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Law No. 6 of 2023 on the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 on Job Creation into Law

Law No. 6 of 2023: main provisions (source pages 1–4); Law No. 6 of 2023: elucidation (source pages 5–10); Annex: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022, main provisions (source pages 11–747); Annex: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022, elucidation (source pages 748–1127)

SOURCE AND TRANSLATION RECORD

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

PDF created: 20 October 2026 at 01:32:53 WIB

Source pages included: 1 - 1127 (1127 source pages).

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CONTENTS

Part 1: Law No. 6 of 2023: main provisions. Source sequence 1-4.

Part 2: Law No. 6 of 2023: elucidation. Source sequence 5-10.

Part 3: Annex: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022, main provisions. Source sequence 11-747.

Part 4: Annex: Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022, elucidation. Source sequence 748-1127.

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PART 1 - LAW NO. 6 OF 2023: MAIN PROVISIONS

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Copy

President

Nepubuk Indonesia

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 6 of 2023

About

stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation

become law

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Considering that in order to realize the purpose of establishing

The Government of the State of Indonesia and realizing a prosperous, just, and prosperous Indonesian society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the state needs to make various efforts to fulfill the rights of citizens to work and a decent living for humanity through job creation;

b that with job creation is expected to be able to absorb the widest possible Indonesian workforce in the midst of increasingly competitive competition and the demands of economic globalization as well as global economic challenges and crises that can disrupt the national economy;

c that to support job creation, adjustments are made to various regulatory aspects related to the convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, improving eco-systems: investment, and acceleration of national strategic projects, including increasing protection and welfare of pekeqia;

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d that the regulations relating to the convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and micro-enterprises, ir.ecil, and medium, improvement of the investment ecosystem, and the acceleration of national strategic projects including the improvement of protection and welfare of workers spread across various laws and sectors currently have not been able to meet the needs of HRRKUM to acceleration of work creation so that it is necessary to make changes;

e. That efforts to change regulations related to the convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, improvement of the investment ecosystem, and the acceleration of national strategic projects, including increasing the protection and welfare of workers are carried out through changes in sector laws that have not supported the realization of synchronization in ensuring the acceleration of job creation, so that breakthroughs and legal certainty are needed to able to solve various problems in several laws into one law comprehensively using the omnibus method;

f. that in order to implement the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 91/PUU-XVIIL2020, it is necessary to make improvements through the replacement of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation;

g. that the global dynamics caused by rising energy prices and food prices, climate change (climate changel, and disruption of supply chain (supply chain has caused a decline in world economic growth and an increase in inflation which will have a significant impact on the national economy which must be responded to the standard policy mix to increase competitiveness and power" national attraction for investment through economic transformation contained in the Law on Employment;

h. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, letter f, and letter g, to overcome the urgency of the coercion, the President in accordance with his authority based on Article 22 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia has stipulated a Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Employment on December 30, 2022;

i. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, letter f, letter g, and letter h, it is necessary to establish a Law concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law;

Considering Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, and Article 22 paragraph (2) of the Law

1945 Constitution of the 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 laws on the stipulation of regulations

government in lieu of law number 2

2022 concerning Job Creation

law.

Article 1

Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Employment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 238, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841) 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 so that

Republic of Tndonesta

-4,- so that every person knows about it, orders, enacts this law by placing it in the State Gazette.. Republic of Indonesia.

Ratified in Jakarta on March 31, 2023 PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

TTD.

Joko Widodo

Promulgated in Jakarta on March 31, 2023 MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARY

Republic of Indonesia,

TTD.

Pratikno

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STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONES|A YEAR 2023 NUMBER 4I

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Ministry of State Secretariat

Republic of Indonesia

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PART 2 - LAW NO. 6 OF 2023: ELUCIDATION

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Explanation

On

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 6 of 2023

About

stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation

become law

I. General

Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in

1945 mandates that the purpose of the formation of the Republic of Indonesia is to create a prosperous, just, prosperous, equitable, equitable, material and spiritual society. In line with this goal, Article 27 paragraph (21 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stipulates that "every citizen has the right to work and a decent livelihood for humanity", therefore the State needs to make various efforts or actions to fulfill the rights of citizens to obtain jobs and Decent livelihood The fulfillment of the right to work and a decent living is in principle one of the important aspects of national development that is carried out in the context of the development of Indonesian people as a whole.

The central government has made various efforts to

Creating and expanding employment opportunities in order to reduce the number of unemployed, and accommodate new workers and encourage the development of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises with the aim of improving the national economy that can improve people's welfare. Although the open unemployment rate continues to fall, Indonesia still needs the creation of quality jobs because:

a. The total workforce in February 2022 was 144.01 million people, an increase of 4.20 million people compared to February 2o2l;

b. The working population is 135.61 million people, of which 81.33 million people (59.97%o) work in informal activities;

c. The corona virus disease pandemic 2OL9 (COVID-19) has an impact on 11.53 million people (5.53%) of the working age population, namely unemployment as many as 0.96 million people, not the workforce as many as 0.55 million people, not working as many as 0.58 million people, and residents who experience a reduction in working hours by 9.44 million people;

d. An increase in wages is needed whose growth is in line with economic growth and an increase in worker productivity.

The Illusat Government has made efforts to expand the guarantee program

and social assistance which is a commitment in order to improve competitiveness and strengthen the quality of human resources, as well as to accelerate poverty alleviation and income inequality.

Thus, through the support of security and social assistance, the total benefits are not only received by workers, but also felt by the workers' families.

In this regard, the central government needs to take

Strategic to create and expand work through increasing investment, encouraging the development and improvement of the quality of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises. To be able to increase job creation and expansion, stable and consistent economic growth is needed every year. However, these efforts are faced with current conditions, especially those concerning the weakening of economic growth which coincides with the increase in the price rate (known as the stagflation phenomenon). In the October 2022 The World Economic Outlook (WEO) report, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cut its global growth forecast to 3.2o/o by 2022 from the previous 3.6OH on WEO in April 2022.

The world economy is projected to deteriorate in 2o23, down at the level of 2.7o/o, well below the 4.9o/o figure reported by WEO in October 2021. The sharpest growth revision is reported for the main European economy, the United States economy, and the People's Republic economy China. The growth of the United States is projected to fall at the level of 1,oo/o in 2023, from the expectations of L.60/o in 202'2 and 5.7OH in 2021. The economy of the European zone which grew by 5.2o/o The year 2O2L is predicted to fall at the level of 3.17o in 2022 and 0.5%o in 2023. The economy of the People's Republic of China is estimated to grow around 3.2o/o in 2022 and 4.4o/o in 2022 and 4.4o/o in the year 2023, well below 8,io/o reported last year.

what is happening in today's world, the problem of supply chains or eyes

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Deep supply chains have an impact on supply limitations, especially on basic goods, such as food and energy. Supply limitations that are far more severe than the decline in demand have resulted in an increase in inflation that has never occurred during the last 40 years in several developed countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom. The market economy surveyed by Bloomberg in mid-2022 anticipated the world's inflation rate above 60/0 in 2o22, much higher than the figure at around 2o/o based on a Bloomberg survey at the end of 2021.

The Indonesian economy will be affected by the global stag-

already seen. Indonesia's economic growth, which was originally projected by the IMF, will be in the range of 60/o in 2022, as stated by WEO in October 2o2l, has been cut down significantly. The Bloomberg survey and the IMF report as presented by WEO in C) Ktober in 2022 and the Asian Development Bank saw that Indonesia's economic growth was only in the range of 5, LO/O - 5.3o/o for 2022, and TURRN at the level of 4.8o/o in 2023. At the same time, inflationary pressure has begun to be seen, where the inflation rate at the end of the third quarter of 2022 has reached almost 6% of the year-on-aear, compared to the level in the range of 3OH in the first quarter of the year 2022. The high level of uncertainty (high uncertainties in the world economy, mainly driven by geopolitical conditions, drives risks to the prospects of weaker economic growth in Indonesia and higher inflation. Since the start of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic (COVID-19) will be increasingly needed.In the era of stagflation, policy coordination has become much more complex, where the government must navigate between supporting economic growth and holding inflation.

In the midst of volatile global conditions and limited space

The movement of macro policies, strengthening the fundamentals of the domestic economy to maintain the competitiveness of the domestic economy must be a top priority. The stability of the strength of domestic demand, especially private consumption and investment in the midst of rising price pressures and the decline in global growth, is highly dependent on Indonesia's ability to increase the competitiveness and attractiveness of the domestic market for investors. Here the implementation of comprehensive structural reforms contained in government regulations in lieu of laws on job creation is very important and urgent.

For this reason, policies and strategic steps are needed

Work that requires the involvement of all parties involved, and in this matter, it is necessary to compile and stipulate a Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law on Job Creation with the aim of creating the widest possible work for the people of Indonesia equally throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in order to fulfill the right to a decent living. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on Job Creation includes those related to:

a. improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities;

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b. increased protection and welfare of workers;

c. convenience, empowerment, and protection of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises; and

d. Increased government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects.

Creation

Employment creation is carried out through related arrangements

With the improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities, at least there are regulations regarding the simplification of business licensing, investment requirements, ease of business, research and innovation, land acquisition, and economic zones.

to support the implementation of strategic job creation policies

Along with its arrangements, Law Number 11 Year 2O2O has been stipulated concerning Job Creation which has used the Omnibus method (Omnibus Lau). However, the law has been formally reviewed by the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court through Decision Number 91/PUU-X\ill2O2O has made a decision with amar, among others:

1. The Establishment of Law Number 1 L Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation is contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Repr: Blik Indonesia in 1945 and does not have binding legal force, -Arat as long as it is not interpreted, no repairs are made within 2 (two) years since the verdict is pronounced;
2. Law Number I 1 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation is still valid until repairs are made in accordance with the stipulated grace period; and
3. Make improvements within 2 (two) years since the decision is pronounced.

As a follow-up to the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 91/PUU-

XVIII I 2020, has been carried out:

a. To stipulate Uridang Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2 Oll concerning the Establishment of Legislation, which has regulated and contains the omnibus method in the preparation of laws and has clarified the meaningful community participation in the formation of legislation. With Law Number 13 of 2022, the use of the Omnibus method has fulfilled the definite, standard, and standard methods and methods in the preparation of regulations.

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b. Increasing meaningful participation (meaningful participation) which includes 3 (three) components, namely the right to be heard (right to be h.eardl, the right to consider their opinion (rigltt to be considered), and the right to get an explanation, or answer to an opinion given (Right to be explainedl. For this reason, the central government has formed a T\rgas Unit for the Acceleration of Socialization of Law Number 1l Year 2O2O concerning Employment (Satgas of the Law on Employment) which has the function to carry out the socialization process of Law Number 11 Year 2O2O In terms of job creation, the Law-Lndang Task Force for the Co-Creation of Ministries/Agencies, Local Governments, and Stakeholders has carried out the socialization process in various areas which are expected to increase public understanding and awareness of Law Number 11 Year 2O2A concerning Work.

c. Correction of technical errors in writing on Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation, among others are incomplete letters, incorrect references to articles or paragraphs, typos, and/or titles or serial numbers of chapters, sections, paragraphs, articles, paragraphs, or items that are not appropriate, which are not substantial.

other than as a follow-up to the decision of the Constitutional Court No

9I/PUU-XUII/2O2O, the Government Regulation in Lieu of Urrdang- Law on Employment also made improvements to the formulation of the General Provisions of the Sector Law which was promulgated before the law No. Finally, with Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2oll concerning the Establishment of Legislation. With the improvement of the formulation of general provisions (limits of understanding or definition, abbreviations or acronyms, and matters of a general nature) the provisions contained in the sector law that are not amended in a government regulation in lieu of law on work clipta must be read and interpreted the same as that amended by a government regulation in lieu of law Law on job creation.

As the next follow-up, it is necessary to formulate regulations

The government in lieu of the Law on Employment to make improvements from the replacement of Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation. The scope of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on Job Creation includes:

a. improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities;

b. employment;

c. convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises;

d. ease of doing business;

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e. research and innovation support;

f. land acquisition;

g. economic area;

h. central government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects;

i. implementation of government administration; and

j. imposition of sanctions.

According to the decision of the Court I (Institution Number 138/PI-IU-V1[/2OO9,

The above conditions have met the parameters as a compelling urgency in the context of determining the regulatory government in lieu of law, among others:

a. because of the urgent need to resolve legal issues quickly based on the law;

b. the law that is needed by the fact that there is a legal vacuum or not using it-llndang-r.) nciang lrang currently exists; and

Republic of Indonesia

c. The condition of the legal vacuum that cannot be overcome by making laws in ordinary procedures which takes a long time while the urgent situation needs certainty to be resolved.

the President in accordance with his authority based on the provisions in Article 22 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, on December 30, 2022, a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation has been stipulated.

Furthermore, the Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 needs to be stipulated as a Law.

II. Article Demt Article

Article 1

Clear enough.

Article 2

Clear enough

Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856

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PART 3 - ANNEX: GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW NO. 2 OF 2022, MAIN PROVISIONS

Source sequence 11-747. Machine translation from the official source recorded on the cover.

Attachment

Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 6 of 2023

About

Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation becomes Law

Law

Government Regulation

Replacement of the Indonesian Repijblik Law

Number 2 of 2022

About

CREATION OF WORK

With the grace of God Almighty

President of the Republic of Indonesia,

Weighing a. that in order to realize the purpose of the formation

The Indonesian government and the Indonesian people who are prosperous, just, and mdkmur based on Pancasila and the Basic Undanes of Nesara Reoutrlik Indonesia in 1945: The State "needs to work various efforts to produce a vision for the mother's tra-k wa-rea for the work and- a decent livelihood ba?i "humane through b bfrn5"fl#san Cipta Keria is Harankan Marndu Menverad the power of the Indonesian people" ypng as wide as possible in the middle .

the slaughter of the lrompetrtt and the demands of the ^ klobalis6si eliono--mi and the tantansan and the global crisis crisis that was disrupted -can get a nasronal economy;

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c that to support job creation, it is necessary to adjust various aspects of "regulation and linkage with convenience. protection. improvement of the protection of the training of the achievement of the training;

d that the arrangements relating to the convenience, lincluneati, and emberdavaan of cope The welfare of the workers who are spread in various sector laws ^Currently, they have not been able to meet the hukurii needs for the acceleration of job creation, so it is necessary to carry out;

e. That efforts to change regulations related to the convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, improvement of the investment ecosystem, and the acceleration of national strategic projects, including increasing the protection and welfare of workers are carried out through changes in sector laws that have not supported the realization of synchronization in ensuring the acceleration of job creation, so that breakthroughs and legal certainty are needed to able to solve various problems in several laws into one law comprehensively using the omnibus method;

f. that in order to implement the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 91/PUU-)<\i\ll 2o2o, it is necessary to make improvements through the replacement of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation;

g. that the global dynamics caused by rising energy prices and food prices, climate change (climate change), and the disruption of the supply chain (supplg chainl has caused a decline in world economic growth and an increase in inflation which will have a significant impact on the national economy which must be responded to with the standard policy mix to increase competitiveness and national attractiveness to investment through economic transformation contained in the Law on Job Creation;

h. that the conditions as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, letter f, and letter g have met the parameters as a coercive urge that authorizes the President to stipulate a Government Regulation in lieu of Law as stipulated in Article 22 paragraph (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;

i. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter e, letter f, letter g, and letter h and to provide a strong legal basis for the Government and related institutions to take these policies and steps in a very immediate time, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law on Job Creation;

considering Article 22 paragraph (1) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

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Indonesia in 1945;

DECIDE:

stipulate a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

about job creation.

CHAPTER I

General Terms

Article 1

In a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law, what is meant by:

1. Job Creation is an effort to create jobs through convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium enterprises, improvement of investment ecosystems and business facilities, and central government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects.
2. Cooperatives are cooperatives as referred to in the Law on Cooperatives.
3. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, hereinafter abbreviated as UMK-M, are Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as referred to in the Law on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
4. Business licensing is the legality given to business actors to start and run their business and/or activities.
5. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
6. Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by the Regional Government and the Regional Representative Council of the Regional Ralgrat according to the principle of autonomy and the task of co-administration with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
7. Regional government is the regional head as the element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region'

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8. Business Actor is an individual or business entity that conducts business and/or activities in certain fields.

9. A business entity is a business entity in the form of a legal entity or not in the form of a legal entity established in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and conducts business and/or activities in certain fields.

10. Detailed Spatial Planning, hereinafter abbreviated as RDTR, is a detailed plan regarding the spatial planning of the Regency/City which is equipped with Regency/City Zoning Regulations.

11. Building Approval is a permit granted to a building owner to build a new building, change, expand, reduce, and/or maintain a building in accordance with the technical standards of the building.

12. Days are working days as stipulated by the Central Government.

CHAPTER II

Principles, goals, and scope

Article 2

(1) This Government Regulation in lieu of this Law shall be implemented based on the following principles:

a. equal rights;

b. legal certainty;

c. ease of doing business;

d. togetherness; and

e. independence.

(21 In addition to the principle as referred to in paragraph (1), the implementation of work creation is carried out based on other principles in accordance with the legal field regulated in the relevant law.

Republic of Indonesia

Article 3

This Government Regulation in Lieu of Law was established with the aim of:

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a. Creating and increasing employment opportunities by providing convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and UMK-M as well as national industry and trade as an effort to be able to absorb the widest possible Indonesian workforce by taking into account the balance and progress between regions in the national economic unity;

b. ensure that every citizen gets a job, and receives a fair and proper reward and treatment in an employment relationship;

c. Adjusting various aspects of regulation related to partisanship, strengthening, and protection for cooperatives and UMK-M as well as national industries; and

d. Adjusting various aspects of regulation related to the improvement of the investment ecosystem, convenience and acceleration of national strategic projects oriented to national interests based on national science and technology based on the direction of the Pancasila ideology.

