

## Undang-undang Nomor 27 Tahun 2022 Tentang Pelindungan Data Pribadi

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**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

**Law of the Republic of Indonesia**

**Number 27 of 2022**

**About**

**personal data protection**

**With the grace of God Almighty**

**President of the Republic of Indonesia,**

Weighing a. that the protection of personal data is one of the

Human rights which are part of personal personal protection, it is necessary to provide a legal basis to provide security for personal data, based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. that the protection of personal data is intended to guarantee the rights of citizens to personal protection and raise public awareness and to ensure recognition and respect for the importance of protecting personal data;

c. that the regulation of personal data is currently contained in several laws and regulations, so to increase effectiveness in the implementation of personal data protection, it is necessary to regulate

. regarding the protection of personal data in a law;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to establish a Law on the Protection of Personal Data;

Considering Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 28G paragraph (1), Article 28H

paragraph (4), and Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With

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**FRIENDS**

**Republic of Indonesia**

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with mutual consent

**House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia**

and

**President of the Republic of Indonesia**

**DECIDE:**

enacting the Law on Data Protection

personal.

**CHAPTER I**

**General Terms**

**Article I**

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Personal data is data about individuals who are identified or can be identified separately or in combination with other information, either directly or indirectly through electronic or non-electronic systems.
2. Protection of Personal Data is the overall effort to protect personal data in a series of personal data processing in order to guarantee the constitutional rights of the subject of personal data.
3. Information is information, statements, ideas, and signs that contain values, meanings, and messages, both data, facts, and explanations that can be seen, heard, and read which are presented in various packages and formats in accordance with the development of information and communication technology electronically or non-electronically.
4. Personal data control is any person, public body, and international organization that acts individually or jointly in setting goals and executing personal data processing control.
5. Processor . . .

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5. Personal Data Processor is any person, public entity, and international organization that acts individually or jointly in processing personal data on behalf of the personal data controller.
6. The subject of personal data is an individual who is attached to personal data.
7. Everyone is an individual or a corporation.
- S. Corporation is a collection of people and/or organized assets, both legal entities and not legal entities.
9. A public body is an executive, legislative, judicial, and other body whose main functions and duties are related to the administration of the state, whose part or all of the funds are sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, or non-governmental organizations as long as part or all of the funds are sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or budget. Regional income and expenditure, community contribution, and/or abroad.
10. An international organization is an organization that is recognized as a subject of international law and has the capacity to make international agreements.
11. The Central Government, hereinafter referred to as the Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

**Article 2**

- (1) This Law shall apply to any person, public body, and international organization that performs legal action as stipulated in this Law:
  - a. which is within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia; and b. outside...

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**FRIENDS**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-4-

b. Outside of the law of the Republic of Indonesia, which has legal consequences:

1. in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia;

and/or

2. Subject Personal Data of Indonesian Citizens outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) This law does not apply to the processing of personal data by individuals in personal or household activities.

## **CHAPTER II**

Principle

### **Article 3**

This law is based on:

- a.
- b. legal certainty;
- c. public interest;
- d. benefit;
- e. caution;
- f. balance;
- g. accountability; and
- h. confidentiality.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Types of Personal Data**

#### **Article 4**

(1) Personal data consists of:

- a. specific personal data; and
- b. general personal data.

(2) data...

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**President**

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-5-

121 Personal data that is specific as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a includes:

- . a. health data and information;
- b. biometric data;
- c. genetic data;
- d. crime record;
- e. child data;
- f. personal work data; and/or
- g. other data in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) General personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b includes:

- a. full name;
- b. gender;
- c.
- d. religion;
- e. marital status; and/or
- f. Personal data combined to identify a person.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **Personal Data Subject Rights**

#### **Article 5**

Subjects of personal data have the right to obtain information about the clarity of identity, the basis of legal interests, the purpose of the request and the use of personal data, and the accountability of the party requesting personal data.

#### **Article 6**

The subject of personal data has the right to complete, update, and/or correct errors and/or inaccuracies in personal data about him in accordance with the purpose of processing personal data.

Article 7. . .

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### **President**

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-6-

### **Article 7**

The subject of personal data is entitled to access and obtain a copy of personal data about himself in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

### **Article 8**

The subject of personal data has the right to end processing, delete, and/or destroy personal data about him in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

### **Article 9**

The subject of personal data has the right to withdraw the personal data processing persetujuan that has been given to the personal data controller.

### **Article 10**

- (1) The subject of personal data has the right to object to the decision-making action based solely on automatic processing, including profiling, which has legal consequences or has a significant impact on the subject of personal data.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the filing of objections to the automatic processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **Article 11**

The subject of personal data has the right to delay or limit the processing of personal data in an appropriate manner with the aim of processing personal data.

### **Article 12**

(i) The subject of personal data has the right to sue and receive compensation for violations of personal data processing about him in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) Terms . . .

Decree No. 155207A President

### **Republic of Indonesia**

-7 -

(2) Further provisions regarding violations of processing personal data and the procedure for imposing compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **Article 13**

- (1) The subject of Personal Data has the right to obtain and/or use personal data about himself from the Personal Data Controller in a form that is in accordance with the structure and/or format commonly used or can be read by the Electronic System.
- (2) The subject of personal data has the right and personal data about himself to the controller of other personal data, as long as the system used can communicate safely with each other in accordance with the principles of protecting personal data under this Law.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the rights of subjects of personal data to use and personal data as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **Article 14**

The implementation of the rights of subjects of personal data as referred to in Article 6 to Article 11 is submitted through a registered application submitted electronically or non-electronically to the Personal Data Controller.

