability of state finances as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. The Government's Internal Control System, hereinafter abbreviated as SPIP, is an internal control system that is carried out thoroughly on the process of designing and implementing policies and planning, budgeting, and implementation within the Dumai City Government.

Examples of acronyms:

1. Health insurance, hereinafter referred to as Askes, is…

2. People with HIV/AIDS, hereinafter referred to as PLWHA, are people who have been infected with HIV, either at the stage of no symptoms or those with symptoms.

99. The opening phrase in the general provisions of the law reads:

legaltrans.id

In this law, what is meant by:

100. The opening phrase in the general provisions of laws and regulations under the law is adjusted to the type of regulation.

101. If the general provisions contain limits on understanding or definition, abbreviations or acronyms more than one, then each description is given a serial number with Arabic numerals and begins with a capital letter and ends with a period punctuation mark.

102. Words or terms contained in the general provisions are only words or terms that are used repeatedly in the next article or several articles.

103. If the formulation of the definition of a legislation is reformulated in the legislation to be formed, the formulation of the definition must be the same as the formulation of the definition in the applicable laws and regulations.

104. The formulation of the definition of a statutory regulation may be different from the formulation of other laws and regulations because it is adjusted to the needs related to the content material to be regulated.

Example 1:

a. Days are calendar days (this formulation is contained in Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies).

b. Days are working days (this formulation is contained in Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council).

Example 2:

a. Everyone is an individual or a business entity, both a legal entity and a non-legal entity (this formulation is contained in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management).

105. If a word or term is only used once, but the word or term requires its meaning for a certain chapter, part or paragraph, the word or term is given a definition.

106. If a limitation of understanding or definition needs to be re-quoted in the general provisions of an implementing regulation, then the formulation of the definition or definition in the implementing regulation must be the same as the formulation of the definition or definition contained in the higher regulation implemented.

107. Because the limits of understanding or definition, abbreviations, or acronyms serve to explain the meaning of a word or term, the limitation of understanding or definition, abbreviations, or acronyms does not need to be explained, and therefore it must be formulated completely and clearly so that it does not cause a double understanding.

legaltrans.id

108. Writing the initial letter of each word or term that has been defined or given a limitation of understanding in the general provisions is written in capital letters, both used in regulated norms, explanations or in attachments.

109. The order of placement of words or terms in the general provisions follows the following conditions:

a. The notion that regulates the general scope is placed before the special scope;

b. The understanding that exists first in the arranged subject matter is placed in a preceded order; and

c. The notion that has to do with the definition above is placed close together in sequence.

C.2. Maintained subject matter

110. The regulated subject matter is placed directly after the General Provisions Chapter, and if there is no grouping of chapters, the regulated subject matter is placed after the article or several articles of general provisions.

111. The division of the main material into smaller groups is carried out according to the criteria that are used as the basis for the division.

Example:

a. Distribution based on rights or interests that are protected, such as the distribution in the Criminal Code:

1. Crime against state security;

2. Crimes against the dignity of the President;

3. Crimes against friendly countries and their representatives;

4. Crimes against state obligations and rights;

5. Crimes against public order and so on.

b. The division is based on the order/chronological order, such as the division in the criminal procedural law, starting from the investigation, investigation, prosecution, and examination at the court of first instance, the level of appeal, the level of cassation, and review.

c. The division is based on the order of the level of position, such as the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and the Young Attorney General.

c.3. Criminal provisions (if needed)

112. Criminal provisions contain a formulation that states the imposition of a crime for violations of provisions that contain prohibition norms or order norms.

legaltrans.id

113. In formulating criminal provisions, it is necessary to pay attention to the general principles of the criminal provisions contained in the first book of the Criminal Code, because the provisions in the first book also apply to acts that can be punished according to other laws and regulations, unless by law another 103 Criminal Code).

114. In determining the length of the crime or the number of fines, it is necessary to consider the impact caused by the crime in society and the element of the perpetrator's error.

115. Criminal provisions are placed in a separate chapter, namely the chapter on criminal provisions which is located after the subject matter regulated or before the transitional provisions chapter. If there is no chapter of the transitional provisions, it is located before the Closing Provisions Chapter.

116. If in the legislation there is no grouping of chapters by chapter, the criminal provisions are placed in an article that is located directly before the article or several articles containing the provisions of the transition. If there are no articles that contain transitional provisions, criminal provisions are placed before the article or several articles containing closing provisions.

117. Criminal provisions are only contained in laws, provincial regulations, and district/city regional regulations.

118. The formulation of criminal provisions must explicitly state the prohibition norms or norms of orders that are violated and state the article or several articles containing these norms. Thus, it should be avoided:

a. Referring to the criminal provisions of other laws and regulations. see also number 98;

Example:

Qanun of Aceh Jaya Regency Number 2 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration

Article 73

Criminal acts in the field of population administration carried out by residents, officers, and legal entities are threatened with criminal penalties as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Population Administration.

b. Reference to the Criminal Code, if the elements or elements of the norms referred to are not the same; or

c. The preparation of the formulation itself is different or not contained in the norms regulated in the previous article or several articles, except for the law regarding special crimes.

legaltrans.id

119. If the criminal provisions apply to anyone, the subject of the criminal provisions is formulated with the phrase everyone.

Example:

Article 81

Any person who intentionally and without the right to use the same mark in its entirety with a registered mark belonging to another person or other legal entity for similar goods or services produced and or traded, as referred to in Article 20, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years and a maximum fine of a fine Rp. 100,000.00 (one hundred thousand rupiah).

120. If the criminal provisions only apply to certain subjects, the subject is explicitly formulated, for example, foreigners, civil servants, witnesses.

Example 1:

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Article 143

Witness who gave incorrect testimony in the examination of narcotics and narcotic precursor cases before a court hearing, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least Rp. 60,000,000.00 (six tens of millions of rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 600,000,000.00 (six hundred million rupiah).

Example 2:

Sawahlunto City Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2009 concerning Entertainment Tax

Taxpayers who intentionally do not submit SPTPD or fill in incorrectly or incompletely or attach incorrect information as referred to in Article 10 so that it harms regional finances can be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months and/or a fine of a maximum of 4 (four) times the amount of tax owed.

121. In connection with the distinction between criminal acts and criminal acts of violation in the Criminal Code, the formulation of criminal provisions must clearly state the qualifications of the act threatened with the crime as a violation or crime.

Example:

CHAPTER V

criminal provisions

legaltrans.id

Article 33

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article …, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of … or a maximum fine of Rp.

(2) The criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is a violation.

122. The formulation of criminal provisions must clearly state the qualifications imposed on cumulative, alternative, or cumulative alternatives.

a. Cumulative nature:

Example:

Anyone who intentionally broadcasts matters of a sadism, pornography, and/or gambling nature as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (7) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

b. Alternative properties:

Example:

Any person who intentionally conducts broadcasting without a permit as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah).

c. Alternative cumulative properties:

Example:

shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) a civil servant or state administrator who receives a gift or promise even though it is known or reasonably suspected that the gift or promise is given because of the power or authority related to his position, or according to the mind of the person who gives the gift or promise it is related to his position.

123. The formulation in the criminal provisions must clearly show the elements of a cumulative or alternative criminal act.

124. If a statutory regulation that contains criminal provisions will be enforced, the criminal provisions must be excluded, considering the general principle in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code which states that criminal provisions may not apply retroactively.

Example:

legaltrans.id

This law shall come into force on the date of its promulgation and retroactively effective January 1, 1976, except for its criminal provisions.

125. Criminal provisions for criminal acts which are violations of economic activities may not be regulated separately in the law concerned, but simply refer to the law governing economic crimes, for example, Law Number 7 Drt. 1955 concerning Investigation, Prosecution, and Judiciary of Economic Crimes.

126. Crime can be committed by individuals or by corporations.

Crimes against criminal acts committed by the corporation shall be imposed on:

a. Legal entities include companies, associations, foundations, or cooperatives; and/or

b. the giver of an order to commit a crime or who acts as a leader in committing a crime.

c.4. Transfer Terms (if needed)

127. The transitional provisions contain adjustments to the arrangement of legal actions or legal relationships that already exist based on the old laws and regulations to the new laws and regulations, which aim to:

a. avoid the occurrence of legal vacuum;

b. guarantee legal certainty;

c. provide legal protection for parties affected by changes to the provisions of the legislation; and

d. Arrange things that are transitional or temporary.

Example 1:

Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Investment.

Article 35

International agreements, whether bilateral, regional, or multilateral, in the field of investment that have been approved by the Government of Indonesia before this Law come into force, remain in effect until the end of the agreement.

Example 2:

Regional Regulation of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Number 3 of 2009 concerning Market Area Management

Article 18

Permits that have been issued before the enactment of this Regional Regulation remain valid until the expiration of the permit.

legaltrans.id

Example 3:

Regional Regulation of Kuantan Singingi Regency Number 10 of 2009 concerning Animal Health Maintenance

Article 38

Persons or entities that already have an animal health maintenance business license that have existed before the enactment of this Regional Regulation, remain valid and within a maximum period of 1 (one) year must comply with this Regional Regulation.

128. Transitional provisions are contained in the Transitional Provisions Chapter and are placed between the Criminal Provisions Chapter and the Closing Provisions Chapter.