Article 4

In order to achieve the objectives as referred to in Article 3, the scope of Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law regulates the Strategic Policy of Job Creation which includes:

a. improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities;

b. employment;

c. convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and UMK-M;

d. Ease of Berr.rsaha;

e. research and innovation support;

f. land acquisition;

g. economic area;

h. central government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects;

i. implementation of government administration; and

j. imposition of sanctions.

Article 5

The scope as referred to in Article 4 covers the legal fields regulated in the relevant law.

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CHAPTER III

Upgrading of investment ecosystems and business activities

Part One

General

Article 6

Improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities as referred to in Article 4 letter a includes:

a. implementation of risk-based business licensing;

b. simplification of basic business licensing requirements;

c. simplification of sector business licensing; and

d. simplification of investment requirements.

The second part

implementation of risk-based business licensing

Paragraph 1

General

Article 7

(1) Risk-Based Business Licensing as referred to in Article 6 letter a shall be carried out based on the determination of the level of risk and the rating of the business scale of business activities.

(2) Determination of

Republic of Indonesia

(21 The determination of the level of risk and the ranking of the business scale as referred to in paragraph (1) is obtained based on an assessment of the level of hazard and the potential for hazards.

(3) Assessment of the level of hazard as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be carried out on the following aspects:

a. health;

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b. safety;

c. environment; and/or

d. resource utilization and management.

(4) For certain activities, the assessment of the hazard level as referred to in paragraph (3) may cover other aspects in accordance with the nature of business activities.

(5) The assessment of the hazard level as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (41 is carried out by taking into account:

a. type of business activity;

b. Criteria for business activities;

c. location of business activities;

d. limited resources; and/or

e. volatility risk.

(6) Assessment of the potential hazard as referred to in paragraph (2) includes:

a. almost impossible to happen;

b. less likely to occur;

c. possibility to occur; or

d. almost certainly happened.

{71 Based on the assessment of the hazard level as referred to in paragraph (3), paragraph (41, and paragraph (5), as well as the assessment of the potential occurrence of the hazard as referred to in paragraph (6), the level of risk and the rating of the business scale of business activities is determined to be:

a. low-risk business activities;

b. Medium risky business activities; or

c. high-risk business activities.

Paragraph 2

Business Licensing Low Risk Business Activities

Article 8

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(1) Business Licensing for Low Risk Business Activities as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (71 letter a in the form of granting a Business Identification Number which is the legality of the implementation of business activities.

(21 The Business Identification Number as referred to in paragraph (1) is proof of registration/registration of business actors to carry out business activities and as an identity for business actors in the implementation of their business activities.

Paragraph 3

Business Licensing for Medium Risk Business Activities

Article 9

(1) Business Licensing for Medium Risk Business Activities as referred to in Article 7 paragraph

(7) letter b includes:

a. low-medium risk business activities; and

b. high-risk business activities.

(21 Business Licensing for Low-Medium Risk Business Activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a in the form of granting:

a. Business Identification Number; and

b. standard certificate.

(3) Business Licensing for High-Medium Risk Business Activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b in the form of granting:

a. Business Identification Number; and

b. standard certificate.

(4) certificate.

(41 Standard Certificate as referred to in paragraph (21 letter b) is a statement of business actors to meet business standards in the context of carrying out business activities.

(5) The standard certificate as referred to in paragraph (3) HURRF B is a business standard certificate issued by the central government or regional government in accordance with its authority based on the results of verification of the fulfillment of the standard of business activities by business actors.

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(6) In the event that the business activities of Medium Risk require standardization of the product as referred to in paragraph (21 letter b and paragraph (3) letter b, the Central Government issues product standard certificates based on the results of the verification of compliance standards that must be met by business actors before carrying out product commercialization activities.

Paragraph 4

Business Licensing High Risk Business Activities

Article 10

(1) Business Licensing for High Risk Business Activities as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (71 letter c in the form of granting:

a. Business Identification Number; and

b. permission.

(21 The permits as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b are the approval of the Central Government or Regional Governments for the implementation of business activities that must be fulfilled by business actors before carrying out their business activities.

(3) In the event that high-risk business activities require the fulfillment of business standards and product standards, the central government or local governments issue business standard certificates and product standard certificates based on the results of the standard compliance verification.

Indonesian Republik

Paragraph 5

Supervision of Article 1 1 Supervision of each business activity is carried out by regulating the frequency of implementation based on the level of risk as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (71 and considering the level of compliance of business actors.

Paragraph 6

Implementing Regulations

Article 12

Further provisions regarding risk-based business licensing as referred to in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, and Article 10, as well as the procedure of supervision as referred to in Article 1 1, shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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Third part

simplification of basic business licensing requirements

Paragraph 1

General

Article 13

The simplification of the basic requirements for business licensing as referred to in Article 6 letter b includes:

a. suitability of space utilization activities;

b. environmental approval; and

c. Approval of building and certificate of function worthiness.

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Paragraph 2

suitability of space utilization activities

Article 14

(1) The suitability of space utilization activities as referred to in Article 13 letter a is the conformity of the planned location of activities and/or business with the RDTR.

(21 local governments are required to arrange and provide RDTR in digital form and according to standards.

(3) Provision of RDTR in digital form as referred to in paragraph (21 is carried out in accordance with standards and can be accessed easily by the public to obtain information regarding the suitability of the planned activity location and/or business with RDTR.

(4) The central government is obliged to integrate RDTR in digital form as referred to in paragraph (2) into the electronic business licensing system.

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(5) In the event that the business actor obtains information on the planned location of his business activities as referred to in paragraph (3) is in accordance with the RDTR, the business actor submits an application for the suitability of the space utilization activities for his business activities through the electronic business licensing system as referred to in paragraph (4) by filling in the coordinates of the desired location to obtain confirmation of the suitability of activities space utilization.

(6) After obtaining confirmation of the suitability of the space utilization activities as referred to in paragraph (5), the business actor submits an application for a business permit.

Article 15

(1) In the event that the Regional Government has not compiled and provides the RDTR as referred to in Article 14 paragraph (2), the Business Actor submits an application for approval of the Compliance of Spatial Utilization Activities for its business activities to the Central Government through an electronic business licensing system in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 The Central Government gives approval for the suitability of space utilization activities as referred to in paragraph (1) in accordance with the Spatial Plan.

(3) The spatial plan as referred to in paragraph

(2) consists of:

a. national territorial rr.rang plan;

b. island/island spatial plan;

c. National Strategic Area Spatial Plan;

d. Provincial Spatial Plan; and/or

e. district/city spatial plan.

Article 16

In the context of simplifying the basic requirements for business licensing and to provide certainty and convenience for business actors in obtaining conformity of space utilization activities, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, deletes, and/or stipulates new arrangements for several provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 26 Year 2OO7 concerning Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number A7251;

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b. Law Number 27 Year 2OO7 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47391 as amended by Law Number 1 Year 2OL4 concerning Amendments to the Law Number 27 Year: UN 2OOZ concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5A9O);

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c. Law Number 32 Year 2OL4 concerning Maritime Affairs (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 294, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5603); and

d. Law Number 4 Year 20LL concerning Geospatial Information (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2oll Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5214).

Article 17

Several provisions in Law Number 26 Year 2OO7 concerning Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47251 are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Space is a container that includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space in the earth as a territorial unit, where humans and other living things, carry out activities, and maintain their survival.

2. Spatial planning is a form of spatial structure and space patterns.

3. Spatial structure is the arrangement of settlement centers and a network system of infrastructure and facilities that function as a supporter of socio-economic activities of the community that hierarchically have functional relationships.

4. Spatial pattern is the distribution of space designation in an area which includes the designation of space for the protected function and the designation of space for the cultivation function.

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5. Spatial planning is a system of spatial planning, space utilization, and control of space utilization.

6. Implementation of spatial planning is an activity that includes the regulation, guidance, implementation, and supervision of spatial planning.

7. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

8. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

9. Spatial planning is an effort to establish a legal basis for the central government, local governments, and the community in spatial planning.

10. Spatial planning development is an effort to improve the performance of spatial planning organized by the central government, local governments, and the community.

11. Implementation of spatial planning is an effort to achieve the objectives of spatial planning through the implementation of spatial planning, space utilization, and control of space utilization.

12. Supervision of spatial planning is an effort so that the implementation of spatial planning can be realized in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

13. Spatial planning is a process to determine the spatial structure and spatial pattern which includes the preparation and determination of the spatial plan.

14. Utilization of space is an effort to realize the spatial structure and spatial pattern in accordance with the spatial plan through the preparation and implementation of the program and its financing.

15. Control of space utilization is an effort to realize orderly spatial planning.

16. Spatial planning is the result of spatial planning.

L7. Region is a space that is a geographical unit along with all related elements whose boundaries and systems are determined based on administrative aspects and/or functional aspects.

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18. Regional system is a spatial structure and a spatial pattern that has a service coverage at the regional level.
19. Urban Internal System is a spatial structure and space pattern that has a service coverage at the internal level of the city.
20. Area is an area that has the main function of protection or cultivation.
21. Protected areas are areas that are designated with the main function of protecting environmental sustainability which includes natural resources and artificial resources.
22. Cultivation area is an area that is designated with the main function to be cultivated on the basis of the conditions and potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources.
23. Rural areas are areas that have the main activities of agriculture, including the management of natural resources with the structure of the function of the area as a place for rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities.
24. Agropolitan area is an area consisting of one or more activity centers in rural areas as an agricultural production system and certain natural resource management which is indicated by the functional and spatial hierarchy of settlement system units and agribusiness systems.

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25. Urban areas are areas that have the main activities of non-agricultural activities with the structure of the function of the area as a place for urban settlements, centralization and distribution of government services, social services, and economic activities.
26. A metropolitan area is an urban area consisting of an independent urban area or a core urban area with the surrounding urban area which has a functional relationship that is linked to an integrated regional infrastructure network system with a total population of at least 1,000,000 (one). million) soul.
27. Megapolitan area is an area formed from 2 (two) or more metropolitan areas that have functional relationships and form a system.
28. National Strategic Areas are areas whose spatial planning is prioritized because they have a very important national influence on state sovereignty, state defense and security, economic, social, cultural, and/or environment, including areas that have been designated as world heritage.

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29. A provincial strategic area is an area whose spatial planning is prioritized because it has a very important influence within the province on the economy, social, culture, and/or environment.

30. The strategic area of the city district is an area whose spatial planning is prioritized because it has a very important influence within the scope of the district/city on the economy, social, culture, and/or environment.

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31. Green open space is an elongated area/path and/or grouping whose use is more open, a place for plants to grow, both those that grow naturally and those that are intentionally planted, taking into account aspects of ecological functions, water absorption, economic, social, cultural, and aesthetics.

32. The suitability of space utilization activities is the conformity between the spatial utilization plan and the spatial plan.

33. Persons are individuals and/or corporations.

34. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of spatial planning.

2 The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 6

(1) Spatial planning is carried out by taking into account:

a. the physical condition of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is vulnerable to disasters;

b. the potential of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources, economic, social, cultural, political, legal, defense and security conditions, and the environment as well as science and technology as a unit; and

c. Geostrategy, Geopolitics, and Geoeconomics.

(2) National spatial planning, provincial spatial planning, and regency/city regional spatial planning are carried out in stages and complementary.

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(3) Spatial planning in stages as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out by means of the National Spatial Plan as a reference in the preparation of the Provincial and Regency/City Spatial Planning, and the Provincial Spatial Plan as a reference for the preparation of the Regency/City Spatial Plan.

(41 Complementary regional spatial planning as referred to in paragraph (2) is a national spatial planning, provincial spatial planning, and regency/city spatial planning which is arranged to complement each other and synergize so that there is no overlapping of spatial planning arrangements.

(5) Spatial planning for national territory includes the territory of the jurisdiction and the territory of national sovereignty which includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space in the earth as a unit.

(6) Spatial planning for provinces and districts/cities includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space in the earth as a single unit.

(71 Management of marine space resources and air space is regulated by a separate law.

(8) In the event of a discrepancy between the spatial pattern of the spatial plan and the forest area, the permit and/or land rights, the settlement of the discrepancy is regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 8 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 8

(1) The authority of the Central Government in the implementation of spatial planning includes:

a. regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning for national, provincial, and city regencies, as well as the implementation of spatial planning for national strategic areas;

b. providing technical assistance for the preparation of the Provincial Spatial Plan, the Regency/City Spatial Plan, and the Detailed Spatial Plan;

c. technical development in the activities of composing the provincial spatial plan, the district/city spatial plan, and the detailed spatial plan;

d. implementation of national spatial planning;

e. implementation of spatial planning for national strategic areas; and

f. Cooperation in spatial planning between countries and facilitates cooperation in spatial planning between provinces.

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(21 The authority of the central government in the implementation of national spatial planning includes:

a. National Spatial Planning;

b. utilization of national territory space; and

c. Control of national space utilization.

(3) The authority of the Central Government in the implementation of spatial planning for National Strategic Areas includes:

a. determination of national strategic areas;

b. National Strategic Spatial Planning;

c. utilization of national strategic area space; and

d. Controlling the spatial use of national strategic areas.

(4) In the context of implementing spatial planning, the Central Government is authorized to compile and establish guidelines for the Spatial Planning Sector.

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(5) In the exercise of the authority as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4), the Central Government:

a. disseminate information related to:

1. General Plan and Detailed Spatial Plan in the context of implementing national spatial planning; and

2. Guidelines for the Spatial Planning Sector;

b. Establish service standards in the field of spatial planning.

(6) Further provisions regarding the authority to administer spatial planning are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) The implementation of spatial planning is carried out by the Central Government.

(21 Further provisions regarding the duties and responsibilities of the implementation of spatial planning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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5 The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

The authority of the provincial government is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government in the implementation of spatial planning including:

a. regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning for the Province and Regency/City;

b. Implementation

b. implementation of provincial spatial planning;

and

c. cooperation in inter-provincial spatial planning and facilitating cooperation in spatial planning between districts/cities.

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

Article 1 1 The authority of the Regency/City Government is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government in the implementation of Spatial Planning including:

a. regulation, guidance, and supervision of the implementation of spatial planning for the Regency/City area;

b. implementation of spatial planning for districts/cities; and

c. cooperation in spatial planning between districts/cities.

7 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) Spatial planning is carried out to produce:

a. general spatial plan; and

b. detailed layout plan.

(2) The general spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a hierarchically consists of:

a. National Spatial Plan;

b. Provincial Spatial Plan; and

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c. Regency Spatial Planning and City Spatial Plan.

(3) The detailed spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b consists of:

a. Island/Islement Spatial Plan and National Strategic Area Spatial Plan; and

b. The Detailed District Spatial Plan and the Detailed City Spatial Plan.

(4) The detailed spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is prepared as an operational tool for the general spatial plan.

(5) The detailed spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (3) is prepared if:

a. The general spatial plan cannot be used as a basis for implementing space utilization and controlling space utilization; and/or

b. The general spatial plan covering a wide planning area and the scale of the map in the general spatial plan requires details before being operationalized.

(6) Further provisions regarding the level of accuracy of the general spatial plan map and the detailed spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 Between Article 14 and Article 15, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 14a so that it reads as follows:

Article 14A

(1) The implementation of the structuring of the Spatial Plan as referred to in Article 14 is carried out by taking into account:

a. environmental carrying capacity and capacity and strategic environmental studies;

and

b. Details of spatial information to be presented and the appropriateness of the accuracy of the spatial plan map.

(21 The preparation of the Strategic Environmental Study as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out in the preparation of the Spatial Plan.

(3) Fulfillment of the accuracy of the accuracy of the Spatial Plan Map as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out through the preparation of a Spatial Plan Map on the Base Map.

(4) In the event that the base map as referred to in paragraph (3) is not yet available, the preparation of the spatial plan is carried out using other base maps.

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9 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) The content of the spatial plan includes:

a. spatial structure plan; and

b. spatial pattern plan.

(21 Spatial structure plans as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a include a settlement center system plan and an infrastructure network system plan.

(3) The spatial pattern plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b includes the designation of protected areas and cultivation areas.

(41 The designation of protected areas and cultivation areas as referred to in paragraph (3) includes the designation of space for environmental, social, cultural, economic, defense and security conservation activities.

(5) In the context of environmental preservation as referred to in paragraph (41, in the Regional Spatial Plan, the area of forest area and forest cover is determined for each island, watershed, province, city district, based on biogeophysical conditions, climate, population, and socio-economic conditions of the local community.

(6) The structuring of the spatial plan must pay attention to the inter-regional linkage, the area's functions, and the inter-regional activities.

(7) Further provisions regarding the procedure for composing a spatial plan relating to the defense and security function as a subsystem of the Regional Spatial Plan are regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) Determination of the Spatial Plan for the Province or Regency/City and the Detailed Spatial Plan must first obtain the approval of the substance from the Central Government.

(21 Prior to submitting substance approval to the central government, the detailed regency/city spatial plan as outlined in the Draft Regency/City Regional Head Regulation is first carried out by a public consultation, including the Regional Ralryat Representative Council.

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(3) The Regent/Mayor is obliged to stipulate a Draft Regulation of the Regency/City Head regarding the Detailed Spatial Planning Plan no later than 1 (one) month after obtaining substance approval from the Central Government.