### **Article 15**

- (1) The rights of the subject of personal data as referred to in Article 8, Article 9, Article 10 paragraph (1), Article 11, and Article 13 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are excluded for:
- a. interests of national defense and security;

- b. the interests of the law enforcement process;
- c. public interest in the context of state administration;
- d. Interest...

SK No. 155208 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-8-

- d. interest in the supervision of the financial services sector, monetary, payment system, and financial system stability carried out in the context of state administration; or '
  - e. the importance of statistical and scientific research.
- (2) The exception as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented only in the context of implementing the provisions of the law.

**CHAPTER V**

**Personal data processing**

**Article 16**

(1) Personal data processing includes:

- a. acquisition and collection;
  - b. processing and analysis;
  - c. storage;
  - d. fixes and updates;
  - e. appearance, announcement, transfer, dissemination, or disclosure; and/or
  - f. deletion or destruction.
- (2) The processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the principle of protecting personal data including:
- a. Personal data is carried out in a limited and specific, legal and transparent manner;

- b. Processing of personal data is carried out according to its purpose;
- c. Processing of personal data is carried out by guaranteeing the rights of the subject of personal data;
- d. Processing of personal data is carried out accurately, completely, not misleading, up-to-date, and can be handled by unavoidable;
- e. Processing...

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### **President**

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-9-

- e. Processing of personal data is carried out by protecting the security of personal data from unauthorized access, unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized conversion, vandalism, and/or omission of personal data;
  - f. Processing of personal data is carried out by telling the purpose and activities of processing, as well as failure to protect personal data;
  - g. Personal data is destroyed and/or deleted after the retention period expires or based on the request of the subject of personal data, unless otherwise specified by the legislation; and
  - h. Processing of personal data is carried out responsibly and can be clearly stated.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the implementation of processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **Article 17**

- (1) The installation of visual data processing or processing equipment in public places and/or in public service facilities is carried out with the following conditions:
- a. for the purpose of security, disaster prevention, and/or traffic or the collection, analysis and regulation of traffic information;
  - b. information must be in the area where the visual data processing or processing equipment has been installed; and
  - c. not used for someone.

- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b and letter c are excluded for the prevention of criminal acts and the process of law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 18. . .

SK NO 155344A

**President**

**Blik Indonesia**

-10-

### **Article 18**

- (1) Processing of Personal Data may be carried out by 2 (two) or more Personal Data Controllers.
- (2) In the event that the processing of personal data is carried out by 2 (two) or more personal data controllers, it must meet the minimum requirements:
- a. There is an agreement between the controllers of personal data containing the roles, responsibilities, and inter-controlling relationships of personal data;
  - b. There are interrelated goals and the way of processing personal data that is determined together; and
  - c. There is a jointly designated contact.

## **CHAPTER VI**

### **Obligation of Personal Data Controller and Personal Data Processor**

**dai,am personal data processing**

#### **Part One**

General

### **Article 19**

Personal data controllers and personal data processors include:

- a. everyone;
- b. public body; and

c. international organization.

## **The second part**

Personal data control obligations

### **Article 20**

(1) Personal data controllers must have a basis for processing personal data.

(2) Basic...

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## **President**

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- 11-

(2) The basis for processing personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. explicitly valid consent of the subject of personal data for 1 (sahr) or certain purposes that have been achieved by the controller of personal data to the subject of personal data;
- b. Fulfillment of the obligation of the agreement in the case of the subject of personal data is one of the parties or to fulfill the request of the subject of personal data at the time of making a pedanjian;
- c. fulfillment of the legal obligations of the personal data controller in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- d. fulfillment of the protection of the vital interests of the subject of personal data;
- e. Implementation of tasks in the context of the public appointment, public services, or implementation. the authority to control personal data based on laws and regulations; and/or
- f. Fulfillment of other legitimate interests by taking into account the objectives, needs, and balance of the interests of controlling personal data and the rights of subjects of personal data.

### **Article 21**

(1) In the event that the processing of personal data based on the consent as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (21 letter a, the Personal Data Controller shall submit information regarding:

- a. legality of personal data processing;
- b. the purpose of processing personal data;
- c. the type and relevance of personal data to be processed;
- d. the period of document retention containing personal data;
- e. details about the information
- f. the period of processing of personal data; and C. the rights of the subject of personal data.

(2) In . . .

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(2) In the event that there is a change in the information as referred to in paragraph (1), the Personal Data Controller must notify before . The subject of personal data has changed information.

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(1) The approval of the processing of personal data is carried out through written consent or recorded.

(2) Persetujuan as referred to in paragraph (1) can be submitted electronically or non-electronically.

(3) Persetujuan as referred to in paragraph (1) has the same legal force.

(4). In the event that the Persetujuan as referred to in paragraph (1) contains other objectives, the request for the Persetujuan must meet the following conditions:

- a. can be clearly distinguished from other things;
- b. Made in an understandable and easily accessible format; and
- c. Use simple and clear language.

(5) Persetujuan that does not meet the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (4) is declared null and void.

' Article 23 of the clause of the agreement in which there is a request for processing personal data that does not contain explicitly valid agreements from the subject of personal data is declared null and void.

#### **Article 24**

In carrying out personal data processing, the personal data controller must show proof of the persetqjan that has been provided by the subject of personal data.

Article 25...