If the laws and regulations are not grouped, articles or several articles containing transitional provisions are placed before the article or several articles containing closing provisions.

129. In the new laws and regulations, provisions regarding temporary deviations or temporary delays can be contained for certain legal actions or legal relationships.

Example 1:

Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries

Article 27

The existing ministries at the time of the enactment of this law will continue to carry out their duties until the formation of the ministry based on the provisions of this law.

Example 2:

Bandung City Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2008 concerning Stages, Procedures for Preparation, Control and Evaluation of the Implementation of Development Plans and Regional Development Planning Deliberations

Article 44

(1) … .

(2) Before the RPJMD is established, the preparation of the RKPD is guided by the previous period's RPJMD.

130. Temporary deviation from the provisions of the legislation also applies to the applicable provisions.

legaltrans.id

131. If a legislation is enforced retroactively, the laws and regulations should contain provisions regarding the status of the legal action that occurs, or the legal relationship that exists within the grace period between the date of entry into force and the date of entry into force of the promulgation.

    Example:

    The difference in the repair allowance arising from this Government Regulation is paid no later than 3 (three) months from the date of the enactment of this Government Regulation.

132. Given the enactment of the General Principle of Criminal Law, the determination of retroactive behavior does not apply to criminal provisions.

133. Determination of retroactive behavior is not contained in the legislation which contains provisions that give concrete burdens to the public, for example the withdrawal of taxes or levies.

134. If the application of a provision of laws and regulations is declared temporarily postponed for certain legal action or legal relationship, the provisions of the legislation must contain explicitly and in detail the legal action or legal relationship in question, as well as the period or requirements for the end of the temporary delay.

    Example:

    The export permit for semi-finished rattan that has been issued based on the provisions in Government Regulation Number … Year … about… is still valid for a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days from the date of promulgation of this Government Regulation.

135. The formulation in the transitional provisions does not contain covert changes to the provisions of other laws and regulations. This change should be made by making a new definition limit in the general provisions of laws and regulations or by making changes to legislation.

    An example of a formulation containing hidden changes:

Article 35

(1) The village or the so-called other name that is at the same level as the existing village at the time of the enactment of this Law is declared a Village according to Article 1 letter a.

c.5. Closing Terms

136. The closing provisions are placed in the final chapter. If there is no defecation grouping, the closing provisions are placed in the article or the last few articles.

137. In general, the closing provisions contain provisions regarding:

    a. appointment of organs or equipment that implements laws and regulations;

    b. brief name of the legislation;

c. the status of the existing laws and regulations; and

d. when the laws and regulations begin.

138. Appointment of organs or equipment that implements laws and regulations is executing (executive), for example, the appointment of certain officials who are authorized to grant permits, and appoint employees.

139. For the name of the long legislation can be contained provisions regarding the short name by taking into account the following matters:

a. the number and year of the issuance of the relevant regulation is not included;

b. The short name is not an abbreviation or acronym, unless the abbreviation or acronym is very well known and does not cause misunderstanding.

140. The short name does not contain an understanding that deviates from the content and name of the regulation.

An example of an incorrect short name:

(Law on Animal, Fish, and Plant Quarantine) This law can be called the Law on Animal Quarantine

141. The name of the legislation that is already short does not need to be given a short name.

An example of an incorrect short name:

(Law on Central Bank) This law can be called a Law on Bank Indonesia.

142. Synonyms cannot be used for short names.

An example of an incorrect short name:

(Law on State Administrative Courts) This law can be referred to as the Law on State Administrative Courts.

143. If the content material in the new laws and regulations causes changes or replacements for all or part of the content in the old laws and regulations, in the new laws and regulations it must be expressly regulated regarding the revocation of all or part of the content of the old laws and regulations.

144. The formulation of the revocation of the laws and regulations begins with the phrase when …(type of legislation) comes into force, except for revocation carried out with separate laws and regulations.

145. For the sake of legal certainty, the revocation of laws and regulations is not formulated in general but clearly states the laws and regulations that are revoked.

legaltrans.id

146. To revoke the laws and regulations that have been promulgated and have come into force, use the phrase revoked and declared invalid.

Example:

Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council

When this law comes into force, Law Number 22 of 2003 concerning the Composition and Position of the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representative Council, and the Regional House of Representatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 92, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4310), revoked and declared invalid.

147. If the number of laws and regulations that are revoked is more than 1 (one), the method of writing is carried out in details in the form of tabulations.

Example:

When this law comes into force:

a. Hunting Ordinance (Jachtsordonantie 1931, Staatsblad 1931: 133);

b. Ordinance for the Protection of Wild Animals (Dierenbeschermingsordonantie 1931, Staatsblad 1931: 134);

c. Javanese and Madurese hunting ordinances (Jachtsordonantie Java en Madoera 1940, Staatsblad 1939: 733); and

d. The Ordinance of Natural Protection (NatuurbeschermingSordonantie 1941, Staatsblad 1941: 167), is revoked and declared invalid.

148. Revocation of laws and regulations accompanied by information regarding the legal status of implementing regulations or decisions that have been issued based on the revoked laws and regulations.

149. To revoke the laws and regulations that have been promulgated but have not yet come into force, use the withdrawal phrase and declared invalid.

Example:

When this law comes into force, Law No.

year... about ... (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year ...

Number..., Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number ...) is withdrawn and declared invalid.

legaltrans.id

150. Basically the laws and regulations come into force when the laws and regulations are promulgated.

Example:

a. This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

b. This Ministerial Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

c. This Regional Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

151. If there is a deviation from the time of entry into force of the legislation when it is promulgated, this is stated explicitly in the legislation by:

a. determine a certain date when the regulations will come into force;

Example:

This law came into force on August 17, 2011.

b. submit the stipulation when it comes into force to other laws and regulations of the same level, if what is enforced is codification, or to other lower laws and regulations if what is enforced is not codification;

Example:

When the enactment of this law will be stipulated by a Presidential Regulation.

c. by determining the passing of a certain grace period from the time of promulgation or stipulation. In order not to cause misinterpretation, use the phrase after ... (tooth grace period) from the date of promulgation.

Example:

This law comes into force after 1 (one) year from the date of promulgation.

152. Not using the phrase ... comes into effect on ... or the like, because this phrase creates uncertainty regarding the time of the enactment of a legislation, namely when it is promulgated or when it is effective.

153. Basically, when the legislation comes into force, the laws and regulations are the same for all parts of the legislation and the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia or the entire province, district/city for provincial regulations, regency/city regional regulations.

154. Deviations from the time of entry into force laws and regulations are stated expressly by:

a. stipulate the provisions in the laws and regulations that are different when they come into force;

Example:

legaltrans.id

Article 45

(1) The provisions as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) shall come into force on… .

b. set a different time of entry into force for the territory of a particular country.

Example:

Article 40

(1) The provisions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) shall come into force for the Java and Madura areas on….

155. Basically the entry into force of the legislation cannot be determined earlier than when the promulgation.

156. If there is a strong reason to enforce the legislation earlier than when the promulgation (recurrence), the following points should be taken:

a. new provisions relating to criminal matters, whether type, gravity, nature, and classification, are not taken into account;

b. Details regarding the effect of the retroactive provisions on legal action, legal relationships, and certain legal consequences that already exist, are contained in the transitional provisions;

c. The beginning of the time when the legislation comes into force is stipulated no earlier than when the draft legislation began to be known by the public, for example, when the draft laws and regulations were stated in the National Prolegnas, Prolegda, and planning other draft laws and regulations.

157. When the legislation comes into force, its implementation may not be stipulated earlier than when the underlying laws and regulations enter into force.

158. Legislation can only be revoked by laws and regulations of the same or higher level.

159. Revocation of laws and regulations with higher-level laws and regulations is carried out, if the higher laws and regulations are intended to accommodate all or part of the content of the lower legislation that is revoked.

D. CLOSING

160. Closing is the final part of the legislation which contains:

a. Formulation of Orders for Promulgation and Placement of Legislation in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Provincial Gazette, Regency/City Regional Gazette, Provincial Gazette or Regency/City Regional Gazette;

legaltrans.id

b. signing the ratification or stipulation of laws and regulations;

c. promulgation or stipulation of laws and regulations; and

d. end of the closing section.

161. Formulation of Orders for Promulgation and Placement of Laws and Regulations in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia which reads as follows:

Example:

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this … (type of legislation) by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

162. Formulation of Orders for Promulgation and Placement of Legislation in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia which reads as follows:

Example:

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this … (type of legislation) by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

163. 163

Examples of provincial regulations:

So that everyone knows about it, ordering the promulgation of this Regional Regulation by placing it in the Regional Gazette of the Province of West Sumatra.

164. The signing of the ratification or stipulation of laws and regulations contains:

a. place and date of ratification or determination;

b. Position Name;

c. the signature of the official; and

d. The full name of the signing official, without a title, rank, class, and employee identification number.

165. The formulation of the place and date of ratification or determination is placed on the right.

166. The name of the position and the name of the official are written in capital letters. At the end of the position, a comma is marked.

a. For endorsement:

Example:

Ratified in Jakarta On July 22, 2011 President of the Republic of Indonesia, Signed Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

legaltrans.id

b. For determination:

Example:

Stipulated in Jakarta On July 22, 2011 President of the Republic of Indonesia,
Signature of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

167. The promulgation of laws and regulations contains:

a. place and date of invitation;

b. the name of the position authorized to promulgate;

c. signature; and

d. The full name of the signing official, without a title, rank, class, and employee identification number.