(41 In the event that the Regent/Mayor does not stipulate a Detailed Spatial Plan after the period as referred to in paragraph (3), the Detailed Spatial Plan is determined by the Central Government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the content, guidelines, and procedures for the preparation of the Provincial or Regency/City Spatial Planning and the Detailed Spatial Plan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 2o are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 2O

Article 20

(1) The National Spatial Plan contains:

a. the objectives, policies, and strategies of national spatial planning;

b. national spatial structure plan which includes the national urban system related to rural areas within its service area and the main infrastructure network system;

c. national territorial spatial pattern plan which includes national protected areas and cultivation areas that have national strategic values;

d. determination of national strategic areas;

e. directions for space utilization that contain indications of the 5 (five)-year main medium term program; and

f. Directions for controlling the use of national territory space which contains indications of directions for zoning the national system, directions for the suitability of space utilization activities, directions for incentives and disincentives, as well as directions for sanctions.

(21 National Spatial Plans serve as guidelines for:

a. preparation of a national long-term development plan;

b. preparation of the National Medium-Term Development Plan;

c. space utilization and control of space utilization in the national territory;

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d. embodiment of the relationship, linkage, and balance of development between provinces, as well as inter-sectoral harmony;

e. determination of the location and function of space for investment;

f. spatial planning of national strategic areas;

and

g. Spatial planning for provinces and districts/cities.

(3) Term

(3) The period of the National Spatial Plan is 20 (twenty) years.

(4) The National Spatial Plan is reviewed 1 (one) time in each 5 (five) year period.

(5) The review of the spatial plan can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in a period of 5 (five) years if there is a change in the strategic environment in the form of:

a. large-scale natural disasters stipulated by laws and regulations;

b. changes to the territorial boundaries of the State stipulated by law;

c. changes in regional boundaries as stipulated by law; and

d. strategic changes in national policies.

(6) The National Spatial Plan is stipulated by a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) The preparation of the Provincial Spatial Plan refers to:

a. National Spatial Plan;

b. Guidelines for Spatial Planning; and

c. regional long-term development plan.

(2) The preparation of the Provincial Spatial Plan must take into account:

a. development of national problems and the results of the assessment of the implications of provincial spatial planning;

b. Efforts to equalize the development and economic growth of the province;

c. Harmony of Aspirations for Provincial Development and Development of Regency I City;

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d. the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment;

e. regional long-term development plan;

f. adjacent provincial spatial plan; and

g. district/city spatial plan.

13. The provisions of Article 23 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 23

(1) The Provincial Spatial Plan contains:

a. the objectives, policies, and strategies of the provincial spatial planning;

b. the spatial structure plan of the province which includes the urban system within its territory related to rural areas within its service area and the provincial area infrastructure network system;

c. provincial spatial pattern plan which includes protected areas and cultivation areas that have provincial strategic values;

d. directions for the use of provincial space space which contains indications of the 5 (five) medium term main program; and

e. Directions for controlling the use of provincial space that contain indications of directions for the zoning of the provincial system, directions for the suitability of space utilization activities, directions for incentives and disincentives, as well as directions for sanctions.

(2) The Provincial Spatial Plan becomes a guideline for:

a. preparation of long-term regional development plans;

b. authore

b. preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan;

c. space utilization and control of space utilization within the province;

d. embodiment of integration, linkage, and balance of development between regencies/cities, as well as inter-sectoral harmony;

e. determination of the location and function of space for investment; and

f. district/city spatial planning.

(3) The period of the Provincial Spatial Plan is 20 (twenty) years.

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(4) The provincial spatial plan is reviewed 1 (one) time in each 5 (five) year period.

(5) Review of the Provincial Spatial Plan can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in a period of 5 (five) years if there is a change in the strategic environment in the form of:

a. natural disasters stipulated by laws and regulations;

b. changes to the territorial boundaries of the State stipulated by law;

c. changes in regional boundaries as stipulated by law; and

d. strategic changes in national policies.

(6) The Provincial Spatial Plan is stipulated by a Provincial Regulation.

(71 Provincial Regulations as referred to in paragraph (6) must be stipulated no later than 2 (two) months from the approval of the substance from the Central Government.

(8) In the event that the Provincial Regulation as referred to in paragraph (71) has not been stipulated, the Governor shall stipulate a Provincial Spatial Plan for no later than 3 (three) months as of the approval of the substance from the Central Government.

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(9) In the event that the Provincial Spatial Plan as referred to in paragraph (8) has not been determined by the Governor, the Provincial Spatial Plan is determined by the Central Government no later than 4 (four) months from the approval of the substance from the Central Government.

14. Article 24 is deleted.

15. The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) The preparation of the Regency Spatial Plan refers to:

a. National Spatial Planning and Provincial Spatial Plan;

b. Guidelines and Instructions for Implementation of Spatial Planning; and

c. regional long-term development plan.

(2) The preparation of the Regency Spatial Plan must take into account:

a. development of provincial problems and the results of the assessment of the implications of district spatial planning;

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b. Efforts to equalize the development and economic growth of the district;

c. harmony of district development aspirations;

d. the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment;

e. regional long-term development plan; and

f. adjacent district/city spatial planning.

16. The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) The Regency Spatial Plan contains:

a. the objectives, policies, and strategies of the district's spatial planning;

b. The spatial structure plan for the district area which includes the urban system in its area related to rural areas and the district infrastructure network system;

c. regency area spatial pattern plan which includes district protected areas and district cultivation areas;

d. Directions for the use of district space which contains indications of the 5 (five) annual medium term main program;

and

e. Provisions for controlling the use of district space which contains general zoning provisions, provisions for conformity of space utilization activities, provisions for incentives and disincentives, as well as directions for sanctions.

(21 District Spatial Plans serve as guidelines for:

a. preparation of long-term regional development plans;

b. preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan;

c. space utilization and control of space utilization in the Regency area;

d. embodiment of integration, linkage, and balance between sectors; and

e. Determination of the location and function of space for investment.

(3) The Regency Spatial Plan becomes the basis for the suitability of space utilization activities and land administration.

(4) The period of the Regency Spatial Plan is 20 (twenty) years.

(5) The Regency Spatial Plan is reviewed 1 (one) time in each 5 (five) year period.

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(6) Review of the Regency Spatial Plan can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in a period of 5 (five) years if there is a change in the strategic environment in the form of:

a. natural disasters stipulated by laws and regulations;

b. changes to the territorial boundaries of the State stipulated by law;

c. changes in regional boundaries as stipulated by law; and

d. strategic changes in national policies.

(7) The Regency Spatial Plan is stipulated by a Regency Regional Regulation.

(8) The Regency Regional Regulation as referred to in paragraph (71 must be stipulated no later than 2 (two) months after obtaining substance approval from the Central Government.

(9) In the event that the Regency Regional Regulation as referred to in paragraph (8) has not been stipulated, the Regent shall stipulate a Regency Spatial Plan no later than 3 (three) months after obtaining the approval of the substance from the Central Government.

(10) In the event that the Regency Spatial Plan as referred to in paragraph (9) has not been determined by the Regent, the Regency Spatial Plan is determined by the Central Government no later than 4 (four) months after obtaining Substance Approval from the Central Government.

17. Article 27 is deleted.

18. Between Article 34 and Article 35, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 34a so that it reads as follows:

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Article 34A

(1) In the event that there is a strategic change in national policy as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (5) letter d, Article 23 paragraph (5) HURRRF D, and Article 26 paragraph (6) letter d have not been included in the Spatial Plan and/or zoning plan, the use of space can still be used implemented.

(21 The implementation of space utilization activities as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out after obtaining a recommendation for the suitability of space utilization activities from the central government.

19. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 35

Space utilization control is carried out through:

a. provisions for the suitability of space utilization activities;

b. providing incentives and disincentives; and

c. imposition of sanctions.

20. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 37

(1) Approval of conformity of space utilization activities as referred to in Article 35 letter a is issued by the Central Government.

(21 Approval of the suitability of space utilization activities that are not in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan is canceled by the Central Government.

(3) Approval of the suitability of the space utilization activities issued and/or obtained without going through the correct procedure, null and void.

(4) Approval of the suitability of space utilization activities obtained through correct procedures but later proven not in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan, canceled by the Central Government.

(5) Against the losses incurred as a result of the cancellation of the approval of the suitability of the space utilization activities as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (4L, a reasonable compensation can be requested to the agency giving approval for the suitability of the space utilization activities.

(6) Spatial utilization activities that are no longer appropriate due to changes in the Regional Spatial Plan can be canceled by the Central Government by providing appropriate compensation.

(71 Every authorized government official is prohibited from issuing approval of the suitability of space utilization activities that are not in accordance with the spatial plan.

(8) Further provisions regarding the procedure for obtaining approval for the suitability of space utilization activities and the procedure for providing appropriate compensation as referred to in paragraph (5) and paragraph (6) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2i. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 48

(1) Spatial planning of rural areas is directed to:

a. empowerment of rural communities;

b. defense of the quality of the local environment and the region it supports;

c. conservation of natural resources;

d. preservation of local cultural heritage;

e. Defense of the Perpetual Land of Food Agriculture for Food Security; and

f. Maintaining the balance of rural-urban development.

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

(3) Spatial planning for rural areas is held at:

a. rural areas which are part of the district area; or

b. Areas that are functionally characterized by rural areas that include 2 (two) or more districts in 1 (one) or more provinces.

(4) Further provisions regarding spatial planning of rural areas are regulated in a Government Regulation.

22. Article 49 is deleted.

23. Article 50 is deleted.

24. Article 51 is deleted.

25. Article 52 is deleted.

26. Article 53 is deleted.

27. Article 54 is deleted.

28. The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 60

In spatial planning, everyone has the right to:

a. know the spatial plan;

b. enjoy the added value of space as a result of spatial planning;

c. obtain appropriate compensation for losses arising from the implementation of development activities in accordance with the spatial plan;

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d. file a claim to the competent authority against development that is not in accordance with the spatial plan in its territory;

e. submit a claim for the cancellation of the approval of the suitability of the space utilization activities and/or termination of development that is not in accordance with the spatial plan to the authorized official; and

f. file a lawsuit for compensation to the central government, regional government, and/or to the executor of space utilization activities if development activities that are not in accordance with the spatial plan cause losses.

29. The provisions of Article 61 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 61

In the use of space, everyone is obliged to:

a. comply with the spatial plan that has been set;

b. utilizing space in accordance with the spatial plan;

c. comply with the provisions stipulated in the requirements for conformity of space utilization activities; and

d. Provide access to the area which by the provisions of the legislation is declared as public property.

30. The provisions of Article 62 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 62

Article 62

Any person who does not comply with the spatial plan that has been determined as referred to in Article 6l letter a which results in a change in the function of space is subject to administrative sanctions.

31. The provisions of Article 65 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 65

(1) The implementation of spatial planning is carried out by the central government and local governments by involving the role of the community.

(2) The role of the community in spatial planning as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out at least through:

a. participation in the preparation of a spatial plan;

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b. participation in space utilization; and

c. Participation in controlling space utilization.

(3) The community as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) consists of individuals and business actors.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedures and forms of the role of the community in spatial planning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

32. The provisions of Article 69 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 69

(1) Any person who does not comply with the spatial plan that has been determined as referred to in Article 6i letter a which results in a change in the function of the room shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in loss of property or damage to goods, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah).

33. The provisions of Article 70 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 70

(1) Any person who utilizes the space is not in accordance with the spatial plan as referred to in Article 61 letter b which results in a change in the function of the space shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

(21 If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in loss of property or damage to goods, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,500,000,000.0o (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

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(3) If the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 8,000,000,000.00 (eight billion rupiah).

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34. The provisions of Article 71 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 71

Any person who does not comply with the provisions stipulated in the requirements for conformity of space utilization activities as referred to in Article 61 letter c which results in the change of space function shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one). billion rupiah).

35. Article 72 is deleted.

36. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 73

(1) Every authorized government official who issued the approval of the suitability of space utilization activities that are not in accordance with the spatial plan as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (7), shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(21 In addition to the criminal sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) the perpetrator may be subject to additional punishment in the form of dishonorable dismissal from his position.

37. The provisions of Article 74 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 74

(1) In the event that the criminal offense as referred to in Article 69, Article 70, or Article 71 shall be carried out by a corporation, in addition to imprisonment and a fine against its management, a sentence that can be imposed against a corporation in the form of a fine with a weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the fine as referred to in Article 69, Article 70, or Article 71.

(2) In addition to the fine as referred to in paragraph (1), the corporation may be sentenced to an additional sentence of:

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a. revocation of business licensing; and/or

b. revocation of legal entity status.

38. The provisions of Article 75 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 75

(1) Any person who suffers a loss as a result of a criminal act as referred to in Article 69, Article 70, or Article 7L may claim compensation in a civil manner to the perpetrator of a criminal act.

(2) The claim for compensation in a civil manner as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedural Law.

Article 18

Several provisions in Law Number 27 Year 2OOT concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47391 as amended by Law Number 1 Year 2OL4 concerning Amendments to the Law Number 27 Year 2OO7 concerning Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5490) is changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Management of coastal areas and small islands is a coordination of planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal resources and small islands carried out by the central government and local governments, between sectors, between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, as well as between science and management to improve the welfare of the Ralryat.

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2 Coastal areas are transitional areas between terrestrial and marine ecosystems that are influenced by changes in land and sea.

3 small islands are islands with an area of less than or equal to 2,000 km2 (two thousand square kilometers) and their ecosystem unit.

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4 Coastal Resources and Small Islands are biological resources including fish, coral reefs, seagrass beds, mangroves and other marine biota; Non-biological resources include sand, sea water, seabed minerals; Artificial resources include related marine infrastructure. with marine and fishery, and environmental services in the form of natural beauty, the surface of the seabed where underwater installations are related to marine and fisheries as well as ocean wave energy found in coastal areas.

Ecosystems are a community unit of plants, animals, organisms and other non-organisms and the processes that connect them in forming balance, stability, and productivity.

6 Bioeorgion is a landscape that is located in a stretch of ecological unity set by natural boundaries, such as watersheds, bays, and currents.

7 Coastal waters are seas bordering land covering water as far as 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline, waters that connect coasts and islands, estuaries, bays, shallow waters, brackish swamps, and lagoons.

8 The area is part of the coastal area and small islands that have certain functions that are determined based on the criteria of physical, biological, social, and economic characteristics to be maintained.

9 Public utilization areas are part of the coastal areas whose designation is designated for various sectors of activity.

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10. Certain national strategic areas are areas related to state sovereignty, environmental control, and/or world heritage sites, the development of which is prioritized for the national interest.

11. A zone is a space whose use is mutually agreed between various stakeholders and a legal status has been determined.

T2. Zoning is a form of engineering space utilization engineering through the determination of functional boundaries in accordance with the potential of resources and carrying capacity as well as ecological processes that take place as a single unit in coastal ecosystems.

13. Strategic plan is a plan that contains cross-sectoral policy directions for development planning areas through setting broad goals, targets and strategies, as well as implementation targets with appropriate indicators to monitor national-level plans.

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T4. The zoning plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RZ, is a plan that determines the direction of resource use for each planning unit accompanied by the determination of the structure and spatial pattern in the planning area that contains activities that may be carried out and cannot be carried out and activities that can only be carried out after obtaining business permits related to use at sea.

l4a. The zoning plan for certain national strategic areas, hereinafter abbreviated as RZ KSNT, is a plan prepared to determine the direction of space utilization in certain national strategic areas.

15. A management plan is a plan that contains the composition of the policy framework, procedures, and responsibilities in the context of coordinating decision making among various government institutions/agencies regarding agreements on the use of resources or development activities in the designated zones.

_42_

16. Management Action Plan is a follow-up to the management plan of coastal areas and small islands which contains the objectives, targets, budgets, and schedules for the next one or several years in a coordinated manner to carry out various activities needed by central government agencies, local governments, and other stakeholders to achieve the results of the management of coastal resources and small islands in each planning area.

T7. deleted.

18. Deleted.

18a removed.

19. Conservation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands is an effort to protect, preserve, and utilize coastal areas and small islands and their ecosystems to ensure the existence, availability, and sustainability of coastal resources and small islands while maintaining and improving the quality of its values and diversity.

20. Conservation areas in coastal areas and small islands are coastal areas and small islands with certain characteristics that are protected to realize the management of coastal areas and small islands in a sustainable manner.

2l. Coastal border is land along the edge whose width is proportional to the shape and physical condition of the beach, at least loo (one hundred) meters from the highest tidal point towards the land.

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22. Rehabilitation of Coastal Resources and Small Islands is the process of restoring and improving the condition of the ecosystem or population that has been damaged even though the results are different from the original condition.

23. Reclamation is an activity carried out by everyone in order to increase the benefits of land resources in terms of environmental and socio-economic terms by means of backfilling, drying or drainage.

24. Power

24. The carrying capacity of coastal areas and small islands is the ability of coastal areas and small islands to support the life of humans and other living things.

25. Disaster mitigation is an effort to reduce disaster risk, either structurally or physically through natural and/or artificial physical and non-physical or non-physical development through increasing the ability to deal with disaster threats in coastal areas and small islands.

26. Coastal Disaster is an event due to natural events or due to the actions of everyone that causes changes in the physical and/or biological nature of the coast and results in casualties, property, and/or damage in coastal areas and small islands.

27. The big impact is the occurrence of negative changes in environmental functions on a large scale and the old intensity caused by a business and/or activity in coastal areas and small islands.

27A. Significant impacts and broad coverage and strategically valuable are changes that are influenced by RH to biophysical conditions such as climate change, ecosystems, and the socio-economic impacts of communities for the lives of present and future generations.

28. Coastal Pollution is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy, and/or other components into the coastal environment due to the activities of each person so that the quality of the coastal drops to a certain level which causes the coastal environment to be unable to function according to its designation.

29. Accreditation is a procedure for recognizing an activity that has consistently met the standard standards for the management system of coastal areas and small islands which includes assessments, awards, and incentives for management programs carried out by the community voluntarily.