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#### **Article 25**

- (1) Processing of children's personal data in particular.
- (2) The processing of the child's personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain approval from the child's parents and/or the child's guardian in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

#### **Article 26**

- (1) Processing of personal data of disabilities' is specially organized.
- (2) Processing of personal data of persons with disabilities as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through communication in a certain way in accordance with the provisions of the invitation.
- (3) The Processor of Personal Data of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in paragraph (2) must obtain approval from Persons with Disabilities and/or Guardians of Persons with Disabilities in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 2T Personal data controllers are required to carry out limited and specific personal data processing, legally and transparently.

#### **Article 28**

Personal data controllers are required to process personal data in accordance with the purpose of processing personal data.

. Article 29

(1) Personal Data Controller shall ensure the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of personal data in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) In . . .

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### **President**

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-14-

(2) In ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) of the Personal Data Controller is required to verify.

### **Article 30**

(1) The Personal Data Controller shall be required to update and/or 'repair any errors and/or inaccuracies of personal data no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours from the time the Personal Data Controller receives requests for updates and/or repairs to Personal Data.

(2) The Personal Data Controller shall notify the results of the update and/or correction of Personal Data to the Subject of Personal Data.

### **Article 31**

Personal data controllers are required to record all personal data processing activities.

### **Article 32**

(1) The personal data controller shall provide access to the subject of Personal Data to the personal data being processed along with the track record of processing personal data in accordance with the period of storage of personal data.

(2) The access as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty four) hours from the time the Personal Data Controller receives the Access Request.

### **Article 33**

The Personal Data Controller shall refuse to give access to changes to personal data to the subject of Personal Data in the event of:

- a. jeopardize the safety, physical health, or mental health of the subject of personal data and/or others;
- b. impact. . .

SK No 155215 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

**- 15-**

- b. impact on the disclosure of other people's personal data; and/or c is contrary to the interests of national defense and security.

**Article 34**

- (1) Personal Data Controller shall conduct the impact assessment of personal data protection in the case of personal data processing has a high potential risk to the subject of personal data.
- (2) Processing of personal data has the potential for high risk as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. automatic decision-making that has legal consequences or significant impact on the subject of personal data;
  - b. processing of specific personal data;
  - c. large-scale personal data processing;
  - d. Processing of personal data for evaluation, scoring, or systematic monitoring activities of the subject of personal data;
  - e. Processing of personal data for matching or merging data groups;
  - f. the use of new technologies in the processing of personal data; and/or
  - g. Processing of personal data that limits the exercise of the rights of the subject of personal data.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the impact assessment of personal data protection are regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **Article 35**

Personal data controllers shall protect and ensure the security of the personal data they process, by:

- a. PEN] structure . . .

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-16-

- a. Preparation and implementation of operational technical steps to protect personal data from disruption of personal data processing that is contrary to the provisions of laws and regulations;
- and
- b. Determination of the level of security of personal data by taking into account the nature and risk of personal data that must be protected in the processing of personal data.

### **Article 36**

In carrying out personal data processing, personal data controllers are required to maintain the confidentiality of personal data.

### **Article 37**

Personal Data Controllers are required to supervise each party involved in processing personal data under the control of personal data controllers.

### **Article 38**

Personal data controllers must protect personal data from unauthorized processing.

### **Article 39**

- (1) The personal data controller must prevent personal data from being unauthorized.
- (2) Prevention as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out with a security system against personal data that is processed and/or processes the personal data of the electronic system reliably, safely, and responsibly.

- (3) Prevention as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 40...

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**Republic of Indonesia**

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#### **Article 40**

- (1) The Personal Data Controller shall stop the processing of personal data in the event that the subject of the Personal Data withdraws the consent of the personal data processing.
- (2) The termination of the processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours as of the personal data controller receives a request for the withdrawal of the Personal Data Processing Persetujuan.

#### **Article 41**

- (1) The Personal Data Controller shall be required to delay and limit the processing of personal data either partially or in whole no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours since the Personal Data Controller receives requests for delays and restrictions on the processing of personal data.
- (2) The delay and limitation of the processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded. In case:
- a. There are provisions of laws and regulations that are not delayed and processed personal data;
  - b. may endanger the safety of others;
- and/a.u
- c. The subject of personal data is bound by a written agreement with the controller of personal data that is not implemented and the restrictions on the processing of personal data.
- (3) The Personal Data Controller shall notify that the personal data delay and limitation has been carried out to the subject of Personal Data.

## **Article 42**

(1) Personal Data Controller shall terminate the Processing of Personal Data in the case of:

a. Has...

SK NO L552L8A

## **President**

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-18-

a. has reached a period of retention;

b. The objectives of personal data processing have been achieved; or

c. There is a request from the subject of personal data.

(2) The termination of the processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

## **Article 43**

(1) Personal Data Controllers must delete personal data in the event of:

a. Personal data is no longer necessary for the achievement of personal data processing objectives;

b. The subject of personal data has made a recall of the Personal Data Processing Persetujuan;

c. there is a request from the subject of personal data; or

d. Personal data is obtained and/or processed in a way that is against the law.

(2) Personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

## **Article 44**

(1) Personal Data Controller must destroy personal data in the event of:

a. the retention period has expired and the statement has been destroyed based on the archive retention schedule;

. b. there is a request from the subject of personal data;

- c. not related to the settlement of the legal process of a case; and/or
  - d. Personal data is obtained and/or processed in a way that is against the law.
- (2) The destruction of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 45. . .

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**Republic of Indonesia**

-19-

**Article 45**

Personal data controllers must notify the deletion and/or destruction of personal data to the subject of personal data.

**Article 46**

(1) In the event of a failure to protect personal data, the Controller of Personal Data must be notified in writing no later than 3 x 24 (three by twenty four) hours to:

- a. personal data subject; and
- b. institution.