168. The date the date of the promulgation of the legislation is placed on the left (under the signing of the ratification or stipulation).

169. The name of the position and the name of the official are written in capital letters. At the end of the position, a comma is marked.

Example:

Promulgated in Jakarta On July 22, 2011 MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Republic of Indonesia, Sign of Patrialis Akbar

170. If within 30 (thirty) days the President has not signed a draft law that has been mutually agreed between the DPR and the President, then the sentence of ratification is included after the name of the official who promulgates which reads: This Law is declared valid based on the provisions of Article 20 paragraph (5) 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

171. If within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days the Governor or Regent/Mayor does not sign a draft regional regulation that has been mutually agreed between the DPRD and the Governor or Regent/Mayor, then the sentence of ratification is included after the name of the official who provokes which reads: This Regional Regulation is declared valid.

172. At the end of the closing section, the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Provincial Gazette, Regency/City Regional Gazette, Provincial Gazette or Regency/City Regional Gazette along with the Year and Number of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, Provincial Gazette, Regional Gazette district/city, provincial news or district/city regional news.

173. The writing of the phrase the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia or the Regional Gazette is written entirely in capital letters.

legaltrans.id

Example:

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year ... Number...

Example:

Provincial Gazette (Regency/City) ... Year ... Number

...

E. Explanation

174. Every law, provincial regulation and regency/city regional regulations are given an explanation.

175. The laws and regulations under the law (other than provincial and district/city regulations) can be explained if necessary.

176. Explanation serves as the official interpretation of the formation of laws and regulations on certain norms in the body. Therefore, the explanation only contains a description of the word, phrase, sentence or equivalent word/foreign term in the norm which can be accompanied by an example.

Explanation as a means to clarify the norms in the torso should not result in the ambiguity of the norm in question.

177. Explanation cannot be used as a legal basis for making further regulations and may not include a formulation that contains norms.

178. The explanation does not use a formulation whose contents contain hidden changes to the provisions of the legislation.

179. The explanatory text is prepared together with the preparation of the Draft Laws and Regulations.

180. The title of the explanation is the same as the title of the legislation that begins with the phrase explanation above which is written in capital letters.

Example:

Explanation

On

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

legaltrans.id

Number 3 of 2011

About

Fund Transfer

181. Explanation of laws and regulations contains general explanations and explanations of article by article.

182. Details of the general explanation and the explanation of article by article begins with Roman numerals and are written in capital letters.

Example:

I. GENERAL II. Article by article

183. The general explanation contains a systematic description of the background of the thought, the purpose, and objectives of the preparation of the legislation that has been briefly listed in the items of the consideration, as well as the principles, objectives, or main material contained in the body of the legislation.

184. Parts of the general explanation can be numbered with Arabic numerals, if this provides more clarity.

Example:

I. General

1. Rationale...

2. Division of territory…

3. The principles of government administration…

4. Autonomous regions…

5. Administrative Area…

6. Supervision…

185. If the general explanation contains references to other laws and regulations or other documents, the reference is accompanied by information regarding the source.

186. The formulation of the explanation of article by article pays attention to the following matters:

a. does not conflict with the main material regulated in the body;

b. does not expand, narrow or increase the understanding of the norms that exist in the torso;

legaltrans.id

c. not repeating the main material regulated in the torso;

d. Do not repeat the description of words, terms, phrases, or meanings that have been contained in the general provisions; and/or

e. does not contain delegation formulation

187. General provisions that contain limits on the meaning or definition of a word or term, do not need to be given an explanation.

188. In articles or verses that do not require an explanation, the phrase is written clearly which ends with a period punctuation mark (.) and the letter c is written in capital letters. Article by article explanation is not combined even though there are several sequential articles that do not require explanation.

Incorrect example:

Article 7, Article 8 and Article 9 (Article 7 to Article 9) are quite clear.

should:

Article 7

Clear enough.

Article 8

Clear enough.

Article 9

Clear enough.

189. If an article consists of several paragraphs or items that do not require an explanation, the article in question is sufficient to be given a fairly clear explanation, without specifying each paragraph or item.

190. If an article consists of several verses or points and one of the paragraphs or items requires an explanation, each paragraph or item needs to be included and accompanied by an appropriate explanation.

Example:

Article 7

verse (1)

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

verse (2)

This verse is intended to provide legal certainty to judges and legal users.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

191. If a term/word/phrase in an article or verse that requires an explanation, use a pickup punctuation mark (“…“) in the term/word/phrase.

Example:

Article 25

verse (1)

What is meant by "the following trial" is the period of the first session of the DPR after the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is enacted.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

F. Attachment

192. In the event that the legislation requires an attachment, it is stated in the body that the attachment in question is an integral part of the legislation.

193. Attachments can contain, among others, descriptions, lists, tables, drawings, maps, and sketches.

194. In the event that the laws and regulations require more than one attachment, each attachment must be numbered sequentially using Roman numerals.

Example: Appendix I

Appendix II

legaltrans.id

195. The title of the attachment is written entirely in capital letters which is placed in the upper right corner without ending the punctuation with a left alignment.

Example:

Appendix I

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number ... year ... about

Establishment of laws and regulations

196. The name of the attachment is written entirely in capital letters placed in the middle without ending with punctuation.

Example:

Techniques for drafting legislation

197. On the final page of each attachment, the name and signature of the official who ratifies or stipulates the legislation is written in capital letters which is placed in the lower right corner and ends with a comma after the name of the official who ratifies or stipulates the laws and regulations.

Example:

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

CHAPTER II

Special Things

A. Delegation of Authority

198. Higher laws and regulations may delegate the authority to further regulate lower laws and regulations.

199. Delegation of authority can be carried out from a law to another law, from a provincial regulation to another provincial regulation, or from a regency/city regional regulation to another regency/city regional regulation.

Example:

Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning

legaltrans.id

Article 48

(2) Further provisions regarding the protection of the perpetual land area of food agriculture as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e shall be regulated by law.

200. Delegation of regulatory authority must state:

a. the scope of the regulated content material; and

b. type of legislation.

201. If the delegated content material has been partially regulated in the delegated laws and regulations but the content must be regulated only in the delegated laws and regulations and should not be delegated further to the lower laws and regulations (subdelegation), use the sentence for further provisions regarding … set with … .

Example 1:

Article…

(1) ... .

(2) Further provisions regarding … are regulated by a Government Regulation.

Example 2:

North Gorontalo Regency Regional Regulation Number 87 of 2010 concerning Advertising Tax

Article 18

(1) ... .

(2) Further provisions regarding the procedure for filling out and submitting SKPD or other equivalent documents shall be regulated by a Regional Head Regulation.

Example 3:

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning East Java Regional Waste Management

Article 23

(1) … .

(2) … .

(3) Further provisions regarding the form and procedures for community participation as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Governor Regulation.

202. If the arrangement of the content material is allowed to be delegated further (subdelegation), use the sentence for further provisions regarding … regulated by or based on … .

legaltrans.id

Example:

Article…

(1) … .

(2) Further provisions regarding … are regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

203. If the delegated content material has not been regulated at all in the delegated laws and regulations and the content must be regulated in the legislation which is given a delegation and should not be delegated further to the lower laws and regulations (subdelegation), use the provisions regarding … set with … .

Example:

Article…

(1) … .

(2) The provisions regarding … are regulated by a Government Regulation.

204. If the arrangement of the material is allowed to be delegated further (sub-delegation) the provisions of the provisions regarding … are regulated by or based on … .

Example:

Article...

(1) ... .

(2) The provisions regarding … are regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

205. If there are some delegated content material and the content is listed in several articles or paragraphs but will be delegated in a law and regulation, use the sentence "The provisions regarding … are regulated in ..."

Example:

Qanun of Aceh Jaya Regency Number 2 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration

Article 57

(1) … .

(2) … .

(3) … .

(4) … .

legaltrans.id

(5) … .

(6) … .

(7) Provisions regarding the guidelines for requirements and procedures for obtaining a fan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in the Regent's Regulation.

206. If there are several delegated content material, the delegated content material can be combined into 1 (one) implementing regulation of the delegated laws and regulations, use the sentence "(type of legislation) ... concerning implementing regulations ..."

Example: Government Regulation Number 36 of 2005 concerning

Implementing Regulations of Law Number 28 of 2002 concerning Buildings.

207. To make it easier to determine the title of the implementing regulations to be made, the delegation formulation needs to be brief but complete about what will be regulated further.

Example:

taken from Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health

Article 76

(1) ... .

(2) ... .

(3) ... .

(4) ... .

(5) Further provisions regarding the convenience as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

208. If the article consists of several paragraphs, the delegation of authority is contained in the last paragraph of the article in question.

209. If the article consists of several paragraphs, the delegation of authority can be considered for being included in a separate article, because this delegation material is basically different from what is regulated in a series of previous verses.