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30. The main stakeholders are users of coastal resources and small islands who have a direct interest in optimizing the utilization of coastal resources and small islands, such as traditional fishermen, modern fishermen, fish cultivators, tourism entrepreneurs, fisheries entrepreneurs, and the community.
31. Community empowerment is an effort to provide facilities, encouragement, or assistance to the community and traditional fishermen in order to be able to determine the best choice in utilizing coastal resources and small islands in a sustainable manner.
32. The community is a community consisting of customary law communities, local communities, and traditional communities who live in coastal areas and small islands.
33. Customary law community is a group of people who have lived in certain geographical areas in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia because of ties to the origin of their ancestors, strong relationships with land, territory, natural resources, have customary governance institutions, and customary law arrangements in the region the customs are in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
34. Local communities are groups of people who carry out the order of daily life based on habits that have been accepted as generally accepted values, but do not depend entirely on coastal resources and certain small islands.
35. Traditional communities are traditional fishing communities whose traditional rights are still recognized in carrying out fishing activities or other legitimate activities in certain areas that are in archipelagic waters in accordance with the rules of international sea law.
36. Local wisdom is the noble values that still apply in the life of the community.
37. The representative lawsuit is a lawsuit in the form of the right of a small group of people to act on behalf of the community in large numbers in an effort to file a lawsuit based on the similarity of problems, legal facts, and claims for compensation.
38. Everyone is an individual or a corporation, both a legal entity and a non-legal entity.
39. The House of Representatives, hereinafter referred to as the House of Representatives, is the House of Representatives Ralryat as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

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40. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

41. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

42. Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by the Regional Government and the Regional Representative Council of the Regional Ralryat according to the principle of autonomy and the task of co-administration with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

43. Mitra Bahari is a network of stakeholders in the field of management of coastal areas and small islands in strengthening the capacity of human resources, institutions, education, counseling, mentoring, training, applied research, and developing policy recommendations.

44. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of Marine and Fisheries.

2. TERMS .

_46_ 2 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) Planning for the management of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in Article 5 consists of:

a. RZ coastal areas and small islands hereinafter referred to as RZWP-3-K;

b. RZ National Strategic Area, hereinafter referred to as RZ KSN; and

c. RZ KST.

(21 The planning boundaries of the RZWP-3-K as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, RZ KSN as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, and RZ KSNT as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be determined by the Central Government.

(3) The period of validity for the management of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in paragraph (1) for 20 (twenty) years and can be reviewed every 5 (five) years.

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(4) Review of the planning of the management of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in paragraph (3) can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in a period of 5 (five) years if there is a change in the strategic environment in the form of:

a. natural disasters stipulated by laws and regulations;

b. changes to the territorial boundaries of the State stipulated by law;

c. changes in regional boundaries as stipulated by law; and

d. strategic changes in national policies.

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(5) RZ KSN as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b and RZ KSNT as referred to in paragraph

(1) Letter c shall be stipulated by a Presidential Regulation.

(6) Planning for the management of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by involving the community.

3 between Article 7 and Article 8 are inserted 3 (three) articles, namely Article 7A, Article 7F, and Article 7C so that it reads as follows:

Article 7A

(1) RZWP-3-K as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a is integrated into the Provincial Spatial Plan.

(2) RZ KSN as referred to in Article 7 paragraph

(1) Letter b is integrated into the National Strategic Spatial Plan.

(3) RZ KSNT as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter c is harmonized, harmonized, and balanced with the Spatial Planning, RZ for Inter-Regional Areas, and Marine Spatial Plan.

(4) In the event that the RZWP-3-K as referred to in paragraph (1) has been determined, the integration is carried out during the review of the Provincial Spatial Plan.

(5) In the event that the RZ KSN as referred to in paragraph (21) has been determined, the integration is carried out during the review of the National Strategic Spatial Plan.

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Article 78

planning for the management of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in Article 7 paragraph

(1) carried out taking into account:

a. harmony

_48_ a harmony, harmony, and balance with the carrying capacity of the ecosystem, the utilization function and the protection function, the dimensions of space and time, the dimensions of technology and socio-culture, and the function of defense and security;

b Integration of the use of various types of resources, functions, environmental aesthetics, and the quality of water space and coastal resources and small islands; and

c. The obligation to allocate space and community access in the utilization of water space and coastal resources and small islands that have social and economic functions.

Article 7c Further provisions regarding the planning of the management of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in Article 7, Article 7A, and Article 78 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. Article 8 is deleted.

5. Article 9 is deleted.

6 Article 10 Deleted 7 Article 11 Deleted 8 Article 12 Deleted 9 Article 13 Deleted.

10. Article 14 is deleted.

11. Title

_49_

11. The title of Part One in Chapter V is changed so that it reads as follows:

Part One

suitability of marine space utilization activities and business permits

12. The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) The use of space from coastal waters must be carried out in accordance with the Spatial Plan and F or RZ.

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(21 Every person who uses the coastal waters as referred to in paragraph (1) shall have the suitability of the activities of marine space utilization activities from the central government.

13. Between Article 16 and Article 17, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 16A so that it reads as follows:

Article 16A Everyone who utilizes Nrang from coastal waters that does not have the suitability of marine space utilization activities as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (2) is subject to administrative sanctions.

14. The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Provision of conformity of marine space utilization activities as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (2) shall consider the preservation of coastal aquatic ecosystems, communities, traditional fishermen, national interests, and the right of peaceful passage for foreign ships.

(21 The suitability of marine space utilization activities cannot be given to the core zone in conservation areas in coastal areas and small islands.

15. Between Article 17 and Article 18, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 17a so that it reads as follows:

Article 17A

(1) In the event that there is a strategic national policy that has not been included in the spatial allocation and/or spatial pattern in the Spatial Plan and/or RZ, the suitability of the marine space utilization activities as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (2) is given by the Central Government based on the National Spatial Plan and/or Marine Spatial Plan.

(21 In the event that there is a national policy that is strategic in nature but the spatial plan and/or RZ has not been determined by the central government or regional government, the suitability of the use of marine space as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (2) is given by the Central Government based on the National Spatial Plan and/or Marine Spatial Plan.

(3) In the event that there is a change in the provisions of the legislation which is a reference in determining the location for the strategic national policy as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), the location for the national policy of the strategic nature in the Marine Spatial Plan and/or RZ is implemented in accordance with changes in the provisions of the legislation.

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16. The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

In the case of the holder of the suitability of the activities of the use of sea space as referred to in Article 16 paragraph

(2) Not realizing its activities within a maximum period of 2 (two) years since the suitability of marine space utilization activities is issued, the holder of the suitability of marine space utilization activities is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of the suitability of the marine space utilization activities.

T7. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Everyone who utilizes the resources of coastal waters and the waters of small islands is required to have a business permit for the following activities:

a. salt production;

b. marine biopharmacology;

c. marine biotechnology;

d. utilization of sea water other than energy;

e. marine tourism;

f. installation of underwater pipes and cables;

and/or

g. Lifting the cargo of a sinking ship.

(21 Business Licensing for activities other than as referred to in paragraph (1) is given in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) In the event that there are activities for the utilization of coastal water resources and the waters of small islands that have not been regulated based on the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21, it is regulated in a Government Regulation.

18. The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

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(1) The central government is obliged to facilitate business licensing related to sea use to local communities and traditional communities.

(21 Business permits related to sea use as referred to in paragraph (1) are given to local communities and traditional communities who utilize coastal water resources to fulfill their daily needs.

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19. The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) The obligation to fulfill the conformity of the activities of the use of the sea as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (21 is excluded for customary law communities in the areas managed by customary law communities.

(21 Indigenous people as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

20. The provisions of Article 22a are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 22A

(1) Business Licensing as referred to in Article 19 shall be granted to:

a. individual Indonesian citizens;

b. corporations established under Indonesian law;

c. cooperatives formed by the community; or

d. local people.

(21 Utilization of coastal water space carried out by government agencies and not included in strategic national policies given in the form of confirmation of the suitability of marine space utilization activities.

21. The provisions of Article 228 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 22U- Individual Indonesian citizens or corporations established based on Indonesian law and cooperatives formed by the community who propose to use the sea must comply with the suitability of the use of sea rags and business permits from the central government.

22. The provisions of Article 22C are amended so that they read as follows:

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Article 22C Further provisions regarding business licensing related to sea use are regulated in a Government Regulation.

23. The provisions of Article 26a are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 26A In the context of foreign investment, the use of small islands and the use of the surrounding waters must fulfill business permits from the central government and in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of investment.

24. Between Article 26A and Article 27, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 26U- so that it reads as follows:

Article 26E} Everyone who does not have a business permit in utilizing small islands and the use of the surrounding waters in the context of foreign investment as referred to in Article 26A is subject to administrative sanctions.

25. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 50

The central government or local governments in accordance with their authority to grant and revoke business permits related to sea use in coastal waters.

26. The provisions of Article 51 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 51

(1) The central government has the authority to determine the change in the status of the core zone in the national conservation area.

(21 Further provisions regarding the change in the status of the core zone as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

27. The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 60

(1) In the management of coastal areas and small islands, the community has the right to:

a. obtain access to parts of coastal waters that have obtained business permits related to sea use;

b. Propose traditional fishing areas into RZWP-3-K;

c. Propose areas for managing customary law communities into RZWP-3-K;

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d. do

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d. carry out activities to manage coastal resources and small islands based on applicable customary law and do not conflict with the provisions of laws and regulations;

e. obtain benefits on the implementation of the management of coastal areas and small islands;

f. obtain information regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands;

g. submit reports and complaints to the competent authorities for losses that befall him related to the implementation of the management of coastal areas and small islands;

h. express objections to the management plan that has been announced within a certain period of time;

i. report to law enforcement due to alleged pollution, pollution, and/or destruction of coastal areas and small islands that are detrimental to their lives;

j. filed a lawsuit to the court against various issues of coastal areas and small islands that were detrimental to their lives;

k. obtain compensation; and

l. receive legal assistance and assistance on the problems faced in the management of coastal areas and small islands in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 communities in the management of coastal areas and small islands shall:

a. Provide information regarding the management of coastal areas and small islands;

b. keep

b. preserving, protecting, and preserving the coastal areas and small islands;

c. submit reports on the occurrence of hazards, pollution, and or environmental damage in coastal areas and small islands;

d. Monitor the implementation of the management plan for coastal areas and small islands;

and/or

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e. Implement a management program for coastal areas and small islands that are agreed upon at the village level.

28. The provisions of Article 71 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 71

Utilization of water space and coastal resources and small islands that do not have the suitability of the marine space utilization activities provided as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (21 and business permits as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1) are subject to administrative sanctions.

29. Between Article 71 and Article 72, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 7LA so that it reads as follows:

Article 71A

(1) Administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 16A, Article 268, and Article 7 | can be:

a. written warning;

b. temporary suspension of activities;

c. location closure;

d. revocation of business license;

e. cancellation of business licensing; and LATAU

f. administrative fines.

Type, l2l Further provisions regarding the criteria, the amount of fines, and the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

30. Between Article 73 and Article 74, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 73a so that it reads as follows:

Article 73A Everyone who utilizes small islands and surrounding waters in the context of foreign investment that does not have a business license as referred to in Article 26A which results in a change in the function of space shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 2,000,000,000, OO (two billion rupiah).

31. The provisions of Article 75 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 75

Everyone who utilizes lllang from waters that does not have the suitability of marine space utilization activities as referred to in Article 16 paragraph

(2) which results in a change in function, it is less likely to be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

32. Article 75a is deleted.

33. The provisions of Article 78a are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 78A

Article 78a Conservation areas in coastal areas and small islands that have been determined through laws and regulations are the authority of the central government.

Article 19

Several provisions in Law Number 32 Year 2OL4 concerning Maritime Affairs (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 294, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5603) are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. The sea is the space of waters on earth that connects land with land and other natural forms, which are geographical and ecological units along with all related elements, and whose boundaries and systems are determined by laws and regulations and international law.

2. Marines are matters relating to the sea and/or activities in the sea area which include the seabed and the land underneath, the water column and sea level, including the coastal areas and small islands.

3. Island is a naturally formed land area that is surrounded by water and is above the surface of the water at high tide.

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4. Archipelago is a cluster of islands, including parts of the island and the waters between the islands, and other natural forms whose relationships with each other are so close that the islands, waters, and other natural forms are a single geography, economic, defense, and security and political unity that is essential or which has historically been considered as such.

5. An archipelagic country is a country consisting entirely of one or more islands and can include other islands.

6. Marine development is development that provides direction in the utilization of marine resources to realize economic growth, equitable distribution of welfare, and the maintenance of the carrying capacity of coastal and marine ecosystems.

7. Marine resources are marine resources, both renewable and non-renewable which have comparative and competitive advantages and can be maintained in the long term.

8. Marine management is the implementation of activities, supply, exploitation, and utilization of marine resources and marine conservation.

9. Marine Spatial Management is the planning, utilization, supervision, and control of marine space which is an integral part of the management of the spatial system.

10. Protection of the marine environment is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to conserve marine resources and prevent pollution and/or environmental damage in the sea which includes marine conservation, marine pollution control, marine disaster management, pollution prevention and control, as well as damage and disasters.

11. Pollution

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11. Marine pollution is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy, and/or other components into the marine environment by human activities so that they exceed the quality standards of the marine environment that have been set.

12. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

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13. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administrators who lead the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

14. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the marine sector.

2 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) In the context of shipping safety, all forms of buildings and installations at sea do not interfere, both shipping lanes and Indonesian archipelago sea lanes.

(21 Operational areas of buildings and installations at sea do not exceed the designated safety area.

(3) The use of operational areas of buildings and installations in the sea that exceed the specified safety area as referred to in paragraph (21) must obtain approval from the competent authority.

(4) Establishment and/or placement of buildings and installations at sea must consider the preservation of coastal resources and small islands.

(5) Terms

(5) Further provisions regarding the criteria, requirements, and mechanisms for the establishment and/or placement of buildings and installations at sea are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) Management of marine space is carried out to:

a. protect resources and the environment based on the carrying capacity of the environment and local wisdom;

b. Utilizing the potential of resources and/or activities in marine areas on a national and international scale; and

c. Develop potential areas to become centers of production, distribution, and services activities.

(21 Management of marine space includes planning, utilization, supervision, and control of marine space which is an integral part of spatial management.

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(3) The management of marine space as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out based on the characteristics of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as an archipelagic country and considering the potential of marine resources and the environment.

4 The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) The planning of marine space as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (2) includes:

a. national marine spatial planning;

b. zoning planning for coastal areas and small islands; and

c. plan

c. marine zoning planning.

(2) The National Marine Spatial Planning as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is a plan to produce a national marine spatial plan that is integrated into the National Spatial Planning.

(3) The zoning planning for coastal areas and small islands as referred to in paragraph (1) Hurr.RF B produces a zoning plan for coastal areas and small islands which is integrated into the planning of provincial spatial planning.

(4) The planning of the marine area as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is a plan to produce a national strategic area zoning plan, a certain national strategic area zoning plan, and an inter-regional zoning plan.

(5) The National Strategic Area Zoning Plan is integrated into the National Strategic Area Spatial Plan.

(6) In the event that the national marine spatial planning as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a has been determined, the integration is carried out during the review of the National Spatial Plan.

(71 In the event that the National Strategic Area Zoning Plan as referred to in paragraph (41) has been determined, the integration is carried out during the review of the National Strategic Area Spatial Plan.

(8) Further provisions regarding marine space planning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 between Article 43 and Article 44 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 43A so that it reads as follows:

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Article 43A

(1) The planning of Mang Laut as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (1) is carried out in stages and complementary.

(21 The planning of the sea space carried out in stages and complementary as referred to in paragraph (1) is the intermediary between:

a. Marine Spatial Plan;

b. inter-regional zoning plans, national strategic area zoning plans, and certain national strategic area zoning plans; and

c. zoning plan for coastal areas and small islands.

(3) Spatial planning in stages is carried out by means of a marine spatial plan as referred to in paragraph (21 letter a as a reference in the preparation of inter-regional zoning plans, national strategic area zoning plans, zoning plans for certain national strategic areas, and zoning plans for coastal areas and small islands.

(4) Inter-regional zoning plans, national strategic area zoning plans, and certain national strategic area zoning plans as referred to in paragraph (21 letter b become a reference for the preparation of zoning plans for coastal areas and small islands.

(5) Complementary marine space planning as referred to in paragraph (1) is the arrangement of the marine spatial plan, the inter-regional zoning plan, the national strategic area zoning plan, the zoning plan of certain national strategic areas, and the zoning plan for the coastal areas and small islands as referred to in paragraph (21 which are prepared to complement one another). each other and synergize so that it doesn't overlap the settings.

6. TERMS

Republic of Indonesia

6 The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

(1) Every person who utilizes marine space permanently in the territorial waters and jurisdiction must have the suitability of the activities of marine space utilization.

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(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded for people who make use at sea to meet their daily needs.

(3) The suitability of marine space utilization activities is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Everyone who uses marine space permanently in the territorial waters and jurisdictions that are not in accordance with the suitability of the activities of the marine space utilization given, is subject to administrative sanctions.

(5) Further provisions regarding the suitability of marine space utilization activities located in the territorial waters and jurisdictional areas as referred to in paragraph (1) and the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 between Article 47 and Article 48 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 47a so that it reads as follows:

Article 47A

(1) The suitability of marine space utilization activities as referred to in Article 47 is given based on the Spatial Plan and/or Zoning Plan.

(21 The suitability of marine space utilization activities as referred to in paragraph (1) is given for the following activities:

Republic of Indonesia

a. marine biopharmacology;

b. marine biotechnology;

c. utilization of sea water other than energy;

d. marine tourism;

e. Lifting of a sinking ship's cargo;

f. telekomunikasi;

g. Electrical installation;

h. fisheries;

i. relationship;

j. oil and gas business activities;

k. mineral and coal mining business activities;

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l. data collection and research;

m. defense and security;

n. provision of water resources;

o. Oh. artificial island;

p. Dumping;

q. disaster mitigation; and

r. other marine space utilization activities.