(2) The written notification as referred to in paragraph (1) shall at least contain:

- a. personal data revealed;
- b. when and how personal data is revealed; and
- c. Efforts to handle and recover from the disclosure of personal data by the personal data controller.

(3) In certain cases, the personal data controller must notify the public about the failure to protect personal data.

**Article 47**

Personal Data Controller shall be responsible for processing personal data and demonstrate accountability in the obligation to implement the principles of personal data protection.

### **Article 48**

- (1) Personal Data Controller in the form of a legal entity that conducts merger, separation, takeover, consolidation, or dissolution of a legal entity must notify the transfer of personal data to the subject of personal data.
- (2) Notification . . .

SK NO 155220A

### **President**

### **Republic of Indonesia**

-20-

- (2) Notification of the transfer of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made before and after the merger, separation, takeover, consolidation, or dissolution of a legal entity.
- (3) In the event that the controller of personal data in the form of a legal entity shall disband or dissolve, store, transfer, or destroy personal data is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (4) The storage, transfer, deletion, or destruction of personal data as referred to in paragraph (3) is notified to the subject of personal data.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the procedure of notification as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **Article 49**

Personal Data Controllers and/or Processors of Personal Data are required to carry out the orders of the Institution in the context of organizing the protection of Personal Data in accordance with this Law.

### **Article 50**

- (1) The obligation to control personal data as referred to in Article 30, Article 32, Article 36, PASAJ42, Article 43 paragraph (1) letter a to letter c, Article 44 paragraph (1) letter b, Article 45, and Article 46 paragraph (1) letter a, excluded for:
  - a. national defense and security interests

- b. the interests of the law enforcement process;
- c. public interest in the framework of the state; or
- d. The interest of the supervision of the financial services sector, monetary, payment system, and financial system stability carried out in the context of state administration.

(2) Exceptions

Decree No. 155221A Presloen

**Republic of Indonesia**

**-21 -**

- (2) The exception as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented only in the context of implementing the provisions of the law.

**Third part**

Personal data processor obligations

**Article 51**

- (1) In the event that the Personal Data Controller designates the Personal Data Processor, the Personal Data Processor shall be required to process personal data based on the Personal Data Controller's order.
- (2) The processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated in this Law.
- (3) The processing of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is included in the responsibility of controlling personal data.
- (4) Personal data processors may involve other personal data processors in processing personal data.
- (5) The Processor of Personal Data is required to obtain a written approval from the Personal Data Controller before involving other Personal Data Processors as referred to in paragraph (4).
- (6) In the event that the Personal Data Processor performs personal data processing beyond the orders and purposes set by the Personal Data Controller, the processing of Personal Data shall be the responsibility of the Personal Data Processor.

## **Article 52**

Provisions regarding the obligation to control personal data as referred to in Article 29, Article 31, Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38, and Article 39 also apply to the Processor of Personal Data.

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SK No 155348 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-22-

## **Fourth Part**

Officers or officers who carry out the function of protecting personal data

## **Article 53**

(1) Personal Data Controller and Personal Data Processor shall appoint an official or officer who performs the function of protecting Personal Data in the case of:

- a. Pempros(:san personal data for the benefit of public services;
- b. The core activities of controlling personal data have the nature, scope, and/or purpose that requires regular and systematic monitoring of personal data on a large scale;

' and

- c. The core activities of controlling personal data consist of large-scale processing of personal data for specific personal data and/or personal data related to criminal acts.

(2) The official or officer who carries out the function of protecting personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is appointed based on professionalism, knowledge of the law, practice of protecting personal data, and the ability to fulfill his duties.

(3). Officials or officers who carry out the function of protecting personal data as referred to in paragraph (2) may come from inside and/or outside the personal data controller or personal data processor.

## **Article 54**

(1) Officials or officers who carry out the function of protecting personal data have at least the following duties:

a inform

SK No 155223 A

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**Republic of Indonesia**

-23-

- a. and provide advice to personal data controllers or personal data processors to comply with the provisions of this law;
  - b. monitor and ensure compliance with these laws and the control of personal data or personal data processors;
  - c. Provide advice on the impact assessment of personal data protection and monitor personal data control and personal data processors;
- and
- d. Coordinate and act as a contact person for issues related to the processing of personal data.

(2) In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (1), the official or officer who carries out the function of protecting personal data takes into account the risks related to the processing of personal data, taking into account the nature, scope, context, and purpose of processing.

(3) Further provisions regarding officials or officers who carry out the function of protecting personal data are regulated in a Government Regulation.

## **CHAPTER VII**

### **Personal data transfer**

#### **Part One**

Transfer of Personal Data within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia

#### **Article 55**

(1) Personal data controllers can make transfers. personal data to the controller of other personal data within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) Controller . . .

SK NO 155224A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-24-

(2) The personal data controller who transfers personal data and who receives the transfer of personal data is obliged to protect the personal data as referred to in this Law.

### **The second part**

Transfer of personal data outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia

#### **Article 56**

- (1) Personal Data Controller may transfer personal data to Personal Data Controller and/or Personal Data Processor outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions stipulated in this Law.
- (2) In transferring personal data as referred to in paragraph (1), the personal data controller must ensure that the country where the controller of personal data is and/or the personal data processor. Accepting the transfer of personal data has a level of protection of personal data that is equivalent to or higher than that stipulated in this law.
- (3) In the event that the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21) are not fulfilled, the Personal Data Controller must ensure that there is adequate and binding personal data protection.
- (4) In the event that the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) are not fulfilled, the Personal Data Controller is obliged to obtain the Persetujuan of the Subject of Personal Data.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the transfer of personal data' are regulated in a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII...