210. In the delegation of authority to regulate, there should be no delegation of blanks.

Example 1:

Article…

Matters that have not been sufficiently regulated in this Law, shall be further regulated by a Government Regulation.

legaltrans.id

Example 2:

Qanun Aceh Jaya Regency Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Establishment of the Organizational Structure and Work Procedure of the Regional Disaster Management Agency

Article 24

Matters that have not been regulated in this qanun as long as the implementation arrangements are regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

211. Delegation of authority to regulate the law to the Minister, the leader of non-ministerial government institutions, or officials at the level of the minister are limited to regulations of administrative technical nature.

212. The authority delegated to a State Organizing Tool cannot be delegated further to another State Organizing Equipment, unless by law delegating such authority the possibility is opened for it.

213. Delegation of authority to regulate a legislation may not be delegated to the Director General, Secretary General, or officials of the same level.

214. Direct delegation to the Director General or officials of the same level can only be given by laws and regulations that are lower than the law.

215. The implementation of laws and regulations should not repeat the provisions of the norms that have been regulated in the delegated laws and regulations, unless this is unavoidable.

216. In the implementing regulations, there is no re-quoting the formulation of the norms or provisions contained in the delegated higher laws and regulations. Recitation can be carried out as long as the formulation of the norm or provision is needed as an introduction (Aanloop) to formulate further norms or provisions in articles or several articles or paragraphs or the next paragraph.

B. Investigation

217. The provisions of the investigation can only be contained in laws, provincial regulations or district/city regional regulations.

218. The provisions of the investigation contain the granting of authority to investigators of civil servants of ministries, non-ministerial government institutions, or certain agencies to investigate violations of the provisions of laws, provincial regulations or regency/city regional regulations.

219. In formulating the provisions appointing certain officials as Civil Servant Investigators, efforts are made not to reduce the authority of general investigators to conduct investigations.

Example:

legaltrans.id

Certain Civil Servant Investigators in the neighborhood (name of ministries or agencies) may be given the authority to carry out investigations against violations of the provisions in this Law (Provincial Regional Regulations or Regency/City Regional Regulations).

220. Provisions for investigation are placed before criminal provisions or if laws, provincial regulations or regency/municipal regulations are not carried out, they are placed in articles or several articles before criminal provisions.

C. Revocation

221. If there are old laws and regulations that are no longer needed and replaced with new laws and regulations, the new laws and regulations must strictly revoke the laws and regulations that are not needed.

222. If the material in the new laws and regulations causes the need to replace part or all of the material in the old laws and regulations, the new laws and regulations must be expressly regulated regarding the revocation of part or all of the old laws and regulations.

223. Legislation can only be revoked through laws and regulations that are at the same level or higher.

224. Revocation through higher-level laws and regulations is carried out if the higher laws and regulations are intended to re-accommodate all or part of the material for the lower legislation that was revoked.

225. If the new laws and regulations re-regulate a material that has been regulated and has been enforced, the revocation of the laws and regulations is stated in one of the articles in the closing provisions of the new laws and regulations, using the formula being repealed and declared invalid.

226. Revocation of laws and regulations that have been promulgated but have not come into force, can be carried out with separate regulations using the formula to be withdrawn and declared invalid.

227. If the revocation of the laws and regulations is carried out with a separate revocation regulation, the revocation regulation basically contains 2 (two) articles written in Arabic numerals, namely as follows:

a. Article 1 contains provisions stating that the legislation that has been promulgated does not apply.

b. Article 2 contains provisions regarding the time of entry into force of the relevant laws and regulations.

Example:

legaltrans.id

Article 1

Law Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) is revoked and declared invalid.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

228. Revocation of laws and regulations that cause changes in other related laws and regulations, does not change the other related laws and regulations, unless otherwise expressly stipulated.

229. Legislation or provisions that have been revoked, remain invalid, even though the laws that revoke are also revoked at a later date.

D. Amendment to laws and regulations

230. Amendments to the laws and regulations are carried out by:

a. insert or add material into the legislation; or

b. remove or partially replace the material of the legislation.

231. Amendments to laws and regulations can be made to:

a. all or part of a book, chapter, section, paragraph, article, and/or paragraph;

or

b. Words, phrases, terms, sentences, numbers, and/or punctuation.

232. If the amended laws and regulations have a short name, the amendment laws and regulations may use the brief name of the amended legislation.

233. Basically the Body of the Law of Changes consists of 2 (two) articles written in Roman numerals, namely as follows:

a. Article I contains the title of the amended legislation, by mentioning the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia and the Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia which is placed between the Kurung punctuation and contains the changed material or norms. If there is more than one change material, each change material is detailed using Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, and so on).

Example 1:

Article I

legaltrans.id

Some of the provisions in Law Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) are changed as follows:

1. The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows: …

2. The provisions of paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) of Article 8 are amended, so that it reads as follows: …

3. And so on…

Example 2:

Article I

The provisions of Article ... in Law Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) are changed so that it reads as follows: …

b. If the laws and regulations have been amended more than once, Article I contains, in addition to following the provisions in Number 193 letter a, also the year and number of the existing amendment laws and regulations as well as the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia and the Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia which is placed between the Kurung Punctuation and is detailed in letters (alphabet) small (A, B, C, and so on).

Example:

Article I

Law Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) which has been amended several times by Law:

a. Number … Year … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …);

b. Number … Year … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …);

c. Number … Year … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …);

changed as follows:

1. Chapter V is deleted.

2. The provisions of Article 11 are amended so that it reads as follows:

legaltrans.id

3. And so on...

c. Article II contains provisions regarding the time of entry into force. In certain cases, Article II may also contain provisions for the transition from the amendment legislation, which means different from the provisions of the transition from the amended legislation.

234. If the laws and regulations are added or inserted new chapters, sections, paragraphs, or articles, then the new chapters, sections, paragraphs or articles are included in the place in accordance with the material concerned.

a. CHAPTER insertion

Example:

Between Chapter IX and Chapter X are inserted 1 (one) chapter, namely Chapter IXA so that it reads as follows:

CHAPTER IXA

Geographical indications and indications of origin

b. Article insertion:

Example:

Between Article 128 and Article 129, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 128A so that it reads as follows:

Article 128A

In the event that a patent violation is proven, the judge can order the results of the patent violation to be confiscated for the state to be destroyed.

235. If 1 (one) article consisting of several verses is inserted a new verse, the writing of the new verse begins with Arabic numerals according to the number of verses inserted and added with lowercase letters a, b, c, which is placed between the punctuation marks ( ).

Example:

Between paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of Article 18 is inserted 2 (two) paragraphs, namely paragraph (1a) and paragraph (1b) so that Article 18 reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) … .

(1A)… .

(1b)… .

legaltrans.id

(2) … .

236. If in a legislation a deletion is carried out on a chapter, part, paragraph, article, or paragraph, then the order of chapters, sections, paragraphs, articles, or paragraphs is still included with information deleted.

Example 1:

1. Article 16 is deleted.

2. Article 18 paragraph (2) is abolished so that Article 18 reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) … .

(2) deleted.

(3) … .

Example 2:

Regional Regulation concerning Amendments to Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2005 concerning Testing of Motorized Vehicles and Levies

5. The provisions of Article 4 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are abolished, so that Article 4 reads as follows:

Article 4

(1) deleted.

(2) deleted.

(3) The location of the test and examiner is determined by the Decree of the Head of the Transportation Service.

237. If a change in legislation results in:

a. the systematics of the laws and regulations have changed;

b. The material of the legislation changed by more than 50% (fifty percent); or

c. The essence has changed, the amended laws and regulations are better revoked and rearranged in the new laws and regulations regarding the issue.

238. If a legislation has been changed frequently that makes it difficult for users of laws and regulations, it is better to rearrange them in the manuscript in accordance with the changes that have been made, by making adjustments to:

legaltrans.id

a. the order of chapters, sections, paragraphs, articles, paragraphs, numbers, or items;

b. mentions; and

c. Spelling, if the amended laws and regulations are still written in the old spelling.

E. Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

become law

239. The Body of the Law on the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law (Perpu) into Law basically consists of 2 (two) articles, which are written in Arabic numerals, namely as follows:

a. Article 1 contains the stipulation of the Perpu into a law followed by a statement attaching a Perpu as an integral part of the stipulation law.

b. Article 2 contains provisions regarding the time of entry into force.

Example:

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 into Law.

Article 1

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 concerning the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Terrorism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4232) is stipulated as a Law, and attaches it as an integral part of this law.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

F. Ratification of International Treaties

240. The Body of the Law on the Ratification of International Treaties basically consists of 2 (two) articles written in Arabic numerals, namely as follows:

a. Article 1 contains the ratification of the international agreement by containing a statement attaching a copy of the original manuscript and its translation into Indonesian.

b. Article 2 contains provisions regarding the time of entry into force.