(3) Further provisions regarding marine space utilization activities as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

Everyone who utilizes marine resources in accordance with the spatial plan and/or zoning plan can be given incentives in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Republic of Indonesia

9 The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

Everyone who permanently utilizes sea space that does not have the suitability of marine space utilization activities as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

10. Between Article 49 and Article 50, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 49A and Article 49E so that it reads as follows:

Article 49A

(1) The administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 49 may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. temporary suspension of activities;

c. location closure;

d. revocation of business licensing;

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e. cancellation of business licensing; and LATAU

f. administrative fines.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 49b Any person who utilizes the marine space permanently that does not have the suitability of the activities of the use of sea space as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (1) which results in a change in the function of space shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).

Republic of Indonesia

Article 20

Some of the provisions in Law Number 4 Year 2OLT concerning Geospatial Information (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 20LL Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52141 is amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Spatial is the spatial aspect of an object or event that includes its location, location, and position.
2. Geospatial or earth space is a spatial aspect that shows the location, location, and position of an object or event that is below, on, or above the earth's surface which is expressed in a certain coordinate system.
3. Geospatial data, hereinafter abbreviated as DG, is data on the geographic location, dimensions or sizes, and/or characteristics of natural and/or man-made objects that are below, on, or above the earth's surface.
4. Geospatial information, hereinafter abbreviated as IG, is DG that has been processed so that it can be used as a tool in policy formulation, decision making, and/or implementation of activities related to the earth space.

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5. Basic geospatial information, hereinafter abbreviated as the IG, is an IG which contains objects that can be seen directly or measured from the physical appearance on earth and which do not change in a relatively long time.

6. The thematic geospatial information hereinafter abbreviated as IGT is IG that describes one or more certain themes made referring to the ER.

7. Scale is the ratio number between the distance in a ig and the actual distance on earth.

8. The Geodetic Control Point is the position on the earth which is characterized by a certain physical form which is used as a frame of reference for the position for IG.

9. The national horizontal control net, hereinafter abbreviated as JKHN, is the distribution of horizontal geodetic control points that are connected to each other in one reference frame.

10. The national vertical control net, hereinafter abbreviated as JKVN, is the distribution of vertical geodetic control points that are connected to each other in one reference frame.

1 1. The national gravity control net, hereinafter abbreviated as JKGN, is the distribution of gravity geodesy control points that are connected to each other in one reference frame.

12. Indonesia's topographic map is a base map that provides information covering land, coast, and sea areas.

13. Deleted.

14. Deleted.

15. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

16. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

17. The agency is a non-ministerial government institution that has the duties, functions, and authorities in charge of the implementation of the ER.

18. Government agencies are ministries and non-ministerial government agencies.

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19. Everyone is an individual, group of people, or business entities.

20. A business entity is a State-Owned Enterprise, a Regional-Owned Enterprise, or a legal entity that is a legal entity.

2 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) The base map as referred to in Article 5 letter b consists of:

a. coastline;

b. hipography;

c. waters;

d. topographical name;

e. territorial boundaries;

f. transportation and utility;

g. buildings and public facilities; and

h. land cover.

(2) The base map as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of a topographic map of Indonesia.

(3) Indonesia's topographic map as referred to in paragraph (21 includes land and sea areas, including coastal areas.

3 Article 12 is deleted.

4 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) The shoreline as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a is a line of meeting between land and sea which is influenced by tides.

(21 The coastline as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of

a. the highest tidal coastline;

b. coastline average sea level; and

c. The lowest Surrrt coastline.

(3) The shoreline as referred to in paragraph (21 is determined by referring to JKVN.

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5 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) The emergency room is held in stages and systematically for the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and its jurisdiction.

(21 ER as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be updated periodically within a certain period of time or at any time if necessary.

(3) Updating the emergency room at any time if necessary as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out in the event of a natural disaster, war, expansion or change of administrative territory, or other events that result in changes in the elements of the emergency room as referred to in Article 5 so as to affect the pattern and structure of people's lives.

(4) The emergency room is determined by the central government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the norms, standards, procedures, criteria, and period of updating the emergency room are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6. The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 18

(1) Indonesia's topographic map as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (2) is held on a scale of 1:1,000, 1:5,000, 1:25,000, 1:5o.0o0, 1:250.o00, and 1:1,000,000.

(2) Indonesia's topographic map with a scale of 1:1.0o0 as referred to in paragraph (1) is held in certain areas according to needs.

(3) Indonesia's topographic maps other than on the scale as referred to in paragraph (1) can be held on another scale as needed.

7 between Article 22 and Article 23 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 22a so that it reads as follows:

Article 22A

(1) The implementation of the IGD as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (1) can be carried out through cooperation between the Central Government and State-Owned Enterprises.

(21 Further provisions regarding cooperation between the Central Government and State-Owned Enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

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8 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) DG collection must obtain approval from the Central Government if:

a. carried out in restricted areas;

b. potentially dangerous; or

c. Using foreign power and foreign-owned rides other than satellites.

_72_

(2) The approval as referred to in paragraph (1) is intended to ensure the safety and security of data collectors and for the community.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for obtaining approval as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

9 The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 55

(1) The implementation of IG as referred to in Article 54 carried out by:

a. Individuals must meet the qualifications as professionals who are certified in the field of IG;

b. Groups of people are required to meet the classification and qualifications as service providers in the IG field and have certified professionals in the IG field; or

c. Business entities must meet administrative requirements and technical requirements.

(2) Further provisions regarding the implementation of [G implemented by individuals, groups of people, and business entities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. Article 56 deleted

_73_

Paragraph 3

Environmental Approval Article 2 1 In order to provide convenience for everyone in obtaining environmental approval, the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new regulations. 2OO9 Number L4O, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number SOSE).

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Article 22

Several provisions in Law Number 32 Year 2OO9 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number l4O, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059) are amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. The environment is a reunion with all objects, powers, circumstances, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affects nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living things.
2. Environmental Protection and Management is a systematic and integrated effort carried out to preserve environmental functions and prevent the occurrence of pollution and/or environmental damage which includes planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement.

Republic of Indonesia

3. Sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.
4. Environmental Protection and Management Plan, hereinafter abbreviated as RPPLH, is a written plan that contains potential, environmental problems, as well as efforts to protect and manage it within a certain period of time.
5. Ecosystem is an order of environmental elements which is a unified whole and influences each other in forming environmental balance, stability, and productivity.
6. Preservation of Environmental Functions is a series of efforts to maintain the continuity of the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment.
7. The carrying capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to support human life, other living things, and the balance between the two.
8. The carrying capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to absorb substances, energy, and or other components that enter or enter it.

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9. Natural resources are elements of the environment which consist of biological and non-biological resources that as a whole form an ecosystem unity.

10. Strategic Environmental Studies, hereinafter abbreviated as KLHS, is a series of systematic, comprehensive, and participatory analysis to ensure that the principles of sustainable development have become the basis and are integrated in the development of a region and/or policy, plan, and/or program.

1 1. Analysis

_75_ 1 1. Analysis of Environmental Impacts, hereinafter referred to as AMDAL, is a study of significant impacts on the environment of a business and/or activity that is planned, to be used as a prerequisite for making decisions about the implementation of a business and/or activity and is contained in a business permit or approval from the central government or local government.

12. Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts, hereinafter referred to as UKL-UPL, are a series of environmental management and monitoring processes that are outlined in the form of standards to be used as a prerequisite for decision making and are contained in business licensing or approval from the central government or local governments.

13. Environmental quality standards are a measure of the limit or level of living things, substances, energy, or components that exist or must exist and/or pollutant elements that are tolerated in a certain resource as an environmental element.

14. Environmental pollution is the entry or inclusion of living things, substances, energy, and/or other components into the environment by human activities so that they exceed the environmental quality standards that have been set.

15. Standard criteria for environmental damage are the limits of changes in physical, chemical, and/or biological properties of the environment that can be tolerated by the environment to be able to preserve its function.

16. Environmental destruction is the action of a person that causes direct or indirect changes to the physical, chemical, and/or biological properties of the environment so that it exceeds the standard criteria for environmental damage.

17. DAMAGE

_76_

17. Environmental damage is a direct and/or indirect change to the physical, chemical, and/or biological properties of the environment that exceeds the standard criteria for environmental damage.

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18. Conservation of natural resources is the management of natural resources to ensure their wise use and continuity of their availability while maintaining and improving the quality of their values and diversity.
19. Changes in climate change are changes in climate that are caused directly or indirectly by human activities, causing changes in the composition of the atmosphere globally and besides that it is also in the form of changes in natural climate variability that are observed in a comparable period of time.
20. Waste is the rest of a business and/or activity.
21. Hazardous and Toxic Materials, hereinafter abbreviated as EL3, are substances, energy, and/or other components which due to their nature, concentration, and/or amount, either directly or indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment, health, and survival of humans and creatures another life.
22. Hazardous and Toxic Material Waste, hereinafter referred to as Waste 83, is the residue of a business and/or activity containing 83.
23. Waste Management 83 is an activity that includes reduction, storage, collection, transportation, utilization, processing, and hoarding.
24. Dumping/disposal is the activity of disposing, placing, and/or entering waste and/or materials in certain quantities, concentrations, times, and locations with certain requirements to certain environmental media.
25. Environmental disputes are disputes between two or more parties arising from activities that have the potential and/or have an impact on the environment.
26. Environmental impact is the effect of changes on the environment caused by a business and/or activity.
27. Environmental organization is a group of people who are organized and formed of their own will whose goals and activities are related to the environment.
28. Environmental audit is an evaluation carried out to assess the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity of the legal and policy requirements set by the government.
29. Ecoregion is a geographical area that has the same characteristics of climate, soil, water, flora, and native fauna, as well as patterns of human interaction with nature that describe the integrity of natural systems and the environment.
30. Local wisdom is the noble values that apply in the community's life system to, among others, protect and manage the environment in a sustainable manner.

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31. Customary law communities are community groups that have been living in certain geographical areas for generations because of ties to the origin of ancestors, strong relationships with the environment, as well as a value system that determines economic, political, social, and legal institutions.

32. Everyone is an individual or a business entity, both a legal entity and a non-legal entity.

33. The environmental economic instrument is a set of economic policies to encourage the central government, local governments, or everyone towards the preservation of environmental functions.

_78_ 34 A serious threat is a threat that has a broad impact on the environment and causes public unrest.

35 Environmental Approval is an environmental feasibility decision or a statement of environmental management ability that has obtained approval from the central government or local government.

36. Deleted.

37. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

38. Regional Government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

39. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of environmental protection and management.

2 The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

(1) Determination of the occurrence of environmental pollution is measured through environmental quality standards.

(2) Environmental quality standards include:

a. water quality standards;

b. waste water quality standards;

c. sea water quality standards;

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d. ambient air quality standard;

e. emission quality standard;

f. disturbance quality standard; and

g. Other quality standards are in accordance with the development of science and technology.

_79_

(3) Everyone is allowed to dispose of waste into environmental media with the following requirements:

a. meet environmental quality standards;

and

b. Obtained approval from Penre:Central Intah a-ta.u Regional Government.

(41 Further provisions regarding environmental quality standards as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) The AMDAL document is the basis for the environmental feasibility test for the business and/or activity plan.

(21 Environmental Feasibility Test as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Environmental Feasibility Test Team formed by the Central Government Environmental Feasibility Test Institution.

(3) The Environmental Feasibility Test Team as referred to in paragraph (2) consists of elements of the Central Government, Regional Government, and Certified Experts.

(4) The Central Government or Regional Government shall determine the environmental feasibility decision based on the results of the Environmental Feasibility Test.

(5) The environmental feasibility decision as referred to in paragraph (4) is used as a requirement for the issuance of business licensing, or approval from the central government or regional government.

(6) Provisions regarding the management of environmental feasibility test are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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4 The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

The AMDAL document contains:

a. assessment of the impact of the business plan and/or activity;

b. evaluation of activities around the location of the business plan and/or activity;

c. Suggestions for inputs and responses from the community are directly affected relevant to the business plan and/or activity;

d. Forecast on the magnitude of the impact and the important nature of the impact that occurs if the business plan and/or activity is implemented;

e. Holistic evaluation of the impacts that occur to determine the feasibility or unfeasibility of the environment; and

f. Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan.

5 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) The AMDAL document as referred to in Article 22 is prepared by the initiator by involving the community.

(21 The preparation of the AMDAL document is carried out by involving the community directly affected by the business and/or activity plan.

(3) Further provisions regarding the process of community involvement as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27 .

Article 27 In compiling the AMDAL document, the initiator as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) may appoint another party.

7 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) The AMDAL compilers as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) and Article 27 are required to have a certificate of competency for the AMDAL compiler.

(21 Provisions regarding the certification and competency criteria of the AMDAL composing are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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8. Article 29 is deleted.

9. Article 30 deleted

10. Article 31 is deleted.

11. The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) The central government and local governments assist in the structuring of AMDAL for businesses and/or micro and small business activities that have an important impact on the environment.

(21 AMDAL preparation assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of facilitation, fees, and/or structuring of AMDAL.

_82_

(3) The determination of the business and/or activity of micro and small businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the criteria in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

L2. The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) Every business and/or activity that does not have an important impact on the environment must meet the UKL-UPL standard.

(21 Fulfillment of the UKL-UPL Standard as referred to in paragraph (1) is stated in the Statement of Environmental Management Ability.

(3) Based on the Statement of Environmental Management Ability as referred to in paragraph (21, the Central Government or Regional Government shall issue a Business License, or the approval of the Central Government or Regional Government.

(4) The Central Government shall determine the type of business and/or activity that must be completed by UKL-UPL.

(5) Further provisions regarding UKL-UPL are regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 35

(1) Businesses and/or activities that are not required to be equipped with UKL-UPL are required to make a statement of ability to manage and monitor the environment which is integrated into the Business Identification Number.

(21 The determination of the type of business and/or activity as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out on activities that are included in the category of low risk.

Precieen

(3) Further provisions regarding the statement of ability to manage and monitor the environment are regulated in a Government Regulation.

14. Article 36 is deleted.

15. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

Business licensing may be canceled if:

a. The requirements submitted in the application for business licensing contain legal defects, errors, misuse, and untruth and/or falsification of data, documents, and/or information;

b. its publication without meeting the requirements as stated in the Environmental Feasibility Decision or a statement of the ability to manage the environment; or

c. The obligations stipulated in the AMDA1 or UKL-UPL document are not carried out by the person in charge of the business and/or activity.

16. Article 38 is deleted.

17. The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 39

(1) Environmental feasibility decisions are announced to the public.

(21 Announcements as referred to in paragraph

(1) It is carried out through an electronic system and/or other means determined by the Central Government.

18. Article 40 is deleted.

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19. The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 55

(1) The holder of environmental approval is required to provide guarantee funds for the restoration of environmental functions.

(2) Guarantee funds are deposited in a government bank appointed by the central government.

(3) The central government may assign third parties to perform environmental functions restoration by using guarantee funds.

(4) Further provisions regarding the guarantee fund as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

20. The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

(1) Everyone who produces waste e}3 is obliged to manage the waste he produces.

(21 In case 83 as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (1) has expired, its management follows the provisions of waste management 83.

(3) In the event that each person as referred to in paragraph (1) is unable to carry out his own waste management, the management is handed over to another party.

(41 EL3 waste management must obtain a business permit or approval from the central or regional government.

(5) Government

(5) The Central Government or Regional Government is obliged to include environmental requirements that must be fulfilled and the obligations that must be complied with by the E}3 Waste Manager in the PermissionXR business, or the approval of the Central Government or Regional Government.

(6) The decision to grant business licensing must be announced.

(7) Further provisions regarding waste management are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2t. The provisions of Article 61 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 61

(1) Dumping/disposal as referred to in Article 60 can only be carried out with the approval of the Central Government.

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(21 Dumping/disposal as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be carried out at a predetermined location.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedures and requirements for dumping/disposal of waste or materials are regulated in a Government Regulation.

22. Between Article 61 and Article 62, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 61A so that it reads as follows:

Article 61a in the case of the person in charge of the business and/or activity:

a. produce, transport, circulate, store, utilize, and/or process EL3;

b. produce, transport, store, collect, utilize, process, and/or accumulate waste 83;

c. dispose of waste water into the sea;

d. dispose of waste water to water sources;

e. waste

e. dispose of emissions into the air; and/or

f. Utilizing waste water for application to the soil, which is part of the business activity, the management is stated in the AMDAL or UKL-UPL.

23. The provisions of Article 63 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 63

(1) In the protection and management of the environment, the Central Government is in charge and authorized:

a. establish national policies;

b. establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria;

c. Establish and implement policies regarding the National RPPLH;

d. establish and implement policies regarding KLHS;

e. establish and implement policies regarding AMDAL and UKL-UPL;

f. Organizing an inventory of national natural resources and greenhouse gas emissions;

g. Develop cooperation standards;

h. Coordinate and implement environmental pollution control and/or environmental damage;

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i. establish and implement policies on natural and non-biological natural resources, biodiversity, genetic resources, and biosafety of genetically engineered products;

j. Establish and implement policies on controlling the impacts of climate change and protection of the ozoi layer;

k. establish and implement policies regarding 83, waste, and waste 83;

l. establish and implement policies on the protection of the marine environment;

m. establish and implement policies regarding environmental pollution and/or environmental damage across national borders;

n. Carry out guidance and supervision of the implementation of national-level policies and provincial-level policies;

o. Oh. Carry out guidance and supervision of the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity against the provisions of environmental approval and laws and regulations;

p. develop and implement environmental instruments;

q. Coordinate and facilitate cooperation and settlement of inter-regional disputes as well as the settlement of environmental disputes;

r. Develop and implement public complaints management policies;

s. set minimum service standards;

t. Establish policies regarding procedures for recognizing the existence of customary law communities, local wisdom, and the rights of customary law communities related to environmental protection and management;

u. manage national environmental information;

v. Coordinate, develop, and socialize the use of environmentally friendly technology;

w. provide education, training, coaching, and awards;

x. Develop environmental laboratory facilities and standards;

y. issue business licensing or central government approval;

z. Establishing the ecoregion area; and aa. enforce environmental law.