SK No 155225 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-25-

**CHAPTER VIII**

**administrative sanctions**

**Article 57**

- (1) Violation of the provisions of Article 20 paragraph (1), 'Article 21, Article 24, Article 25 paragraph (2), Article 26 paragraph (31, Article 27, Article 28, Article 29, Article 30, Article 31, Article 32 paragraph (1), Article 33, Article 34 paragraph (1), Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38, Article 39 Paragraph (1), Article 40 Paragraph (1), Article 41 Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (3), Article 42 Paragraph (1), Article 43 paragraph (1), Article 44 paragraph (1), Article 45, Article 46 paragraph (1) and paragraph (3), Article 47, Article 48 paragraph (L), Article 49, Article 51 paragraph (1) and Paragraph (5), Article 52, Article 53 paragraph (1), Article 55 paragraph (21, and Article 56 paragraph (2) to paragraph (4) are subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:
- a. Written warning;
  - b. temporary suspension of personal data processing activities;
  - c. deletion or destruction of personal data;
- and/or
- d. administrative fines.
- (3) Administrative sanctions in the form of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d a maximum of 2 (two) percent of the annual income or annual receipt of the violation variable.
- .
- (4) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) is given by the institution.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Chapter IX. . .

SK NO 155226A

## **FRIENDS**

**Ualik Indonesia**

-26-

## **CHAPTER IX**

### **Institutional**

#### **Article 58**

- (1) The government plays a role in the implementation of the protection of personal data in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- (2) The implementation of the protection of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the institution.
- (3) The BAGA as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be determined by the President.
- (4) The institution as referred to in paragraph (21) is responsible to the President.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the institution as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Presidential Regulation.

#### **Article 59**

- 1, the agency as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (2) implements:
- a. Formulation and establishment of policies and strategies for protecting personal data that guide the subjects of personal data, personal data controllers, and personal data processors;
  - b. supervision of the implementation of the protection of personal data;
  - c. administrative law enforcement against violations of this law; and
  - d. Facilitation of out-of-court dispute resolution.

#### **Article 60**

- the institution as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (2) has the authority to:
- a. Formulate and establish policies in the field of personal data protection;

b. do . . .

SK No 155227 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-27-

- b. Supervise the compliance of personal data controllers;
- c. impose administrative sanctions for violations of personal data protection by controlling personal data and/or personal data processors;
- d. assist law enforcement officers in handling alleged criminal acts of personal data as referred to in this Law;
- e. Cooperate with other countries' personal data protection agencies in the context of resolving allegations. violation of the protection of cross-border personal data;
- f. Conduct an assessment of the fulfillment of the requirements for the transfer of personal data outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia;
- g. give orders in the context of following up on the results of supervision to the controller of personal data and/or the processor of personal data;
- h. publish the results of the implementation of supervision of the protection of personal data in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- i. receive complaints and/or reports on alleged violations of personal data protection;
- j. make and on complaints, reports, and/or results of supervision of alleged violations of the protection of personal data;
- k. summon and present any person and/or public agency related to alleged violations of personal data protection;
- l. request information, data, information, and documents from any person and/or public agency related to alleged violations of personal data protection;
- m. summon and present the necessary experts in the examination and tracing related to alleged violations of personal data protection;
- n. do . . .

SK No. 155228 A

## **President**

### **Republic of Indonesia**

-24-

n Conducting inspections and tracing of electronic systems, facilities, space, and/or places used by controlling personal data and/or personal data processors, including obtaining access to data and/or appointing third parties; and o Requesting legal assistance to the Prosecutor's Office in resolving disputes over personal data protection.

#### **Article 61**

Provisions regarding the procedure for implementing the authority of the institution as referred to in Article 60 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

### **CHAPTER X**

#### **international cooperation**

#### **Article 62**

- (1) International cooperation is carried out by the government with the government of other countries or international organizations related to the protection of personal data.
- (2) International cooperation in the context of the implementation of this Law is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations and the principles of international law.

### **CHAPTER XI**

#### **Society participation**

#### **Article 63**

- (1) The community can play a role either directly or indirectly in supporting the implementation of the protection of personal data.
- (2) The implementation of the role as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out through education, training, advocacy, socialist, and/or supervision in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

CHAPTERXII...

SK No 155229 A

**FRIENDS**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-29-

**CHAPTER XII**

**disputes, disputes and procedural laws**

**Article 64**

- (1) Settlement of personal data disputes is carried out through arbitration, courts, or other alternative dispute resolution institutions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (2) The procedural law applicable in the settlement of disputes and/or judicial process for the protection of personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the applicable procedural law in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) Legal evidence in this Law includes:
  - a. evidence as referred to in procedural law; and
  - b. Other evidence in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (4) In the event that it is necessary to protect personal data, the trial process is carried out behind closed doors.

**CHAPTER XIII**

**i, snippet in the use of personal data**

**Article 65**

- (1) Everyone is prohibited from unlawfully obtaining or collecting personal data that does not belong to him with the intention of benefiting himself or others that may result in loss of the subject of personal data.
- (2) Everyone is prohibited from unlawfully disclosing personal data that does not belong to him.

- (3) Everyone is prohibited against the law of personal data that does not belong to him.

Article 66. . .

SK NO 155230A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-30-

### **Article 66**

Everyone is prohibited from making false personal data or falsifying personal data with the intention of self or others that can result in harm to others.