Examples for multilateral agreements:

legaltrans.id

Article 1

endorsing the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapon and on their Destruction The translation is in Indonesian as attached and is an integral part of this Law.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

An example for a bilateral agreement that only uses two languages:

Article 1

Approved the cooperation agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia regarding reciprocal assistance in criminal matters (Treaty Between the Republic of Indonesia and Australia on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters) which was signed on 27 October 1995 in Jakarta which is a copy The original manuscript is in Indonesian and English as attached and is an integral part of this Law.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

Examples for bilateral agreements that use more than two languages:

Article 1

Approved the approval between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of Hong Kong for the surrender of law violators who escaped 1977 in Hong Kong whose copy of the original manuscript is in Indonesian, English, and Chinese as attached and is an integral part of this Law.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

241. Method of Writing The formulation of Article 1 for the ratification of international agreements or agreements carried out by law also applies to the ratification of international agreements or agreements carried out by Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER III

variety of laws and regulations

the language of the legislation

legaltrans.id

242. The language of laws and regulations is basically subject to the rules of Indonesian grammar, both word formation, sentence preparation, writing techniques, and spelling. However, the language of laws and regulations has its own style which is characterized by clarity or clarity of understanding, straightforwardness, standard, harmony, and obedience to the principles in accordance with legal needs both in the formulation and the way of writing.

243. The characteristics of the language of laws and regulations include:

a. straightforward and sure to avoid the similarity of meaning or confusion;

b. Savings with only words that are needed are used;

c. objective and suppressing a sense of subjective (not emotion in expressing goals or intentions);

d. Standardize the meaning of words, expressions or terms that are used consistently;

e. provide definitions or limitations of understanding carefully;

f. The writing of words that have singular or plural meaning is always formulated in singular; and

Example:

Books written by students' books written by students

g. Writing the initial letters of words, phrases or terms that have been defined or given a limitation on the meaning, name of the position, the name of the profession, the name of the government institution/institution/state administration, and the type of legislation and the draft legislation in the formulation of norms is written in capital letters.

Example:

- Government - Taxpayer - Draft Government Regulation

244. In formulating the provisions of the laws and regulations, sentences that are firm, clear, concise, and easy to understand are used.

Example:

Article 5

(1) To be able to file an application to the Court as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) of this Law, the following conditions must be met:

Better formulation:

(1) The application for more than one wife as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

legaltrans.id

245. Not using words or phrases which mean erratic or context in unclear sentences.

Example:

The term liquor has a less clear meaning than the term alcoholic beverage.

246. In formulating the provisions of the legislation, use standard Indonesian grammar rules.

Examples of non-standard sentences:

The company's business license that violates the obligations as referred to in Article 6 can be revoked.

Examples of standard sentences:

Companies that violate the obligations as referred to in Article 6 may be revoked their business licenses.

247. To provide an extension of the meaning of a word or term that is well known without making a new definition, use the word include.

Example:

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency

Article 58

(3) The report as referred to in paragraph (2) includes:

a. the name and address of the printing company that performs the blank printing;

b. Number of printed blanks; and

c. number of documents published.

248. To narrow down the meaning of words or content that is already known to the public without making a new definition, use the word do not include.

Example:

The crew of the ship did not include the apprentice chef.

249. does not give meaning to words or phrases whose meanings are too deviant from the meanings commonly used in everyday language use.

Example:

Agriculture also includes plantations, livestock, and fisheries.

Good formulation:

legaltrans.id

Agriculture includes plantations.

250. In the same laws and regulations, do not use:

a. several different terms to express the same meaning.

Example:

The term salary, wages, or income can state the meaning of income. If to express income, in an article the word salary has been used, then in the following articles do not use the word wage or income to express the meaning of income.

b. one term for several different meanings.

Example:

The term arrest is not used to include the notion of detention or security because the notion of detention is not the same as the notion of security.

251. If you make a reference to other articles or paragraphs, it is not permissible to use phrases without reducing, without reducing, or deviating from.

252. To avoid changing the name of the ministry, the mention of the minister should use the mention based on the government affairs in question.

Example:

The minister is the minister who carries out government affairs in the financial sector.

253. Absorption of words, phrases, or foreign language terms that are widely used and have been adapted to spelling with Indonesian rules can be used if:

a. have a suitable connotation;

b. shorter when compared to the equivalent in Indonesian;

c. have an international style;

d. easier to reach an agreement; or

e. easier to understand than the translation in Indonesian.

Example:

1. Devaluation (decreased value of money)

2. Foreign Exchange (Overseas Payment Instrument)

254. The use of words, phrases, or foreign language terms is only used in the explanation of laws and regulations. Words, phrases, or foreign language terms are preceded by their equivalent in Indonesian, written italics, and placed between the punctuation marks ( ).

legaltrans.id

Example:

1. contempt of court

2. Merger

choice of words or terms

255. Use the word most, to state the maximum and minimum understanding in determining the threat of criminal or time limit.

Example:

… shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) or a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

Example for local regulations:

… Sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

256. To declare the maximum and minimum for units:

a. time, use the shortest or longest phrase to declare a period of time;

Example 1:

The implementing regulations of this law must be stipulated no later than 1 (one) year from the date this Law is promulgated.

Example 2:

The President assigns a minister who represents to discuss the Draft Law with the DPR within a maximum period of 60 (sixty) days since the letter of the DPR leadership is received.

b. time, use the phrase no later than the fastest to declare the time limit.

Example:

The application for a business license is submitted to the Industry Office no later than July 22, 2011.

c. the amount of money, use the least or maximum phrase;

d. Non-money amount, use the lowest and highest phrase.

257. To express meaning is not included, use the word except. The word unless placed at the beginning of the sentence, if the excluded is the whole sentence.

legaltrans.id

Example:

Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering

Article 29

Unless there is an element of abuse of authority, the reporting party, officials, and employees cannot be prosecuted, both civilly and criminally, for the implementation of reporting obligations according to this Law.

258. Words unless placed directly behind a word, if only the word will be limited.

Example:

Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration

Article 1

....

38. Passenger is everyone who is on the means of transportation, except for the crew of the transportation equipment.

259. To express meaning including, use words other than.

Example:

Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies

Article 77

(1) In addition to holding the GMS as referred to in Article 76, the GMS may also be conducted through teleconference media, video conferences, or other electronic media facilities that allow all GMS participants to see and hear each other directly and participate in meetings.

260. To express the meaning of consensus or possibilities, the word if, if, or phrase in terms of.

a. The word if used to express a causal relationship (cara-so pattern).

Example:

If a company violates the obligations as referred to in Article 6, the Company's license can be revoked.

Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, the Regional People's Representative Council.

legaltrans.id

Article 41

(3) If there is a vacancy in the position of President, the MPR will immediately hold a Plenary Session of the MPR to inaugurate the Vice President to become President.

b. The word when used to express a causal relationship that contains time.

Example:

If a member of the Corruption Eradication Commission quits in his term of office for reasons as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (4), the person concerned is replaced by a substitute member until his term of office expires.

c. Phrases in the case are used to express a possibility, a situation or condition that may or may not occur (the pattern of probability-maturity).

Example:

In the event that the chairman cannot attend, the session is chaired by the vice chairman.

Law Number 13 of 2010 concerning Horticulture

Article 33

(2) In the event that the domestic horticultural facilities are insufficient or not available, horticultural facilities originating from abroad can be used.

261. The phrase when it is used to express a situation that will surely occur in the future.

Example:

Law Number 25 of 2009 concerning Public Services

Article 59

When this Law comes into force, all regulations or provisions regarding the implementation of public services must be adjusted to the provisions of this Law no later than 2 (two) years.

262. To express cumulative properties, use words and.

Example:

Law Number 38 of 2009 concerning Post

Article 30

Postal providers are required to maintain the confidentiality, security and safety of shipments.

263. To express alternative properties, use the word or.

legaltrans.id

Example:

Law Number 39 of 2008 concerning State Ministries

Article 19

(1) The amendment as a result of the separation or merger of the Ministry is carried out with the consideration of the House of Representatives.

Law Number 9 of 2010 concerning Protocol

Article 22

(2) In the event that there is no music corps or drums and/or the trumpet of the raising or lowering of the country's flag accompanied by the national anthem by all participants of the ceremony.

264. To express cumulative and alternative properties, use phrases and/or.

Example:

Law Number 18 of 2009 concerning Livestock and Animal Health

Article 69

(1) Animal health services include veterinary laboratory services, laboratory services for veterinary examination and testing, veterinary medical services, and/or services at animal health service centers or animal health posts.

Example:

Law Number 9 of 2010 concerning Protocol

Article 31

(2) The respect as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

a. respect with the flag of the country;

b. respect with the national anthem; and/or

c. other forms of respect in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

265. To declare the existence of a right, use the word entitled.

Example:

Law Number 27 of 2009 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the House of Representatives, the Regional Representatives Council, the Regional People's Representative Council

legaltrans.id

Article 72

(1) The DPR in carrying out its duties and authorities has the right to ask state officials, government officials, legal entities, or citizens to provide information about something that needs to be handled for the sake of the nation and state.

266. To declare the granting of authority to a person or institution, use the word authority.

Example:

Law Number 1 of 2009 concerning Aviation

Article 313

(1) The Minister has the authority to establish law enforcement programs and take legal action in the field of aviation safety.

267. To express the discretionary nature of an authority granted to a person or institution, use the word can.

Example 1:

Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining

Article 90

Holders of IUP and IUPK can carry out part or all of the stages of the mining business, both exploration activities and production operations.

Example 2:

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency

Article 28

(2) Residents who are unable to carry out their own reporting on population events involving themselves can be assisted by the implementing agency or requesting assistance from others.