(21 In the protection and management of the environment, the provincial government is in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government in charge and authorized:

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a. establish provincial-level policies;

b. establish and implement the KLHS at the provincial level;

c. Establish and implement policies regarding the Provincial RPPLH;

d. Implementing policies regarding AMDAL and

UKL-UPL;

e. Organizing an inventory of natural resources and gas emissions at the provincial level;

f. develop and implement cooperation and partnership;

g. Coordinate and implement environmental pollution control and/or environmental damage across districts/cities;

h. carry out guidance and supervision of the implementation of district/city level policies;

i. carry out guidance and supervision of the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;

j. develop and implement environmental instruments;

k. Coordinate and facilitate cooperation and settlement of inter-city inter-city disputes as well as environmental settlements/disputes;

l. carry out guidance, technical assistance, and supervision to districts/cities in the field of programs and activities;

m. implement minimum service standards;

n. Establish policies regarding procedures for recognizing the existence of customary law communities, local wisdom, and the rights of customary law communities related to environmental protection and management at the provincial level;

o. Oh. Manage provincial-level environmental information;

p. develop and socialize the use of environmentally friendly technology;

q. provide education, training, coaching, and awards;

r. issue business licensing or local government approval at the provincial level; and

s. Enforce environmental law at the provincial level.

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(3) In the protection and management of the environment, the Regency/City Government is in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government in charge and authorized:

a. Establish a district/city level policy;

b. establish and implement the KLHS at the district/city level;

c. Establish and implement policies regarding the RPPLH at the City Regency level;

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d. Implementing policies regarding AMDAL and

UKL-UPL;

e. Organizing an inventory of natural resources and greenhouse gas emissions at the city district level;

f. develop and implement cooperation and partnership;

g. develop and implement environmental instruments;

h. Facilitating the resolution of environmental disputes;

i. do .

i. carry out guidance and supervision of the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;

j. implement minimum service standards;

k. Implement policies regarding procedures for recognizing the existence of customary law communities, local wisdom, and the rights of customary law communities related to environmental protection and management at the district/city level;

l. Manage environmental information at the district city level;

I

m. Develop and implement environmental information system policies at the district/city level;

n. provide education, training, coaching, and awards;

o. Oh. issue business licensing or local government approval at the district/city level; and

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p. Carry out environmental law enforcement at the district/city level.

24. The provisions of Article 69 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 69

(1) Everyone is prohibited from:

a. commit acts that result in environmental pollution and/or environmental destruction;

b. include 83 which are prohibited according to the laws and regulations into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

c. incorporating waste originating from outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia into the environmental media of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

d. incorporating waste 83 into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

e. dispose of waste into environmental media;

f. dispose of 83 and waste 83 to environmental media;

g. Releasing genetically engineered products to environmental media that is contrary to the laws and regulations or environmental approvals;

h. clearing land by burning;

i. forming an AMDAL without having a certificate of competence in the AMDAL compiler; and/or

j. Provide false, misleading information, eliminate information, damage information, or provide incorrect information.

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h are excluded for the community who carry out the intended activity by taking into account the local wisdom in their respective regions.

25. The provisions of Article 71 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 71

(1) The Central Government or Regional Government shall supervise the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity of the provisions stipulated in the laws and regulations in the field of environmental protection and management.

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_92_ (21 The Central Government or Regional Government may delegate its authority in supervising the technical officials/agencies who are responsible for environmental protection and management.

(3) In carrying out supervision, the Central Government or Regional Government shall appoint an Environmental Supervisory Officer who is a Functional Officer.

(4) Further provisions regarding the Environmental Supervisory Officer are regulated in a Government Regulation.

26. The provisions of Article 72 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 72 The Central Government or Regional Government is in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

27. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Minister,:fil'7,l"umm., supervision of the obedience of the person in charge of the business and/or activity whose business licensing or local government approval is issued by the regional government in the event that the minister considers serious violations in the field of environmental protection and management based on norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

28. The provisions of Article 76 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 76

(1) The central government or regional government applies administrative sanctions to the person in charge of the business and/or activity if the supervision is found to be a violation of the business licensing or approval of the central government or regional government.

(21 Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

29. The provisions of Article 77 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 77 The Minister may apply administrative sanctions to the person in charge of the business and/or activity in the event that the Minister considers the Regional Government to deliberately not apply administrative sanctions for serious violations in the field of environmental protection and management.

30. Article 79 is deleted.

31. The provisions of Article 82 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 82

(1) The Central Government has the authority to force the person in charge of the business and/or activity to carry out the environmental restoration due to environmental pollution and/or environmental destruction carried out by the person in charge of the business and/or activity.

(2) Government

(21 The Central Government is happy or may appoint a third party to carry out environmental restoration due to environmental pollution and/or environmental destruction carried out by the person in charge of the business and/or activity at the expense of the expense of the person in charge of the business and/or activity.

32. Between Article 82 and Article 83, 3 (three) articles are inserted, namely Article 82A, Article 828, and Article 82C so that it reads as follows:

Article 82A Everyone who conducts business and/or activity without having:

a. Business licensing or approval from the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (5), Article 34 paragraph (3), or Article 59 paragraph (4); or

b. Approval from the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (3) HURRF B, is subject to administrative sanctions.

Article 82B

(1) Any person who conducts business and/or activities who have:

a. Business licensing or approval from the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (5), Article 34 paragraph (3), or Article 59 paragraph (4);

b. approval from the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (3) letter b; or

c. approval from the Central Government as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (1), which

Republic of Indonesia

-95- which is not in accordance with the obligations in business licensing or approval from the Central Government or Regional Government and/or violating the provisions of the legislation in the field of environmental protection and management, is subject to administrative sanctions.

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(21 Any person who violates the prohibition as referred to in Article 69, namely:

a. commit an act that results in environmental pollution and/or environmental destruction as referred to in Article 69 paragraph (1) letter a, where the act is carried out due to negligence and does not result in human health hazards, injuries, serious injuries, and/or death of people, is subject to administrative sanctions and obligated to the person in charge of the act to carry out the restoration of environmental functions and/or other necessary actions; or

b. Compiling an AMDAL without having a certificate of competence for the AMDAL maker as referred to in Article 69 paragraph (1) letter i is subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Any person who due to his negligence commits an act that results in exceeding the ambient air quality standard, water quality standard, sea water quality standard, or the standard criteria for environmental damage that is not in accordance with his business license is subject to administrative sanctions.

Article 82C

(1) Administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 82A and Article 82B are in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. government coercion;

c. administrative fines;

d. suspension of business licensing; and LATAU

e. revocation of business licensing

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

33. The provisions of Article 88 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 88

Any person whose actions, business, and/or activities use 83, produce and/or manage waste 83, and/or who poses a serious threat to the environment is absolutely responsible for the losses that occur from the business and or its activities.

34. Article 93 is deleted.

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35. Article 102 is deleted.

36. The provisions of Article 109 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 109

Any person who conducts business and/or activity without having:

a. Business licensing or approval from the Central Government, or Regional Government as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (5), Article 34 paragraph (3), or Article 59 paragraph (4);

b. approval from the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (3) letter b; or

c. approval from the Central Government as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (1), which

resulting in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of at least Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion). rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 3,00o.000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

37. Article 110 is deleted.

38. The provisions of Article 111 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Pasal 1 1 1 Pejabat pemberi Persetujuan Lingkungan yang menerbitkan Persetujuan Lingkungan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 24 ayat (4) dan Pasal 34 ayat (3) tanpa dilengkapi dengan Amdal atau UKL-UPL dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan pidana denda paling banyak IDR 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

39. The provisions of Article 112 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 12 Every authorized official who intentionally does not supervise the compliance of the person in charge of the business and/or activity of the laws and regulations and business licensing or approval from the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 72 which results in environmental pollution and/or environmental damage resulting in the loss of human life to be convicted with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

Paragraph 4

Approval of Buildings and Functional Eligibility Certificates

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Article 23

To provide convenience for the community, especially business actors in obtaining building approval and certificate of building function eligibility, Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new regulations. Several provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 28 Year 2OO2 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO2 Number I34, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247); and

b. Law Number 6 Year 2OL7 concerning Architects (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLT Number 179, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6108).

Article 24 Some of the provisions in Law Number 28 Year 2OO2 concerning Buildings (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO2 Number l34, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4247) are amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Building is a physical form of construction work that is integrated with its domicile, partially or completely located above and/or in the land and/or water, which functions as a place for humans to carry out their activities, whether for housing or residence, religious activities, business activities, social activities, culture, and special activities.

2. Building Implementation is a development activity that includes technical planning and construction implementation, as well as utilization, preservation, and demolition activities.

3. Utilization of Buildings is the activity of utilizing buildings in accordance with the functions that have been set, including maintenance, maintenance, and periodic inspection activities.

4. Maintenance is an activity to maintain the reliability of buildings and their infrastructure and facilities so that they are always feasible.

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5. Maintenance is the activity of repairing and/or replacing parts of buildings, components, building materials, and or infrastructure and facilities so that the building remains function-worthy.

6. Periodic inspection is an activity to check the reliability of all or part of the building, components, building materials, and/or infrastructure and facilities within a certain period of time in order to state the feasibility of the function of the building.

7. Preservation is an activity of maintenance, restoration, and maintenance of buildings and their environment to restore the reliability of the building in accordance with the original or according to the circumstances according to the desired period.

8. Demolition is the activity of dismantling or demolishing all or part of buildings, components, building materials, and/or infrastructure and facilities.

9. The owner of the building is a person, legal entity, group of people, or association, which is legally legal as the owner of the building.

10. The building user is the owner of the building and/or not the owner of the building based on an agreement with the owner of the building, who uses and/or manages the building or part of the building in accordance with the specified function.

1 1. Technical reviewer is an individual person or business entity, both legal entities and non-legal entities, who have an expert qualification work competency certificate or business entity certificate to carry out a technical assessment of the feasibility of the building function.

12. The community is an individual, group, legal entity or business, and an institution or organization whose activities are in the field of buildings, including customary law communities and expert communities, who have an interest in building management.

13. Building Infrastructure and Facilities are complete facilities inside and outside the building that supports the fulfillment of the functioning of the building.

14. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

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15. Regional Government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

16. Construction service providers are construction service providers.

17. Expert profession is a person who has met the competency standards and is determined by an institution accredited by the central government.

18. Building Supervisors, hereinafter referred to as inspectors, are individuals who have competence, who are assigned tasks by the central government or local governments in accordance with their authority to carry out inspections of the construction of buildings.

19. Building Approval is a permit granted to building owners to build new, change, expand, reduce, and/or maintain buildings in accordance with building technical standards.

2. TERMS .

2 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) Every building has the function and classification of buildings.

(21 Further provisions regarding the function and classification of buildings as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 6

(1) The function of the building as referred to in Article 5 must be used in accordance with the designation of the location as regulated in the Detailed Spatial Plan.

(21 The function of the building as referred to in paragraph (1) is included in the approval of the building.

(3) Changes in the function of the building must obtain the approval of the building back from the central government.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for obtaining building approval as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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4 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) Every building must meet the technical standards of the building in accordance with the function and classification of the building.

(21 The use of space and/or underground and/or water for buildings must be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

-to2-

(3) In the event that the building is a traditional building and a cultural heritage, the building follows the special provisions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(41 Further provisions regarding the technical standards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 Article 8 Deleted 6 Article 9 Deleted 7 Article 10 Deleted.

8 Article 11 is deleted.

9 Article 12 is deleted.

10. Article 13 is deleted.

11. Article 14 is deleted.

12. The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) The implementation of environmental impact control only applies to buildings that can have significant impacts on the environment.

(21 Control of environmental impacts on buildings as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

13. Article 16 is deleted.

14. Article 17 is deleted.

15. Article 18 is deleted.

16. Article 19 is deleted.

L7. Article 20 is deleted.

18. Article 21 is deleted.

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19. Article 22 is deleted.

20. Article 23 is deleted.

21. Article 24 is deleted.

22. Article 25 is deleted.

23. Article 26 is deleted.

24. Article 27 is deleted.

25. Article 28 is deleted.

26. Article 29 is deleted.

27. Article 30 is deleted.

28. Article 31 is deleted.

-to4-

29. Article 32 is deleted.

30. Article 33 is deleted.

31. The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) The construction of buildings includes construction activities, utilization of buildings, conservation, and demolition.

(21 In the implementation of the building as referred to in paragraph (1), the Operator is obliged to meet the technical standards of the building.

(3) The building operator consists of building owners, construction service providers, expert professions, supervisors, technical reviewers, and building users.

(4) In the event that there is a change in the technical standards of the building, the owner of the building that does not meet the technical standards as referred to in paragraph (21 must still meet the provisions of the technical standards in stages.

32. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

(1) The construction of the building is carried out through the stages of planning, implementation, and supervision.

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(21 Construction of buildings can be carried out, both on their own land and on land owned by other parties.

(3) The construction of the building on land owned by another party as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out based on written pedanjian between the land owner and the building owner.

(4) The planning as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out by a construction planning service provider who meets the requirements and competency standards in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(5) The construction planning service provider as referred to in paragraph (41 must plan the building with the reference to the technical standards of the building as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1).

(6) In the event that the building is planned not in accordance with the technical standards as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1), the building must be completed with the test results to obtain the approval of the technical plan from the Central Government.

(71 The results of the planning must be consulted with the central government or local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government to obtain a statement of compliance with technical standards of buildings.

(8) In the case of building planning that uses prototypes set by the central government, building planning does not require consulting obligations and does not require standard compliance checks.

33. Article 36 is deleted.

34. Between Article 36 and Article 37, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 36A and Article 368 so that it reads as follows:

Article 36A

(1) The implementation of the building construction as referred to in Article 35 paragraph (1) is carried out after obtaining the approval of the building.

(21 The building approval as referred to in paragraph (1) is obtained after obtaining a statement of compliance with the technical standards of the building from the central government or local government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

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(3) The approval of the building as referred to in paragraph (1) is requested to the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government through an electronic system organized by the Central Government.

Article 36e}

(1) The implementation of building construction is carried out by a construction service provider who meets the requirements and competency standards in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) The supervisory service provider or construction management carries out supervisory activities and is responsible for reporting at each stage of the work.

(3) The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government conducts inspections at each stage as referred to in paragraph

(2) As a supervision that can state whether or not the construction work continues to the next stage.

(41 The stages as referred to in paragraph (3) include:

a. Lower structure work;

b. basement work if any;

-to7-

c. Upper structure work; and

d. testing.

(5) In carrying out the inspection as referred to in paragraph (3) the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority to assign the supervisor based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(6) In the case of implementation, it is necessary to have changes and/or adjustments to the technical plan, the Planning Service Provider is obliged to report to the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority to obtain approval before the implementation of the changes can be continued based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

35. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 37

(1) The use of the building is carried out by the building owner and/or building user after the building is obtained a certificate of function worthiness.

(2) The Functional Eligibility Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on a statement of function feasibility submitted by the Supervision Service Provider or Construction Management to the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority through an electronic system organized by the Central Government, based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) The statement of function feasibility as referred to in paragraph (21 is issued after the inspection of the last stage as referred to in Article 36el paragraph (41 letter d) which states that the building meets the technical standards of the building.

(41 Issuance of building function certificates is carried out simultaneously with the issuance of proof of building ownership.

(5) Maintenance, maintenance, and periodic inspection of buildings must be carried out to ensure that the building still meets the requirements for function worthiness.

(6) In the use of the GedUFLG building, the owner of the building, and the building user has the rights and obligations as regulated in this Law.

36. Between Article 37 and Article 38, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 37A so that it reads as follows:

Article 37a Further provisions regarding the planning, implementation, supervision, and utilization of buildings are regulated in a Government Regulation.

37. The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

(1) Buildings can be demolished if:

a. Not functional and irreparable;

b. potential to cause hazards in the use of buildings and/or their environment;

c. have no building approval; or

d. be discovered

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d. found a discrepancy between the implementation and the technical plan of the building listed in the approval when the building inspection was carried out.

(21 buildings that can be demolished as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and letter b are determined by the central government or regional governments in accordance with their authority based on the results of technical studies and based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) The technical assessment of the building as referred to in paragraph (2), except for a single residence, is carried out by a technical reviewer.

(4) Demolition that has a broad impact on public safety and the environment must be carried out based on the technical demolition plan that has been approved by the central government or regional government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the procedure for demolition as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

38. The provisions of Article 4o are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 40

(1) In the construction of the building, the owner of the building has the right:

a. obtain approval from the Central Government on the technical plan of the building that has met the requirements;

b. carry out the construction of buildings in accordance with the approval of the buildings that have been determined by the Central Government;

c. obtain a letter of determination of buildings and/or the environment that is protected and conserved from the Central Government;

d. get incentives in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of cultural heritage;

e. Change the function of the building after obtaining approval for the building from the PUSA government! and

f. Obtaining compensation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the event that the building was demolished by the central government, not because of the fault of the building owner.

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(2) In the construction of the building, the owner of the building has the following obligations:

a. provide a building technical plan that meets the technical standards of the building that is determined in accordance with its function;

b. have building approvals;

c. carry out the construction of buildings in accordance with the technical plan;

d. received approval from the Central Government for changes to the technical plan of the building that occurred at the building implementation stage; and

e. Using service providers, implementers, supervisors, and technical reviewers who meet the requirements in accordance with the provisions of the legislation to carry out work related to buildings.