## **CHAPTER XIV**

### **criminal provisions**

### **Article 67**

- (1) Any person who intentionally and unlawfully obtains or collects personal data that is not Mililoeya with the intention of benefiting himself or others that may result in loss of the subject of personal data as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine a lot of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).
- (2) Any person who intentionally and against the law discloses personal data that does not belong to him as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 4,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).
- (3) Any person who is sensible and against the law uses personal data that does not belong to him as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 5.000.000.000.00 (five billion rupiah).

### **Article 68**

Any person who intentionally makes false personal data or falsifies personal data with the intention of seeking self or others that may result in harm to others as referred to in Article 66. Rp6.000. 000,000.00 (six billion rupiah).

Article 69...

SK NO 155350A

**President**

**Blik Indonesia**

**-31 -**

**Article 69**

In addition to being sentenced to SSFAGAI, which referred to in Article 67 and Article 68 can also be sentenced to additional crimes in the form of confiscation of profits and/or assets obtained or the result of criminal acts and payment of compensation.

Article 70

- (1) In the case of criminal acts as referred to in Article 67 and Article 68 shall be carried out by a corporation, the criminal can be imposed on the Management, Control Holder, the Orderer, the Beneficiary, and/or the Corporation.
- (2) The punishment that can be imposed against the corporation is only a fine.
- (3) The fine shall be imposed to the corporation at most 10 (ten) times the maximum penalty imposed.
- (4) In addition to being sentenced to a fine as referred to in paragraph (2), the corporation may be sentenced to additional 'in the form of:
  - a. confiscation of profits and/or assets acquired or the proceeds of a crime;
  - b. suspension of all or part of the corporate business;
  - c. Permanent prohibition of committing certain actions;
  - d. closure of all or part of the place of business and/or corporate activities;
  - e. carry out the obligations that have been neglected;
  - f. payment of compensation;
  - g. license revocation; and/ata
  - h. corporate dissolution.

Article 71...

SK No 155232 A

**President**

**Republik Indonesia**

-32-

**Article 71**

- (1) In the event that the Court shall impose a fine, the convict is given a period of 1 (one) month since the decision has obtained permanent legal force to pay the fine.
- (2) In the event that there is a strong reason, the period as referred to in paragraph (1) can be extended for a maximum period of I (one) month.
- (3) In the event that the convict does not pay the fine within the period as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), the assets or income of the convict can be confiscated and auctioned by the prosecutor to pay off the unpaid fine.
- (4) In the event that the confiscation and auction of assets or income as referred to in paragraph (3) is insufficient or not to be carried out, the fine that is not paid is replaced with a maximum imprisonment as threatened for the crime in question.
- (5) The length of imprisonment as the MSPA referred to in paragraph (4) which is determined by the judge, is included in the court's decision.

**Article T2**

- (1) In terms of confiscation and auction of assets or income as referred to in Article 71 paragraph (4) shall be carried out against convicted corporate convicts and is not sufficient to pay off the crime. Fines, the corporation is subject to a replacement penal in the form of partial or all of the corporate business activities for a maximum period of 5 (five) years.
- (2) I. The meaning of the suspension of the S6Again or all of the corporate business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) determined by the Judge, is included in the Court's decision.

**Article 73...**

SK No. 155233 A Presloen

**Republic of Indonesia**

-33-

### **Article 73**

The provisions as referred to in Article 7L and PDSAL 72 also apply in the case of additional penalties in the form of payment of compensation.

## **CHAPTER XV**

### **Transition Terms**

### **Article 74**

When this Law comes into force, the personal data controller, personal data processor, and other parties related to the processing of personal data, must comply with the provisions of processing personal data based on this law no later than 2 (two) years since this law is promulgated.

### **Article 75**

When this law comes into force, all provisions of the laws and regulations governing the protection of personal data, are declared still valid as long as they do not conflict with the provisions of this law.

## **CHAPTER XVI**

### **Closing Terms**

### **Article 76**

This law comes into force on

That

Decree No. 155234A President

**Republic of Indonesia**

- 34-

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 October 17 2022

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

TTD

Joko Widodo

Promulgated in Jakarta on October 17, 2022

Minister of State Secretary

Republic of Indonesia,

TTD.

Pratikno

**STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2022 NUMBER 196**

Copy according to the original

Ministry of State Secretariat

Blik Indonesia

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legal law,

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FTRN DJAMAN

Decree No. 155338A President

**Republic of Indonesia**

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On

**Indonesian Republik Law, A**

**Number 27 TAHVN 2022**

**Tet\tang**

**personal data protection**

I General

the development of information technology and communication that goes with

rapidly has created various opportunities and challenges. Information technology enables humans to be connected without knowing the boundaries of the country so that one of the factors driving globalization. Various life sectors have utilized information technology systems, such as electronic commerce (e-commerce) in the sector/business sector, Electronic Distribution (EDT@Lion) Djarum in the field of education, Electronic Health (e-Health) in the health sector, Electronic Government (E-GOVERNMENT) in the field of government, as well as information technology used in other fields. At the same time as the subject of personal data, thus threatening the constitutional rights of the subject of personal data.

FE protection of personal data is included in the protection of human rights

Thus, the regulation regarding personal data is a manifestation of the recognition and protection of basic human rights. The existence of a law on the protection of personal data is a necessity that cannot be delayed because it is urgent for various national interests. Indonesian international relations also demands the protection of personal data. This protection can facilitate trade, industry, and transnational investment.

the law on the protection of personal data mandate

From the articles of paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that, "Everyone has the right to the protection of personal, family, honor, dignity, and property under his control, and has the right to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear to act or not to act so that is a human right". The issue of personal data protection arises because concerns will be

to personal data that can be experienced by people and/or legal entity. This violation can cause material and non-material losses.