268. To declare the existence of a predetermined obligation, use the word mandatory.

If the obligation is not fulfilled, the person concerned will be punished.

Example 1:

Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration

Article 8

legaltrans.id

(1) Everyone who enters or outside the territory of Indonesia is required to have a valid and valid travel document.

Example 2:

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency

Article 17

(1) Every resident is required to have a NIK.

269. To declare the fulfillment of a certain condition or requirement, use the word must. If the requirement is not fulfilled, the person concerned does not get something that should be obtained if he meets these conditions or requirements.

Example:

Law Number 5 of 2011 concerning Public Accountants

Article 6

(1) To obtain permission to become a Public Accountant as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) a person must meet the following requirements:

a. Have a valid certificate of passing the Public Accountant Professional Examination;

b. Experienced in the practice of providing services as referred to in Article 3;

c. domiciled in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

d. have a Taxpayer Identification Number;

e. has never been subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of a Public Accountant's license;

f. have never been convicted who has permanent legal force for committing a crime punishable by imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more;

g. become a member of the Public Accountant Professional Association appointed by the Minister; and

h. not in custody.

270. To declare a prohibition, use the word prohibited.

Example 1:

Law Number 1 of 2011 concerning Housing and Settlement Areas

legaltrans.id

Article 135

Everyone is prohibited from renting or transferring ownership of public houses to other parties.

Example 2:

Regional Regulation of North Hulu Sungai Regency Number 2 of 2010 concerning Fisheries Business Permits and Signs of Recording of Fisheries Activities

Article 11

(1) Every IUP or TPKP holder is prohibited from:

a. Carry out fishing activities using prohibited tools such as chemicals, explosives, drugs, electric current, and using fishing gear with a mesh size of less than 2.5 cm or fishing gear with a blade size of less than 1 cm.

reference technique

271. Basically every article is an unanimity of understanding without referring to other articles or verses. However, to avoid repeating the formulation, reference techniques are used.

272. The reference technique is carried out by appointing articles or paragraphs of the relevant laws and regulations or other laws and regulations by using the phrases as referred to in Article … or as referred to in paragraph … .

Example 1:

Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics

Article 72

(1) The authority as referred to in Article 71 is carried out by BNN investigators.

(2) BNN investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed and dismissed by the Head of BNN.

Example 2:

Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Population Administration in Hulu Sungai Utara Regency

Article 5

(1) In exercising the authority as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) letter a, the Organizer shall coordinate with the Vertical Agencies and Non-Ministry Government Institutions.

legaltrans.id

(2) The coordination as referred to in paragraph (1) relates to aspects of planning, organizing, implementing, supervising, and evaluating the implementation of population administration.

273. More than two references to consecutive articles, paragraphs, or letters do not need to mention article by article, verse by verse, or letter by letter referred to but simply by using the phrase up to.

Example:

Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking

Article 10

Further provisions regarding licensing, form of legal entity, articles of association, as well as the establishment and ownership of Islamic banks as referred to in Articles 5 to 9 shall be regulated by Bank Indonesia Regulation.

Law Number 4 of 2011 concerning Geospatial Information

Article 57

(5) Further provisions regarding the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (4) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking

Article 37

(3) ...

f. companies in which there are interests of the parties as referred to in letters a to letter e.

274. References to more than two consecutive articles or verses, but there are verses in one of the excluded articles, articles or verses that are not referred to are stated with the word except.

Example:

a. The provisions as referred to in Articles 5 to Article 12 also apply to candidates for judges, except for Article 7 paragraph (1).

b. The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (5) also apply to prisoners, except paragraph (4) letter a.

275. The word article does not need to be used if the verse referred to is one of the verses in the article in question.

Example:

legaltrans.id

Incorrect formulation:

Article 8

(1) … .

(2) The permit as referred to in paragraph (1) of this article is valid for 60 (sixty) days.

276. If there are two or more references, the order of the reference starts from the verse in the article in question (if any), then followed by an article or paragraph with a smaller number.

Example:

Article 15

(1) … .

(2) … .

(3) The permit as referred to in paragraph (1), Article 7 paragraph (2) and paragraph (4), Article 12, and Article 13 paragraph (3) shall be submitted to the Minister of Mining.

277. The reference is carried out by briefly including the subject matter referred to.

Example:

Coal mining permit as referred to in Article 15 is granted by ….

278. Reference can only be made to laws and regulations of the same or higher level.

279. Avoid referring to the article or paragraph that is located after the article or paragraph in question.

Example:

Law Number 8 of 2010 concerning the Crime of Money Laundering

Article 15

PPATK officials or employees who violate the obligations as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

280. The reference is carried out by explicitly stated the number of the article or paragraph referred to and does not use the phrase of the previous article or the article mentioned above.

281. Reference to state the enactment of various provisions of laws and regulations that are not stated in detail, using phrases in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

legaltrans.id

282. To declare the implementing regulations of a legislation declared to be still valid as long as it does not conflict with the laws and regulations, use the phrase declared still valid as long as it does not conflict with the provisions of this … (type of legislation in question).

Example:

When this law comes into force, all laws and regulations which are the implementing regulations of Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 53, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4389), are declared still valid as long as it does not conflict with the provisions of this Law.

283. If the laws and regulations stated are still valid only part of the provisions of the laws and regulations, use the phrase declared to remain in effect, except … .

Example:

When this law comes into force, Government Regulation Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number … , Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) is declared to remain valid, except for Articles 5 to 10.

284. The text of the legislation is typed in the typeface Bookman Old Style, with the letter 12, on paper F4.

CHAPTER IV

form of legislation

a. The form of the Draft Law

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

… (name of law)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

legaltrans.id

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

To stipulate: the law on … (name of law).

CHAPTER I

…

Article 1

…

CHAPTER II

…

Article…

Chapter … (and so on)

Article…

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

ratified in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

legaltrans.id

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …

B. Draft Law on the Stipulation of Government Regulations

substitution of law into law

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number …Year …

About

stipulation of a substitute government regulation

Law Number … Year …

about … become laws

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remember: 1. ...;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

legaltrans.id

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

Establish: Law on the Stipulation of Regulations

government in lieu of law number … year

... about … into laws.

Article 1

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year ...

Number ... , Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) is determined to be a law and attach it as an inseparable part of this Law.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

ratified in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …

c. Draft Law on Agreement

international that does not use Indonesian

As one of the official languages

legaltrans.id

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

convention endorsement…

(The original language of international treaties that are ratified and followed by language Indonesian as a translation)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

Established: Law on Ratification of the Convention…

(The original language of the international agreement which was ratified and followed by Indonesian as the translation).

Article 1

(1) ratify the convention … (the original language of the international agreement which is ratified and followed by Indonesian as its translation) … with a reservation for the article … about … .

legaltrans.id

(2) A copy of the original manuscript of the convention … (original language of the international agreement which is ratified and followed by Indonesian as its translation) … with a reservation for the article … about … in English and its translation in Indonesian as attached and is an integral part of this law.

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

ratified in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number ..

d. Form of Law on Amendment to Law

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

amendments to the law

Number … year … about …

(for the first change)

or

The second amendment to the law

legaltrans.id

Number ... year ... about ...

(for the second change, and so on)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

Establish: Law on Amendments to Laws

Law Number … Year … about … .

Article I Some of the provisions in Law Number … Year … about … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of the article ... (the sound of the formulation depends on the need), and so on.

Article II of this Law shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

ratified in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

legaltrans.id

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on … the Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …

e. Form of the Draft Law

Law

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

Revocation of Law Number … Year …

about … (name of law)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

legaltrans.id

DECIDE:

Establish: Law on Revocation of Law

Law Number … Year … about … .

Article 1

Law Number … Year … concerning … (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) is revoked and declared invalid (for laws that have been in effect) or withdrawn and declared invalid (for laws that have been promulgated but have not yet come into force).

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

ratified in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …

F. Form of Draft Law Revocation of Regulations

government in lieu of law

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

legaltrans.id

About

Revocation of Government Regulation

Substitute for Law Number … Year … about …

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia

and

President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDE:

Establish: Law Number … Year … about

Revocation of Substitute Government Regulation

Law Number … Year … about …

Article 1

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number … Year … about ... (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year …. Number ..., Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number …) is revoked and declared invalid (for Government Regulation in Lieu of Law in force) or withdrawn and declared invalid (for Government Regulation in Lieu of Law that has been promulgated but has not yet entered into force).

legaltrans.id

Article 2

This law comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

ratified in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number …

g. Draft Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Government Regulation

in lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia

number…. year …..

About

(name of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

legaltrans.id

3. and so on…;

DECIDE:

stipulate: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

concerning … (name of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law).

CHAPTER I

…

Article 1

CHAPTER II

...

Article…

chapter (and so on)

Article 2

The Government Regulation in lieu of this Law shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number … H. Form of Draft Government Regulation

legaltrans.id

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

(name of Government Regulation)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

DECIDE:

stipulates: Government Regulation on …. (name

government regulations).

CHAPTER I

…

Article 1

CHAPTER II

Article…

Chapter…

(and so on) Article … This Government Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this Government Regulation by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta on …

legaltrans.id

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN … NOMOR… I. BENTUK RANCANGAN PERATURAN PRESIDEN

Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

(name of Presidential Regulation)

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

DECIDE:

stipulates: Presidential Regulation concerning …. (name of rule president).