39. The provisions of Article 41 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 41

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Article 41

(1) In the implementation of the building, the owner of the building and/or the user of the building has the right:

a. Know the procedures for building construction;

b. obtain information about the designation of the location and the intensity of the building on the location and/or space where the building will be built;

c. obtain information regarding the technical standards of the building; and/or

d. obtain information about buildings and/or the environment that must be protected and preserved.

(21 In the construction of buildings, building owners and/or building users have the following obligations:

a. Utilizing buildings according to their functions;

b. maintain and/or maintain buildings on a regular basis;

c. complete the guidelines/guidance for the implementation of the use of buildings and maintenance;

d. carry out periodic inspections of the function of the building function;

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e. repairing buildings that have been determined is not functioning; and

f. dismantling buildings in ha1:

1. has been set to be inappropriate and cannot be repaired;

2. Potentially pose a hazard in its use;

3. Do not have building approval; or

4. Found

-tt2-

4. It was found that there was a discrepancy between the implementation and the technical plan of the building as stated in the building approval when the building inspection was carried out.

(3) The obligation to dismantle the building as referred to in paragraph (21 letter f is carried out without disturbing the safety and public order.

40. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government shall carry out the development of building nationally to improve the fulfillment of the requirements and orderly building of the building.

(2) Part of the implementation and implementation of the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out together with the community related to the building.

(3) Further provisions regarding building construction as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4L. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

Every building owner, building user, construction service provider, expert profession, inspector, and/or technical reviewer who does not fulfill the obligation to fulfill the function, requirements, and or management of the building as referred to in this law is subject to administrative sanctions.

42. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 45

(1) The administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 44 may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. restrictions on development activities;

c. temporary or permanent suspension of the development implementation work;

d. temporary or fixed termination on the use of buildings;

e. suspension of building approval;

f. revocation of building approval;

g. freezing of the building function worthiness certificate;

h. revocation of the building function worthiness certificate; or

i. demolition order.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, and procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

43. The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

(1) Every building owner and/or building user who does not meet the provisions in this Law shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of 10% (ten percent) of the value of the building if it results in losses of other people's property.

-TT4- (21 Every building owner and/or building user who does not meet the provisions in this Law shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of 15% (fifteen percent) of the value of the building if it results in an accident for another person resulting in a disability for life live.

(3) Every building owner and/or building user who does not meet the provisions in this Law shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of 2oo/o (twenty percent) of the value of the building if it results in the loss of the life of another person.

(41 In the judicial process for the actions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3), the judge pays attention to the considerations of the expert profession.

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(5) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), of paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

44. Between Article 47 and Article 48, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 47A so that it reads as follows:

Article 47A

(1) The Central Government shall determine the prototype of the building as needed.

(21 The prototype of the building as referred to in paragraph (1) is prioritized for simple buildings that are commonly used by the community.

(3) The prototype of the building as referred to in the paragraph shall be stipulated no later than 6 12) (six) months since this Law is promulgated.

Republic of Indonesia

Article 25

Several provisions in Law Number 6 Year 2OL7 concerning Architects (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL7 Number I79, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6108) are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Architecture is a form of the application of the application of knowledge, technology, and art as a whole in composing the space and the built environment as part of human culture and civilization that fulfills the rules of function, construction rules, and aesthetic rules and includes factors of safety, security, health, comfort, and convenience.

2. The practice of architects is the implementation of activities to produce architectural works which include planning, designing, supervising, and/or assessment for buildings and their environment, as well as those related to areas and cities.

3. Architect is someone who has met the requirements and is determined by the board to practice architectural practice.

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4. Foreign Architects are foreign architects who practice architectural practices in Indonesia.

5. Competency Test is an assessment of a measurable and objective architect's competence to assess the achievement of competence in the field of architecture by referring to the architect's competency standards.

6. Architect Registration Certificate is written evidence for architects to practice architectural practice.

7 License is written evidence that is valid as a letter of Responsible for the Practice of Architects in the implementation of building approvals and other permits.

8 Continuing professional development is an effort to maintain the competence of architects to carry out architectural practices on an ongoing basis.

9 Architect Service Users are parties who use the services of architects based on work agreements.

10. Professional organization is the Indonesian Architects Association.

11. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

T2. The regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government officials who are under the authority of autonomous regions.

13. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of Public Works.

14. The Indonesian Architects Council, hereinafter referred to as the Council, is a board formed by a professional organization with the duties and functions of assisting the central government in the implementation of the architectural profession.

2 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) The provision of architectural practice services must meet the architect's performance standards.

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-RL7- (21 Architect's Performance Standards as referred to in paragraph (1) are benchmarks that ensure efficiency, effectiveness, and quality requirements that are used as guidelines in the implementation of architectural practice.

(3) Further provisions regarding the Architect's Performance Standards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 6

To practice architectural, a person is required to have an architect registration certificate.

4 between Article 6 and Article 7 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 6a so that it reads as follows:

Article 6A In the case of organizing activities to produce architectural works in the form of simple buildings and traditional buildings, the implementation of activities is not mandatory by the architect.

5 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

Further provisions regarding the procedure for the issuance and revocation of the Architect's Registration Certificate as referred to in Article 6, Article 7, Article 9, Article 10, and Article 12 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

Article 14

(1) Every architect in building management must have a license.

(21 In the event that the Architect as referred to in paragraph (1) does not yet have a license, the Architect is obliged to cooperate with the Licensed Architect.

(3) The license as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the Provincial Government in accordance with the norms, standards, criteria, and procedures set by the Central Government.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for issuing licenses are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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7 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Foreign architects must transfer skills and transfer knowledge.

(21 Transfer of expertise and transfer of knowledge as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by:

a. develop and improve the services of architects in the office where he works;

b. transfer their knowledge and professional abilities to architects; and/or

c. Provide education and/or training to educational institutions, research institutions, and/or development institutions in the field of architecture free of charge.

(3) Supervision of the implementation of expertise transfer activities and knowledge transfer activities as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Central Government.

(41 Further provisions regarding the procedure for transferring expertise and transfer of knowledge as referred to in paragraph (2) and supervision as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. TERMS

8 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

Professional organizations are in charge of:

a. Carry out coaching members;

b. Establish and enforce the code of ethics of the architect profession;

c. Organizing and monitoring the implementation of sustainable professional development;

d. Communicating, regulating, and promotion of architectural activities;

e. Provide input to higher education architecture about the development of architectural practice;

f. Provide input to the central government regarding the scope of architectural practice services;

g. Develop architecture and preserve Indonesian cultural values; and

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h. protect architects.

9 The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) In supporting the profession of architect, professional organizations form independent and independent councils.

(21 The Council as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of 9 (nine) people consisting of the following elements:

a. members of professional organizations;

b. architect service users; and

c. college.

(3) The Council as referred to in paragraph (1) is confirmed by the Central Government.

-t20-

10. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

(1) The central government provides guidance to the architect profession.

(21 The coaching as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:

a. Establish policies for the professional development of architects and architect practices;

b. empowering architects; and

c. Supervise the compliance of architects in the implementation of regulations and standards for building and environmental arrangements.

(3) The central government in carrying out the guidance as referred to in paragraph (21 is assisted by the Council.

(41 Further provisions regarding the development of architects as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2l., and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. Article 36 deleted

12. Article 37 deleted

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13. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) Any architect who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 6, Article 18 paragraph (2), Article 19, or Article 20 is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. termination

-t2t-

b. temporary suspension of architectural practice;

c. suspension of Architect Registration Certificate;

and/or

d. revocation of architect registration certificate.

(21 The sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are given by the Architect Professional Organization.

14. Article 39 is deleted.

15. Article 40 is deleted.

16. Article 41 is deleted.

Fourth Part

simplification of sector business licensing as well as ease and investment requirements

Paragraph 1

General

Article 26

Business licensing consists of the following sectors:

a. marine and fisheries;

b. agriculture;

c. forestry;

d. energy and mineral resources;

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e. nuclear power;

f. industry;

g. trade, legal metrology, halal product guarantee, and standardization of conformity assessment;

h. Public Works and Housing Ralryat;

i. transportation;

Indonesian Republik

-t22-

j. health, medicine and food;

k. education and culture;

1. Tourism;

m. religion;

n. post, telecommunications, and broadcasting; and

o. Oh. defense and security.

Paragraph 2

Marine and Fisheries

Article 27

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing and ease of investment requirements from the marine and fisheries sector, several provisions in Law Number 31 of 2OO4 concerning Fisheries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44331 as stated amended by Law Number 45 of 2OO9 concerning Amendments to Law Number 31 Year 2OO4 concerning Fisheries (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 154, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5073) is amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

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1. Fisheries are all activities related to the management and utilization of fish resources and their environment ranging from pre-production, production, processing to marketing, which are carried out in a fishery business system.

Republic of Indonesia

-r23-

2. Fish resources are the potential of all types of fish.

3. Environment Fish resources are waters where fish resources live, including biota and surrounding natural factors.

4. Fish are all kinds of organisms that all or part of their life cycle is in the aquatic environment.

5. Fishing is an activity to obtain fish in waters that are not in a state of being cultivated with any tool or method, including activities that use ships to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process, and/or preserve them.

6. Fish farming is an activity to maintain, raise, and/or breed fish and harvest the results in a controlled environment, including activities that use ships to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process, and/or preserve them.

7. Fisheries management is all efforts, including processes that are integrated in collecting information, analyzing, planning, consulting, decision making, allocation of fish resources, and implementation and law enforcement of laws and regulations in the field of fisheries, which are carried out by the government or other authorities directed to achieve the continuity of the productivity of the aquatic biological resources and the agreed objectives.

8. Conservation of fish resources is an effort to protect, preserve, and utilize fish resources, including ecosystems, species, and genetics to ensure its existence, availability, and sustainability while maintaining and improving the quality of values and diversity of fish resources.

-t24-

9. Fishing vessels are ships, boats, or other floating tools used to catch fish, support fishing operations, fish farming, transportation of fish, processing fisheries, fisheries training, and fisheries research/exploration.

10. Fishermen are people whose livelihood is fishing.

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11. Small fishermen are people whose livelihoods are fishing to meet the needs of daily life, both those who use fishing boats and those who do not use fishing vessels.
12. Fish cultivators are people whose livelihoods are cultivating fish.
13. Small fish farmers are people whose livelihood is cultivating fish to meet the needs of daily life.

L4. Everyone is an individual or a corporation.

15. A corporation is a collection of people and/or organized assets, whether they are legal entities or non-legal entities.
16. Deleted.
17. Deleted.
18. Deleted.
19. The Indonesian territorial sea is a sea route of 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the baseline of the Indonesian archipelago.
20. Indonesian waters are Indonesia's territorial sea and its archipelagic waters and inland waters.

-t25-

21. The Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone, hereinafter abbreviated as ZEEI, is a path outside and adjacent to the Indonesian Territorial Sea as stipulated based on the applicable law on Indonesian waters which includes the seabed, the land below it, and the water above it with an outer limit of 200 (two hundred) miles sea as measured from the baseline of the Indonesian territorial sea.
22. The high seas are part of the sea that is not included in the ZEEI, the Indonesian territorial sea, the waters of the Indonesian archipelago, and the inland waters of Indonesia.
23. Fishery Port is a place consisting of land and surrounding waters with certain boundaries as a place for government activities and fishery business systems activities that are used as places for fishing vessels to lean, anchor, and/or loading and unloading of yar fish: g equipped with shipping safety facilities and fisheries support activities.
24. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of fisheries.

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25. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

26. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

2 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) In order to support the resource management policy [KAN, the Central Government shall stipulate:

Repi.Jblik Indonesia

-t26-

a. fisheries management plan;

b. Potential and Allocation of LKAN Resources in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia;

c. the number of catches allowed in the fishery management area of the Republic of Indonesia;

d. potential and allocation of fish farming land in the fishery management area of the Republic of Indonesia;

e. potential and allocation of certain broodstock and fish seeds in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia;

f. type, number, and size of fishing gear;

g. type, number, size, and placement of fishing aids;

h. area, path, and time or season of fishing;

i. requirements or standard operating procedures for fishing;

j. fishing port;

k. fishing vessel monitoring system;

l. new types of fish to be cultivated;

m. types of fish and areas for re-discovery and cultivation based on cultivation;

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n. fish farming and protection;

o. Oh. prevention of pollution and damage to fish resources and their environment;

p. rehabilitation and improvement of fish resources and their environment;

q. the minimum size or weight of the type of fish that can be caught;

r. water conservation area;

s. outbreaks and areas of fish disease outbreaks;

-t27-

t. types of fish that are prohibited from being traded, included, and issued to and from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and

u. protected types of fish and fish genetics.

(21 Everyone who conducts business and/or fisheries management activities shall comply with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) concerning:

a. type, number, and size of fishing gear;

b. type, number, size, and placement of fishing aids;

c. area, path, and time or season of fishing;

d. requirements or standard operating procedures for fishing;

e. fishing vessel monitoring system;

f. new types of fish to be cultivated;

g. types of fish and areas for re-discovery and cultivation based on cultivation;

h. prevention of pollution and damage to tanning resources and their environment;

i. the minimum size or weight of the type of Lkan that can be caught;

j. water conservation area;

k. outbreaks and areas of fish disease outbreaks;

1. Types of fish that are prohibited from being traded, included, and issued to and from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia; and

m. types of fish and genetically protected fish.

(3) The obligation to comply with the provisions regarding the monitoring system for fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph (21 letter e, does not apply to small fishermen and/or small fish farmers.

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Republic of Indonesia

-t28-

3. Between Article 20 and Article 21, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 2OA so that it reads as follows:

Article 20A

(1) Everyone who does the handling and processing of fish that do not meet and does not apply the requirements for the feasibility of fish processing, the quality assurance system, and the safety of fishery products as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (3) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, and procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 25A are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 25A

(1) Fishery business actors in carrying out the fishery business must meet the quality standards of fishery products.

(21 Central Government and Regional Government in accordance with its authority to foster and facilitate the development of fishery businesses in order to meet the quality standards of fishery products based on norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) Further provisions regarding the quality standards of fishery products are regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Indonesian Republik

-t29-

Article 26

(1) Everyone who conducts fishery business in the area of fisheries management of the Republic of Indonesia is required to have a business permit from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

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(2) The type of fishery business as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:

a. arrest of LKAN;

b. fish farming;

c. transportation [right;

d. processing of water; and

e. Fish marketing.

6 The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27

(1) Everyone who owns and/or operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel used to catch fish in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia and/or the high seas is obliged to fulfill a business permit from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 Any person who owns and/or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel used for fishing at the EEI is required to fulfill the business license from the Central Government.

(3) Everyone who operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel in ZEEI is required to bring a business licensing document.

(4) Indonesian-flagged fishing vessels carrying out fishing in the jurisdiction of other countries must first obtain approval from the central government.

(5) The obligation to fulfill the Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and/or bringing the Business Licensing Document as referred to in paragraph (3) does not apply to small fishermen.

7 Between Article 27 and Article 28, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 27a so that it reads as follows:

Article 27A

(1) Everyone who owns and/or operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel to catch fish in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia and/or the high seas, who does not fulfill the business permit as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1), is subject to administrative sanctions.

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(21 Everyone who operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel in the Indonesian Fisheries Management Area, who does not carry a business permit document as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (31, is subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Any person who owns and/or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel that is used to catch fish in the ZEEI without fulfilling the business permit from the Central Government as referred to in Article 27 paragraph l2l or does not carry a business licensing document as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (31, is subject to sanctions administrative.

(41 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) Every person who owns and/or operates an Indonesian-flagged fish transport vessel in the Indonesian Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to fulfill a license from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 Everyone who owns and/or operates a foreign-flagged fish carrier used to carry out fish transportation in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to fulfill business permits from the Central Government.

(3) Everyone who operates a fishing vessel in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia is required to bring a Business Licensing Document.

(4) The obligation to fulfill the Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and/or bringing the Business Licensing Document as referred to in paragraph (3) does not apply to small fishermen and/or small cultivators.

-T32- 9 The provisions of Article 28a are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28A Everyone is prohibited from:

a. falsify business licensing documents;

b. using fake business permits;

c. using business licenses belonging to other ships or other people; and LATAU

d. duplicate the business permit to be used by other ships and/or own ships.

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10. The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) The granting of business licensing to foreign persons and/or legal entities operating in EEI shall be preceded by a fishery agreement, access arrangement, or other arrangements between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the State Flag of the Ship.

(21 Fisheries agreements made between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the State Flag of the Ship as referred to in paragraph (1) must include the obligation of the State Flag of the Ship to be responsible for the compliance of the State Flag Person or Legal Entity in compliance with the implementation of the Fisheries Agreement.

(3) The central government shall stipulate the regulation regarding the granting of business licensing to foreign persons and/or legal entities operating in the EEI, fisheries agreements, access arrangements, or other arrangements between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Government of the State Flag of the Ship.

1 1. TERMS

11. The provisions of Article 31 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 31

(1) Every fishing vessel used to catch fish in the Indonesian Republic of Indonesia Fisheries Management Area shall be required to fulfill the business license from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 Every fishing vessel used to transport fish in the Indonesian State Fisheries Management Area is obliged to fulfill business permits from the Central Government or Regional Governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

12. The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

Further provisions regarding business licensing related to fisheries and fishing vessels are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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13. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) Fishing activities and/or fish farming in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia that are not for commercial purposes must obtain approval from the Central Government or Regional Governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

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-T34- (21 Fishing and/or Fish Cultivation Activities as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by everyone which includes activities in the context of education, training, research or other scientific activities, as well as fun and tourism.

(3) The approval as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded for a person who catches fish and/or cultivates fish for daily needs.