Formulation . . .

SK NO 155236A

**President**

**Indonesian Elik**

-2-

The formulation of rules regarding the protection of personal data can be understood

Because of the need to protect the rights of individuals in society in connection with the processing of personal data, both electronically and non-electronics using data processing devices. Adequate protection of personal data will be able to provide public confidence to provide personal data for the interests of the larger community without being misused or violating their personal rights. Thus, this arrangement will create a balance between the rights of individuals and society represented by the interests of the state. This regulation on the protection of personal data will make a major contribution to the creation of order and progress in the information society.

to reduce overlapping provisions on data protection

Personally, basically the provisions of this law are the standard of protecting personal data in a purified manner, whether partially or completely processed by electronic and non-electronic means, where each sector can apply the protection of personal data according to the characteristics of the sector whose personal data arrangement aims, among others, to protect and guarantee the basic rights of citizens related to protection Personal, guaranteeing people to get services from corporations, public bodies, international organizations, and governments, encouraging the growth of the digital economy and the information and communication technology industry, and supporting the increasing competitiveness of domestic industries.

## II. Article declaration

### Article I

Self-explanatory.

### Article 2

Self-explanatory.

### Article 3

Lettera What is meant by "Principles of Protection" is that every personal data processing is carried out by providing protection to the subject of personal data on his personal data and the personal data so that it is not misused.

letter b. . .

SK No 155237 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-3-

Letter b What is meant by "the principle of legal certainty" is that every personal data processing is carried out based on a legal basis to realize the protection of personal data and everything that supports so as to obtain legal recognition inside and outside the court.

Letter c What is meant by "principle of public interest" is that in the protection of personal data, it must pay attention to the public interest or the wider community. The public interest includes the state and national defense and security.

Letter d What is meant by "principle of benefit" is that the regulation of personal data protection must be beneficial for the national interest, especially in realizing the ideals of general welfare.

Letter e What is meant by "Prudence Principle" is that the parties related to the processing and supervision of personal data must pay attention to all aspects that have the potential to cause losses.

letter f OASAS What is meant by balance" is an effort to protect personal data to balance the right to personal data on the one hand and legal rights of the state based on the public interest.

Letter g What is meant by "the principle of accountability" is that all parties related to the processing and supervision of personal data act responsibly so as to guarantee the balance of the rights and obligations of the parties concerned, including the subject of personal data.

Letterh What is meant by "principle of confidentiality" is that personal data is protected from unauthorized parties and/or from unauthorized personal data processing activities.

Article 4...

SK No 155238 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-4-

#### **Article 4**

Paragraph (1) Letter a Specific Personal Data is personal data which, if in the processing, can have a greater impact on the subject of Personal Data, including acts of discrimination and greater loss of the Subject of Personal Data.

The letter b is clear.

Paragraph (2) Letter a What is meant by "Health Data and Information" is an individual record or information related to physical health, mental health, and/or health services.

Letter b What is meant by "biometric data is data related to physical, physiological, or individual behavioral characteristics that allow unique identification of individuals, such as facial drawings or dactyloscopy data. Narnun is not limited to fingerprint records, retina of the eye, and DNA samples.

letter c Odata What is meant by genetics is all data of any type. Regarding the characteristics of an individual that is inherited or obtained during the initial prenatal development.

Letter d What is meant by "Crime Record" is a written record of a person who has committed an unlawful act or violates the law or is in the judicial process for the act committed, including the police record and the inclusion in the Prevention List or letter e is quite clear.

letterf...

SK NO 155239A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-5-

Letter f What is meant by "Personal Financial Data" includes but is not limited to data on the amount of deposits in the bank including savings, time deposits, and credit karr data.

The letters are quite clear.

paragraph (3) letters are quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

letterf

What is meant by "personal data combined to identify someone" includes cell phone numbers and IP addresses.

#### **Article 5**

Clear enough.

#### **Article 6**

Clear enough.

#### **Article 7**

The right to obtain a copy of personal data is done free of charge, except for certain conditions that do require a fee.

#### **Article 8**

Clear enough.

Article 9...

SK NO 155240A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-6-

#### **Article 9**

Clear enough.

#### **Article 10**

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "moving" is the activity of identifying a person including but not limited to work history, economic conditions, health, personal preference, interest, reliability, behavior, location, or movement of electronic personal data subjects.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

PASA1 11

Clear enough.

Article T2

Clear enough.

### **Article 13**

Clear enough.

Article 14

Self-explanatory.

### **Article 15**

Paragraph (1) lettera is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "the interest of the law enforcement process" is an interest related to efforts or steps in the context of carrying out or enforcing the rule of law based on the provisions of laws and regulations, including the process of investigation, investigation, and prosecution.

Letter c What is meant by "public interest in the framework of state administration" includes the administration of population administration, social security, taxation, customs, and electronically integrated business licensing services.

letter d . . .

SK NO 155241A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-7 -

Letter d What is meant by "Financial Services Sector" is Banking, Capital Market, Insurance, Financing Institutions, Pension Funds, Technology-Based Regulations, Financial Technology, and Other-Based Technology that is under the supervision of Bank Indonesia, Financial Services Authority, and L, Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The letters are quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

### **Article 16**

Paragraph (1) lettera is quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "appearance" is the act of showing personal data for certain purposes and certain parties.

What is meant by is the notification of an information addressed to many people and is general in nature.

What is meant by "Transfe/ is the transfer, delivery, and/or doubling of personal data both electronically and non-electronically from the personal data controller to another party.