CHAPTER I

…

legaltrans.id

Article 1

CHAPTER II

Article…

Chapter…

(and so on) Article … This Presidential Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this Presidential Regulation by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta on …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

LEMBARAN NEGARA REPUBLIK INDONESIA TAHUN … NOMOR… J. BENTUK RANCANGAN PERATURAN MENTERI

Ministerial Regulation … Republic of Indonesia

Number … year …

About

(name of Ministerial Regulation)

With the grace of God Almighty

Minister …Republic of Indonesia,

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

legaltrans.id

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

DECIDE:

stipulates: Ministerial Regulation … on …. (name

Ministerial Regulation).

CHAPTER I

…

Article 1

CHAPTER II

Article…

Chapter…

(and so on) Article … This Ministerial Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this Ministerial Regulation by placing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta on …

Minister ... Republic of Indonesia,

Signature

Name

Promulgated in Jakarta on …

Minister (who carries out government affairs in the field of law),

Signature

Name

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year … Number… K. Form of Draft Provincial Regulation

Provincial Regulation … (Province Name)

legaltrans.id

Number … year …

About

(Name of Regional Regulation)

With the grace of God Almighty

Governor (name of the province),

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

The Provincial People's Representative Council…

(name of the province) and the governor … (name of the province)

DECIDE:

stipulate: Regional Regulation concerning ... (name of Regional Regulation)

CHAPTER I

General Terms

Article 1

CHAPTER II

…

Article…

Chapter…

(and so on)

Article...

legaltrans.id

This Regional Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows about it, ordering the promulgation of this Regional Regulation by placing it in the Provincial Gazette … (name of the Province).

Set in … on…

Governor … (name of the province)

Signature

Name

Promulgated in … on …

Provincial Secretary… (name of the province),

Signature

Name

Provincial Gazette of the Province … (name of the province) Year … Number …

l. Form of Draft Regency/City Regional Regulation

Regency/City Regional Regulation… (name of Regency/City)

Number … year …

About

(Name of Regional Regulation)

With the grace of God Almighty

regent/mayor (name of district/city),

Considering: a. that…;

b. that…;

c. and so on…;

remembering: 1. …;

2. …;

3. and so on…;

with mutual consent

legaltrans.id

Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council…

(name of district/city) and regent/mayor … (name of district/city)

DECIDE:

To stipulate: Regional Regulation concerning ... (name of Regional Regulation).

CHAPTER I

General Terms

Article 1

CHAPTER II

… Article …

Chapter…

(and so on) Article … This Regional Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows it, orders the promulgation of this Regional Regulation by placing it in the Regency/City Regional Gazette … (name of Regency/City).

Set in … on…

Regent/Mayor … (name of district/city),

Signature

Name

Promulgated in … on …

District/City Regional Secretary … (name of district/city),

Signature

Name

Regency/City Regional Gazette … (name of Regency/City) Year … Number …

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

legaltrans.id

LEGALTRANS | TERJEMAHAN MESIN - TIDAK TERSUMPAH

LEGALTRANS | MACHINE TRANSLATION - NOT SWORN

Belum ditinjau manusia / Not human-reviewed

PART B - ELUCIDATION (PENJELASAN)

Translation of the separate official elucidation, uu12-2011pjl.pdf, source pages 1-19. Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5234.

Additional

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia

No. 5234 Administration. legislation.

formation. preparation technique. (Explanation of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82)

Explanation

On

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 12 of 2011

About

Establishment of laws and regulations

I. General

The Law on the Establishment of Laws and Regulations is the implementation of the order of Article 22A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that "Further provisions regarding the procedure for the formation of laws are further regulated by law." However, the scope of the content of this law is expanded not only by law but also includes other laws and regulations, in addition to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly.

The law on the formation of laws and regulations is based on the idea that the Indonesian state is a state of law.

As a state of law, all aspects of life in the fields of society, nationality, and state, including government must be based on laws that are in accordance with the national legal system.

The national legal system is a law that applies in Indonesia with all its elements that support one another in order to anticipate and overcome problems that arise in the life of society, nation and state based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

This law is a refinement of the weaknesses in Law Number 10 of 2004, namely, among others:

legaltrans.id

a. The material from Law Number 10 of 2004 has caused confusion or multiple interpretations so that it does not provide legal certainty;

b. Many formulation writing techniques are inconsistent;

c. There are new materials that need to be regulated in accordance with legal developments or needs in the formation of laws and regulations; and

d. The decomposition of the material is in accordance with what is regulated in each chapter in accordance with the systematics.

As a refinement of the previous law, there are new content materials added to this law, including:

a. The addition of the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly as one type of legislation and its hierarchy was placed after the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. Expansion of the scope of the planning of laws and regulations which are not only for the National Prolegnas and Prolegda but also the planning of government regulations, presidential regulations, and other laws and regulations;

c. setting the mechanism for discussing the Draft Law concerning the Revocation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Laws;

d. Arrangement of Academic Papers as a requirement in the preparation of the Draft Law or the Draft Regional Regulation and the Draft Regency/City Regional Regulation;

e. regulation regarding the participation of the designer of laws and regulations, researchers, and experts in the stages of forming laws and regulations; and

f. Addition of Techniques for Preparation of Academic Papers in Appendix I of this Law.

In general, this law contains the main materials that are arranged systematically as follows: the principle of the formation of laws and regulations; type, hierarchy, and material content of laws and regulations; planning of laws and regulations; drafting of laws and regulations; techniques for drafting laws and regulations; discussion and ratification of the Draft Law; discussion and stipulation of the Draft Provincial Regulation and the Draft Regency/City Regional Regulation; promulgation of laws and regulations; dissemination; community participation in the formation of laws and regulations; and other provisions concerning the formation of Presidential Decrees and other state and government institutions.

legaltrans.id

The stages of planning, preparation, discussion, ratification and stipulation, and promulgation are steps that must basically be taken in the formation of laws and regulations. However, these stages are certainly carried out in accordance with the needs or conditions as well as the types and hierarchies of certain laws and regulations whose formation is not regulated by this law, such as the discussion of the Draft Government Regulation, the Draft Presidential Regulation, or the discussion of the Draft Legislation as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1).

In addition to the new material, improvements to the technique of drafting laws and regulations along with examples are also carried out in Appendix II. Completion of the technique of drafting laws and regulations is intended to further clarify and provide clearer and definite guidelines accompanied by examples for the preparation of laws and regulations, including laws and regulations in the regions.

II. Article by article

Article 1

Clear enough.

Article 2

The placement of Pancasila as the source of all sources of state law is in accordance with the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely the One Godhead, just and civilized humanity, Indonesian unity, democracy led by wisdom in deliberation/representation, and social justice for all Indonesian people.

Placing Pancasila as the basis and ideology of the state as well as the philosophical basis of the state so that every content of laws and regulations must not conflict with the values contained in Pancasila.

Article 3

verse (1)

What is meant by "basic law" is the basic norm for the formation of laws and regulations which are a source of law for the formation of laws and regulations under the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 4

Clear enough.

Article 5

letter a

What is meant by "the principle of clarity of purpose" is that every formation of laws and regulations must have a clear goal to be achieved.

letter b

What is meant by "institutional principles or appropriate forming officials" is that every type of laws and regulations must be made by a state institution or an official who forms the legislation that is authorized. The laws and regulations can be canceled or null and void if made by a state institution or an unauthorized official.

letter c

What is meant by "the principle of conformity between type, hierarchy, and content material" is that in the formation of laws and regulations, one must really pay attention to the appropriate content material in accordance with the type and hierarchy of laws and regulations.

letter d

What is meant by "principle can be implemented" is that every formation of laws and regulations must take into account the effectiveness of these laws and regulations in society, both philosophically, sociologically, and juridically.

letter e

What is meant by "principles of efficiency and prosperity" is that every legislation is made because it is really needed and useful in regulating the life of society, nation and state.

letter f

What is meant by "principle of clarity of formulation" is that every statutory regulation must meet the technical requirements for the preparation of laws and regulations, systematics, choice of words or terms, as well as a clear and easy-to-understand legal language so that it does not cause various interpretations in its implementation.

letter g

legaltrans.id

What is meant by "the principle of openness" is that in the formation of laws and regulations starting from planning, preparation, discussion, ratification or stipulation, and promulgation is transparent and open.

Thus, all levels of society have the widest opportunity to provide input in the formation of laws and regulations.

Article 6

verse (1)

letter a

What is meant by "the principle of protection" is that every material content of laws and regulations must function to provide protection to create public peace.

letter b

What is meant by "humanity principle" is that every material content of laws and regulations must reflect the protection and respect of human rights as well as the dignity of every citizen and population of Indonesia proportionally.

letter c

What is meant by "principle of nationality" is that every content of laws and regulations must reflect the pluralistic nature and character of the Indonesian nation while maintaining the principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

letter d

What is meant by "principle of kinship" is that every content of laws and regulations must reflect deliberation to reach consensus in every decision making.

letter e

What is meant by "the principle of the archipelago" is that every content of laws and regulations always pays attention to the interests of the entire territory of Indonesia and the content of laws and regulations made in the regions is part of the national legal system based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Letter f What is meant by "the principle of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika" is that the content of laws and regulations must pay attention to the diversity of population, religion, ethnicity and class, special conditions of the region and culture in the life of society, nation and state.