The letterf is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 17. . .

SK NO 155242A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-8-

**Article 17**

Clear enough.

**Article 18**

Pretty clear.

**Article 19**

Clear enough.

**Article 20**

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse (21 letters is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d What is meant by "the vital interest of the subject of personal data" is related to the survival of the subject of personal data, for example when the processing of personal data is needed for the treatment of senus medical care.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letterf is quite clear.

## **Article 21**

Paragraph (1) lettera is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

letterd . . .

SK No 155243 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-9-

The letters are quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "details regarding the information collected" is a list of information regarding the personal data of the subject of personal data, either in the form of general personal data or specific personal data, which is collected by the personal data controller in the context of processing personal data.

Letterf What is meant by "Personal Data Processing Time" is the time span of the commencement until the completion of a series of activities of processing personal data in accordance with the objectives of the personal data processing.

The letters are quite clear.

paragraph (2) c\;kup is clear.

pasaj22

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) letters are quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

letter c What is meant by "language" is Indonesian.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

### **Article 23**

Clear enough.

Article 24...

SK NO 155340A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

**\_ 10 \_**

Article 24

Clear enough.

### **Article 25**

Pretty clear, As.

### **Article 26**

Clear enough.

pasaj2t

What is meant by "limited and specific is personal data to be limited in accordance with the purpose of its processing and the purpose of processing personal data must be explicitly, legally, and has been determined at the time of personal data.

What is meant by "legally valid" means that the processing of personal data is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Invitation Regulations.

What is meant by "transparent" is the processing of personal data is carried out by ensuring that the subject of the personal data has known the personal data that is processed and how the personal data is processed, and any information and communication related to the processing of the personal data is easily accessible and understood, by using language clear.

**Article 28**

Clear enough.

**Article 29**

Clear enough.

**Article 30**

Clear enough.

**Article 31**

Clear enough.

**Article 32**

Clear enough.

Article 33...

SK No 155245 A

**Fresioen**

**Republic of Indonesia**

**- 11-**

**Article 33**

Letter a What is meant by "Hanging the safety, physical health, or mental health of the subject of personal data and/or others" includes changes in disease history data that have the potential to endanger the safety of oneself and/or others.

Letter b What is meant by "impact on the disclosure of personal data belonging to another person, among others, changes in the customer's personal data which has an impact on the disclosure of the personal data of another person.

letter C is quite jetras.

**Article 34**

Paragraph (1) Assessment of the Impact of Personal Data Protection is carried out to address potential risks arising from a personal data processing and efforts or steps to mitigate risks, including the rights of subjects of personal data and comply with this law.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

**Article 35**

Clear enough.

**Article 36**

Clear enough.

**Article 37**

Clear enough.

**Article 38**

Clear enough.

**Article 39**

Clear enough.

**Article 40**

Clear enough.

Article 41...

SK No 155246 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

-t2-

**Article 41**

Clear enough.

**Article 42**

Clear enough.

**Article 43**

Clear enough.

#### **Article 44**

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "destroying" is an action to eliminate, eliminate, or destroy personal data so that it can no longer be used to identify the subject of personal data.

verse (21 is quite clear.

#### **Article 45**

Pretty clear.

#### **Article 46**

Paragraph (1) Oke failure referred to by the protection of personal data " is the failure to protect a person's personal data in the case of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of personal data, including security breaches, whether intentional or unintentional, leading to destruction, loss, change, disclosure, or access Unauthorized against personal data sent, stored, or processed.

verse (21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "in certain cases" among others if the failure to protect personal data interferes with public services and/or has a serious impact on the interests of the community.

#### **Article 47**

Clear enough.

Article 48...

SK No 155247 A

**President**

**Indonesian Puelik**

-13-

#### **Article 48**

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Notice" is a notification to the subject of personal data or general notification through the mass media, both electronic and non-electronic.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

**Article 49**

Clear enough.

**Article 50**

Clear enough.

**Article 51**

Clear enough.

**Article 52**

Clear enough.

**Article 53**

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "officials or officers who carry out the protection of personal data protection" are officials or officers who are responsible for ensuring the kepa.God on the principle of protecting personal data and mitigating the risk of violation of personal data protection.

verse(21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

**Article 54**

Clear enough.

**Article 55**

Clear enough.

Article 56...

SK No 155248 A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia]**

-t4-

#### **Article 56**

Clear enough.

#### **Article 57**

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse(21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "income" is the gross inflow of economic benefits arising from the normal alrivity of the entity during the period if the inflow results in an increase in equity that does not come from the contribution of the investor.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

#### **Article 58**

Self-explanatory.

#### **Article 59**

The letters are quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d What is meant by "Facilitation of Dispute Settlement Outside the Court" is the provision of dispute facilities through procedures agreed upon by the parties, namely out-of-court settlements by means of consultation, arbitration, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, or expert assessment in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

#### **Article 60**

Lettera In the case of the formulation and stipulation of a policy to protect personal data, the institution involves a business organization in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

letter b. . .

SK NO 155249A

**Precieen**

Repi,jblik Inonoesla

-15-

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

letterj is quite clear.

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter n is quite clear.

lettero. clear enough.

**Article 61**

Clear enough.

**Article 62**

Clear enough.

Article 63...

SK NO 155250A

**President**

**Republic of Indonesia**

- 16-

**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**

Clear enough.

**Article 71**

Clear enough.

**Article 72**

Clear enough.

**Article 73**

Clear enough.

**Article 74**

Clear enough.

**Article 75**

Clear enough.

**Article 76**

Clear enough.

**Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6820**

SK NO 155251A

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