Letter g What is meant by "principle of justice" is that every content of laws and regulations must reflect justice proportionally for every citizen.

legaltrans.id

Letter h What is meant by "the principle of equal position in law and government" is that every material on the content of laws and regulations may not contain things that are different based on background, among others, religion, ethnicity, race, class, gender, or social status.

Letter i What is meant by "principles of order and legal certainty" is that every material content of laws and regulations must be able to realize order in society through guarantees of legal certainty.

Letter j What is meant by "principles of balance, harmony, and harmony" is that every material content of laws and regulations must reflect balance, harmony, and harmony, between the interests of individuals, society and the interests of the nation and state.

verse (2)

What is meant by "other principles in accordance with the legal field of the laws and regulations"

a. In criminal law, for example, the principle of legality, the principle of no punishment without error, the principle of fostering prisoners, and the principle of presumption of innocence;

b. In civil law, for example, in the law of agreement, among others, the principle of agreement, freedom of contract, and good faith.

Article 7

verse (1)

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly" is the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly and the provisions of the People's Consultative Assembly as referred to in Article 2 and Article 4 of the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number: I/MPR/2003 concerning Review of the Material and Legal Status of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly and the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly from 1960 to 2002, August 7, 2003.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter f Included in the Provincial Regulation is the qanun that applies in Aceh Province and the Special Regional Regulation (Perdasus) as well as the Provincial Regulation (Perdasi) applicable in the Province of Papua and West Papua Province.

Letter g Included in the Regency/City Regional Regulation is the qanun applicable in the Regency/City in Aceh Province.

verse (2)

In this provision, what is meant by "hierarchy" is the grading of every type of legislation based on the principle that lower laws and regulations must not conflict with higher laws and regulations.

Article 8

verse (1)

What is meant by "Ministerial Regulation" is a regulation stipulated by the Minister based on the content material in the context of implementing certain affairs in the government.

verse (2)

What is meant by "based on authority" is the administration of certain government affairs in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 9

Clear enough.

Article 10

verse (1)

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "certain international agreements" is an international agreement that has broad and fundamental consequences for the lives of the people related to the burden of state finances and/or the agreement requires changes or formation of laws with the approval of the DPR.

Letter d What is meant by "Follow-up on the Decision of the Constitutional Court" is related to the decision of the Constitutional Court regarding the review of the law against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

legaltrans.id

The content material is related to the paragraph, article, and/or part of the law which is expressly stated in the decision of the Constitutional Court contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The letter e is quite clear.

verse (2)

Follow-up on the decision of the Constitutional Court is intended to prevent legal vacuum.

Article 11

Clear enough.

Article 12

What is meant by "executing the law as it should" is the stipulation of a government regulation to carry out the order of the law or to carry out the law as long as it is needed without deviating from the material regulated in the law concerned.

Article 13

Presidential regulations are established to carry out further regulation of laws or government regulations that are strictly or not strictly ordered for their formation.

Article 14

Clear enough.

Article 15

Clear enough.

Article 16

Clear enough.

Article 17

What is meant by "national legal system" is a legal system that applies in Indonesia with all its elements and supports one another in order to anticipate and overcome problems that arise in the life of the nation, state, and society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 18

legaltrans.id

letter a

Clear enough.

letter b

What is meant by "order of the decree of the People's Consultative Assembly" is the provision of the temporary People's Consultative Assembly and the provisions of the People's Consultative Assembly as referred to in Article 2 and Article 4 of the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number:

I/MPR/2003 concerning Review of the Material and Legal Status of the Provisional People's Consultative Assembly and the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly from 1960 to 2002, August 7, 2003.

letter c

Clear enough.

letter d

Clear enough.

letter e

Clear enough.

letter f

Clear enough.

letter g

Clear enough.

letter h

Clear enough.

Article 19

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

legaltrans.id

What is meant by "assessment and alignment" is a process to find out the linkage of the material that will be regulated by other vertical or horizontal laws and regulations so as to prevent overlapping arrangements or authority.

Article 20

Clear enough.

Article 21

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

What is meant by "the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law" is the Minister of Law and Human Rights.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

Clear enough.

Article 22

Clear enough.

Article 23

verse (1)

Letter a What is meant by "certain international agreement" is an international agreement that has broad and fundamental consequences for the lives of the people related to the burden of state finances and/or the agreement requires changes or formation of laws with the approval of the DPR.

Letter b is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

Article 24

Clear enough.

Article 25

Clear enough.

Article 26

Clear enough.

Article 27

Clear enough.

Article 28

Clear enough.

Article 29

Clear enough.

Article 30

Clear enough.

Article 31

Clear enough.

Article 32

This provision is intended to ensure that the products of the provincial regulations remain within the unity of the national legal system.

Article 33

verse (1)

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

What is meant by "assessment and alignment" is a process to find out the linkage of the material that will be regulated by other vertical or horizontal laws and regulations so as to prevent overlapping arrangements or authority.

Article 34

Clear enough.

Article 35

Clear enough.

Article 36

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

What is meant by "relevant vertical agencies" include vertical agencies from the ministry that carry out government affairs in the field of law.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Article 37

Clear enough.

Article 38

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 39

Clear enough.

Article 40

Clear enough.

Article 41

Clear enough.

Article 42

Clear enough.

Article 43

Clear enough.

Article 44

Clear enough.

Article 45

Clear enough.

Article 46

Clear enough.

Article 47

Clear enough.

Article 48

Clear enough.

Article 49

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

The Minister's assignment is accompanied by the submission of the Problem Inventory List (DIM) which has been compiled within a period of 60 (sixty) days.

legaltrans.id

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Article 50

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Within a period of 60 (sixty) days, the DPR has completed the preparation of the DIM.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 51

Clear enough.

Article 52

verse (1)

What is meant by "the following trial" is the period of the first session of the DPR after the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law is enacted.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

Paragraph (7)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (8)

Clear enough.

Article 53

Clear enough.

Article 54

Clear enough.

Article 55

Clear enough.

Article 56

Clear enough.

Article 57

Clear enough.

Article 58

Clear enough.

Article 59

Clear enough.

Article 60

Clear enough.

Article 61

Clear enough.

Article 62

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 63

Clear enough.

Article 64

Clear enough.

Article 65

Clear enough.

Article 66

Clear enough.

Article 67

Clear enough.

Article 68

Clear enough.

Article 69

Clear enough.

Article 70

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

This provision is intended to simplify the mechanism for the recall of the Draft Law.

Article 71

Clear enough.

Article 72

verse (1)

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

verse (2)

The grace period of 7 (seven) days is deemed worthy to prepare all matters relating to the technical writing of the Draft Law to the official sheet of the President up to the signing of the Law Ratification by the President and the signing as well as promulgating the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the legal field.

Article 73

Clear enough.

Article 74

Clear enough.

Article 75

verse (1)

In the discussion of the Draft Provincial Regulation in the Provincial DPRD, the Governor can be represented, except in the submission and decision making.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 76

Clear enough.

Article 77

Clear enough.

Article 78

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 79

Clear enough.

Article 80

Clear enough.

Article 81

With the promulgation of laws and regulations in the official sheet as referred to in this provision, everyone is considered to have known it.

Article 82

Clear enough.

Article 83

Clear enough.

Article 84

Clear enough.

Article 85

Clear enough.

Article 86

Clear enough.

Article 87

The enactment of laws and regulations that are not the same as the date of promulgation is possible for the preparation of facilities and infrastructure as well as the readiness of the implementing apparatus for the legislation.

Article 88

verse (1)

What is meant by "dissemination" is the activity of conveying information to the public regarding the National Legislation Program, the Draft Law that is being drafted, discussed, and which has been promulgated so that the public can provide input or response to the law or understand the law that has been promulgated.

legaltrans.id

The dissemination of the laws and regulations is carried out, for example, through electronic media and/or print media.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

Article 89

Clear enough.

Article 90

Clear enough.

Article 91

Clear enough.

Article 92

verse (1)

What is meant by "dissemination" is the activity of conveying information to the public regarding the Prolegda, Draft Provincial Regulations, or Draft Regency/City Regional Regulations that are being drafted, discussed, and which have been promulgated so that the public can provide input or response to these regional regulations or understand the Provincial Regulations or Regency/City Regional Regulations that have been promulgated. The dissemination of the laws and regulations is carried out, for example, through electronic media and/or print media.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

Article 93

Clear enough.

Article 94

Clear enough.

Article 95

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 96

verse (1)

Clear enough.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

verse (3)

Included in groups of people include community groups/organizations, professional groups, non-governmental organizations, and indigenous peoples.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 97

Clear enough.

Article 98

verse (1)

What is meant by "the designer of laws and regulations" is a civil servant who is given the full duties, responsibilities, authorities, and rights, by the authorized official to carry out the activities of compiling draft laws and/or other legal instruments in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

verse (2)

Clear enough.

Article 99

Clear enough.

Article 100

Clear enough.

Article 101

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 102

Clear enough.

Article 103

Clear enough.

Article 104

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id