(41 Approval for research activities or other scientific activities as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(5) Further provisions regarding fishing and/or cultivation of LKAN in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia which are not for commercial purposes shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

14. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

(1) Everyone who builds, imports, or modifies fishing vessels must first obtain the approval of the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(2) The construction or modification of fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out, both at home and abroad, after receiving technical considerations of seaworthiness from the Central Government.

(3) Everyone who builds, imports, or modifies fishing vessels that do not have the approval of the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

Republic of Indonesia

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(4) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 35A are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 35A

(1) Indonesian-flagged fishing vessels that catch fish in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia are required to use the captain and crew of Indonesian citizens.

(2) Violation of the provisions for the use of the captain and crew of the ship as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of warnings, suspension of business permits, or revocation of business permits.

(3) Provisions regarding the criteria, types, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36

(1) Fishing vessels owned by Indonesians operated in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia and/or the high seas must be registered first as Indonesian Fishing Vessels.

(21 fishing vessels that have been registered as referred to in paragraph (1), are given business permits from the central government or local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) Everyone who operates a fishing vessel in the area of fisheries management of the Republic of Indonesia and/or the high seas who does not register their fishing vessels as Indonesian fishing vessels as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(4) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 38

(1) Every foreign-flagged fishing vessel that does not meet the permit to do business to catch fish while in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to keep fishing gear in the hatch.

(21 Every foreign-flagged fishing vessel that has fulfilled the permit to try to catch fish with 1 (one) type of certain fishing equipment in certain parts of ZEEI is prohibited from bringing other fishing equipment.

(3) Every foreign-flagged fishing vessel that has fulfilled the permit to carry out fishing is required to store fishing gear in the hold while outside the fishing area permitted in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia.

-r37-

18. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

Further provisions regarding the activities of building, importing, or modifying fishing vessels as referred to in Article 35, registration of fishing vessels as referred to in Article 36, granting identification of fishing vessels as referred to in Article 37, use of fishing equipment by foreign-flagged fishing vessels as referred to in Article 38, use 2 (two) types of fishing gear alternately as referred to in Article 39, as well as the measurement of fishing vessels are regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. The provisions of Article 41 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 41

(1) The Central Government shall organize and conduct guidance on the management of the Fisheries Port.

l2l The central government in organizing and providing guidance on the management of the fishing port as referred to in paragraph (1) stipulates:

a. national fishing port master plan;

b. classification of fishing ports;

c. management of fisheries ports;

d. requirements and technical standards in the planning, development, operation, guidance, and supervision of fishing ports;

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e. the working area and operation of the fishing port which includes certain parts of the waters and land which is the working area and operation of the fishing port; and

f. fishing ports that are not built by the government.

(3) Every fishing vessel and a fishing vessel must land the caught fish at the designated fishing port or other designated port.

(4) Any person who owns and/or operates a fishing vessel and/or a fishing vessel that does not carry out loading and unloading of catches at the designated fishing port or other designated port as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a warning, freezing of business licensing, or revocation of business licensing.

(5) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, and procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

20. The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) In the context of the operational safety of fishing vessels, the harbormaster is appointed at the Fishing Port.

(21 Syahbandar at the Fisheries Port has the duties and authorities:

a. issue sailing approval;

b. Regulate the arrival and departure of fishing vessels;

c. re-checking the completeness of the fishing vessel documents;

d. check the technical and nautis of fishing vessels and inspect fishing gear, and fishing aids;

e. examine and ratify the Sea Work Agreement;

f. check the log book for fishing and transporting fish;

g. set

g. regulate the movement and traffic of fishing vessels at the fishing port;

h. supervise the guide;

i. supervise refueling;

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j. Supervise the construction of fishing port facilities;

k. carry out search and rescue assistance;

l. Leading pollution prevention and fire fighting at fishing ports;

m. Supervise the implementation of maritime environmental protection;

n. check the fulfillment of the requirements for the landing of fishing vessels;

o. Oh. issue a Certificate of Proof of Arrival and Departure of a Fishing Ship; and

p. Check the fish certificates caught.

(3) Every fishing vessel that will sail to carry out fishing and/or transportation of fish from the fishing port is required to have a sailing approval issued by the harbormaster at the fishing port.

(41 harbormasters at the fishing port as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the shipping sector.

(5) In carrying out its duties, the harbormaster at the fishing port is coordinated by the official responsible at the local fishing port.

(6) Further provisions regarding the syllabus at the fishing port are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

21. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

-t40-

Article 43

Every fishing vessel carrying out fishery activities must meet the standard of operation of fishing vessels from the fishery supervisor free of charge.

22. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

(1) The sailing approval as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (2) letter a is issued by the harbormaster after the fishing vessel meets the standard of operation-worthiness.

(21 Fulfillment of the Standard of Operational Eligibility as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be issued by the Fisheries Supervisor after the administrative and technical feasibility requirements are met.

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(3) Further provisions regarding administrative requirements and technical feasibility as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

23. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

In the event that the fishing vessel is located and/or based outside the fishing port, the sailing approval is issued by the local harbormaster after meeting the operational worthy standards of the fisheries supervisor assigned to the local port.

24. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 49

Every foreigner who gets the perlz;inan tries to catch fish in the ZEEI is subject to a fishery fee.

25. The provisions of Article 89 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 89

Everyone who does the handling and processing of fish that does not meet and does not apply the requirements for the feasibility of fish processing, quality assurance system, and the safety of fishery products as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (3) which causes victims to human health shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of fines IDR 800,000,000.00 (eight hundred million rupiah).

26. The provisions of Article 92 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 92

Any person who intentionally in the area of fisheries management of the Republic of Indonesia conducts a fishery business that does not have a business license as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,500,000.00o, OO (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

27. The provisions of Article 93 are amended so that it reads as follows:

-t42-

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Article 93

(1) Any person who owns and/or operates an Indonesian-flagged fishing vessel that is used to catch fish in the fisheries management area of the Republic of Indonesia and/or the high seas without fulfilling the business permit as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (LL which causes accidents and/or causes casualties/damage to health, safety, and/or The environment is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

(21 Any person who owns and/or operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel used to catch fish in the ZEEI without fulfilling the business permit as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (21) which causes accidents and/or causes victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with imprisonment a maximum of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 30,000,000,000.00 (thirty billion rupiah).

28. The provisions of Article 94 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 94

Any person who owns and/or operates an Indonesian-flagged or foreign-flagged fish carrier in the Indonesian Fisheries Management Area who carries out the transportation of fish or related activities that do not meet the licenses as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of imprisonment" 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1.5OO.OOO.0O0.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

29. The provisions of Article 94a are amended so that they read as follows:

Indonesian Republik

-T43- Article 94A Any person who falsifies a business licensing document, uses a fake business license, uses a business license belonging to another ship or another person, and/or duplicates a business permit to be used by another ship and/or its own ship as referred to in Article 28A shall be punished with a crime imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000.00o.000.00 (three billion rupiah).

30. Article 95 is deleted.

31. Article 96 is deleted.

32. The provisions of Article 97 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 97

(1) The captain who operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel that does not fulfill the permit to do business to catch fish while in the Fisheries Management Area of the Republic of Indonesia does not store fishing gear in the hatch as referred to in Article 38 paragraph

(1) shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(21 The captain who operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel that has fulfilled the business permit with 1 (one) certain type of fishing gear in a certain section in the ZEEI carrying other fishing equipment as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (21 shall be sentenced to a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000.0o0,OO (one billion rupiah).

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(3) The captain who operates a foreign-flagged fishing vessel that has fulfilled the business permit, which does not store fishing gear in the hold while outside the fishing area permitted in the fishery management area of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a maximum fine IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

33. The provisions of Article 98 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 98

The captain of a fishing vessel that does not have a sailing agreement as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of I (one) year and a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah).

34. The provisions of Article 1008 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 100E} in the case of a criminal act as referred to in Article 8, Article 9, Article 12, Article 14 paragraph (4), Article 16 paragraph (1), Article 21, Article 23 paragraph (1), or Article 26 paragraph (1), which is carried out by small fishermen and/or small fish farmers shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah).

35. The provisions of Article 100C are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 100C in the case of a criminal act as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (2) letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, letter f, letter g, letter h, letter i, letter j, letter k, letter 1, or letter m is carried out by small fishermen and/or small fish farmers Sentenced to a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

36. The provisions of Article 101 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 101

In the case of a criminal act as referred to in Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 84 paragraph (3), Article 84 paragraph (41, Article 85, Article 86, Article 87, Article 88, Article 89, Article 90, Article 91, Article 92, Article 93, Article 94, or Article 94a shall be carried out by a corporation, the criminal charges and sanctions are imposed on the management and against the corporation shall be fined with an additional weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the fine imposed.

Paragraph 3

Agriculture

Article 28

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the agricultural sector, the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, removes, or stipulates new regulations. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 39 Year 2OI4 concerning Plantations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 308, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5613);

b. Law Number 29 Year 2000 concerning Protection of Plant Variety (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OOO Number 24l, the addition of the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number AOA3L;

c. Law Number 22 Year: UN 2OL9 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL9 Number 2OL, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 64121;

d. Law Number 19 Year 2OL3 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL3 Number 131, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5A33);

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e. Law Number 13 Year 2olo concerning Horticulture (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2 OLO Number 132, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5170); and

f. Law Number 18 Year 2OO9 concerning Livestock and Animal Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5015) as amended by Law Number 41 Year 2OL4 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 338, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5619).

Article 29

Several provisions in Law Number 39 Year 2OL4 concerning Plantations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 308, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5613) are changed as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) The central government sets the maximum limit and minimum area of land use for plantation business.

(21 Determination of the area limit as referred to in paragraph (1) must consider:

a. plant species; and/or

-t47-

b. availability of appropriate land agro-climate.

(3) Further provisions regarding the determination of the area limit as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

Plantation companies that carry out partnership activities are prohibited from transferring land rights to plantation business which results in the occurrence of business units that are less than the minimum area as referred to in Article 14.

3. The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

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(1) Plantation companies are required to cultivate plantation land no later than 2 (two) years after granting the status of land rights.

(21 If the plantation land is not cultivated in accordance with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), plantation land that has not been attempted to be taken over by the state in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

4 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Authorized officials are prohibited from issuing plantation business permits on customary land rights of customary law communities.

Republic of Indonesia

-T48- (21 Prohibition provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded in the event that an agreement has been reached between customary law communities and plantation business actors regarding the delivery of land and its reward as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (1).

5 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) Plantation companies that violate the provisions as referred to in Article 15 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) Provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) The central government shall determine the type of plant seed plant whose expenditure from and/or its income into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia requires approval.

(21 Seed issuance from and/or its income into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must obtain approval from the Central Government.

(3) Seed entry from abroad must meet quality standards or minimum technical requirements.

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(41 Further provisions regarding quality standards and minimum technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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-T49- 7 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) Varieties resulting from breeding or introduction from abroad before being circulated must first be released by the central government or launched by the owner of the variety.

(21 varieties that have been released or launched as referred to in paragraph (1) can be produced and circulated.

(3) The variety as referred to in paragraph (2) before being circulated must meet the business permit from the central government.

(4) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for the release or launch of varieties as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) as well as business licensing as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 Article 31 is deleted.

9 The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

(1) In the context of controlling plant-disturbing organisms, every plantation business actor must meet the minimum requirements for controlling organisms controlling organisms that interfere with plantation crops.

(21 provisions regarding the minimum requirements for facilities and infrastructure as referred to in paragraph

(1) regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

Plantation business actors can carry out plantation businesses throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of investment.

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11. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

The transfer of ownership of plantation companies to foreign investors can be carried out after obtaining approval from the central government.

L2. The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) The business activities of plantation crop cultivation and/or plantation product processing business as referred to in Article 41 paragraph (1) can only be carried out by plantation companies if they have obtained land rights and fulfill business permits related to plantations from the central government.

(2) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to plantations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

The business of processing plantation products can be established in non-governmental plantation areas where there is no plantation product processing business after obtaining land rights and business permits from the central government.

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14. Article 45 is deleted.

15. The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

(1) Plantation companies that carry out plantation crop cultivation business with a certain scale area and/or plantation product processing business with a certain factory capacity are required to fulfill business permits from the central government.

(2) Every plantation company that carries out plantation crop cultivation business with a certain scale area and/or plantation product processing business with a certain factory capacity that does not have a business license as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. temporary cessation of activities;

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b. imposition of fines; and/or

c. Central government coercion.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and the criteria, type, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

(1) Business Licensing as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (1) shall be granted by:

a. governor for cross-regency/city areas; and

b. Regents/Mayors for areas within a district/city, based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

-T52- (21 In the case of plantation business land located in cross-provincial areas, business permits are granted by the central government.

(3) A plantation company that has obtained a business license is obliged to submit a report on its business progress periodically at least once a year to the Business Licensing Provider as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (21.

(41 The periodic report of business progress as referred to in paragraph (3) is also submitted to the central government.

17. Article 49 is deleted.

18. Article 50 is deleted.

19. The provisions of Article 58 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 58

(1) A plantation company that obtains a business permit for cultivation whose land is all or part of the land comes from:

a. other areas of use that are outside the right to cultivate; and/or

b. The area originating from the release of forest areas is obliged to facilitate the construction of the surrounding community gardens, covering an area of 2o% (twenty percent) of the land area.

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(21 Facilitation of community garden development as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out through a credit pattern, profit sharing, other forms of partnership, or other forms of funding that are agreed upon in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The obligation to facilitate the development of community gardens as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out within a period of no later than 3 (three) years since the right to be granted.

(4) Facilitation of community garden development as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3) must be reported to the Central Government and Regional Government in accordance with its authority.

20. The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 60

(1) A plantation company that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 58 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. fines;

b. Temporary dismissal of plantation business activities; and/or

c. revocation of business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

21. The provisions of Article 67 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 67

(1) Plantation business actors are obliged to maintain the preservation of environmental functions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the obligation to maintain the preservation of environmental functions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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22. Article 68 is deleted.

23. The provisions of Article 70 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 70

(1) Every plantation company that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 69 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

24. The provisions of Article 74 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 74

(1) Each processing unit of certain plantation products that are made from imported raw materials is required to build a plantation within a certain period of time after the processing unit operates.

(21 plantations built as referred to in paragraph (1) must be integrated with the plantation product processing unit after the processing unit operates.

(3) Provisions regarding the type of processing of certain plantation products and a certain period of time as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

25. The provisions of Article 75 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 75

(1) Every plantation business actor who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 74 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

26. The provisions of Article 93 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 93

(1) Plantation business financing carried out by the Central Government is sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

(21 Financing for the implementation of plantations carried out by the Regional Government in accordance with its authority is sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

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(3) Plantation business financing carried out by plantation business actors comes from the collection of funds from plantation business actors, financing institution funds, public funds, and other legal funds.

(41 Fundraising as referred to in paragraph (3) is used for the development of human resources, research and development, promotion of plantations, rejuvenation of plantation crops, plantation facilities and infrastructure, plantation development, and fulfillment of plantation products for food needs, biofuels, and downstreaming of plantation industry.

(5) Funds collected by plantation business actors as referred to in paragraph (3) are managed by the Plantation Fund Management Agency, which is authorized to collect, administer, manage, store, and distribute the funds.

(6) Further provisions regarding the collection of funds as referred to in paragraph (41 and the Plantation Fund Management Agency as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

27. The provisions of Article 95 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 95

(1) The central government develops plantation businesses through investment.

(21 The implementation of investment as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of investment, taking into account the interests of the planter.

28. The provisions of Article 96 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 96

(1) The development of plantation business is carried out by the central government and local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(2) The guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

a. planning;

b. implementation of plantation business;

c. processing and marketing of plantation products;

d. research and development;

e. human resource development;

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f. plantation business financing; and

g. Provision of investment recommendations.

-t57-

(3) Further provisions regarding the development of plantation business as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

29. The provisions of Article 97 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 97

(1) Technical guidance for state-owned plantation company, private sector, and/or planter is carried out by the central government.

(2) Evaluation of the performance of state-owned and/or private plantation companies is carried out through regular assessment of plantation businesses and/or at any time.

(3) Further provisions regarding technical guidance and assessment of plantation businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

30. The provisions of Article 99 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 99

(1) The supervision as referred to in Article 98 is carried out through:

a. reporting from plantation business actors;

and/or

b. monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and results of plantation business.

(2) In certain cases, supervision can be carried out through inspection of plantation processes and products.

(3) The reporting as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is public information that is announced and can be accessed openly by the public in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(41 Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out by observing and checking the suitability of the report with the implementation in the field.

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(5) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

31. The provisions of Article 103 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 103

Every official who issues business licenses related to plantations on customary land rights of customary law communities as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 000,000,000,o0 (five billion rupiah).

32. Article 105 is deleted.

33. Article 106 is deleted.

34. Article 109 is deleted.

Article 30

Several provisions in Law Number 29 of 2000 concerning the Protection of Plant Variety (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 24L, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40431 are amended as follows:

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

Article 11

(1) The application for PVP rights is submitted to the PVP office in writing in Indonesian by paying a fee, the amount of which is determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of Non-Tax State Revenue.

(21 in the event that the PVP rights application is submitted by:

a. The person or legal entity as the applicant's proxy must be accompanied by a special power of attorney by including the full name and address of the authorized proxy; or

b. Heirs must be accompanied by documents of evidence of heirs.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for submitting an application for PVP rights as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 29

(1) The application for substantive examination of the application for PVP rights must be submitted to the PVP office in writing no later than 1 (one) month after the end of the announcement period by paying the substantive examination fee.

(2) The amount of substantive inspection fee as referred to in paragraph (1) is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of Non-Tax State Revenue.

3. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) PVP rights may be transferred or transferred due to:

a. inheritance;

b. grants;

c. will;

d. agreement in the form of a notarial deed; or

e. other reasons justified by law.

(21 Transfer of PVP rights as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, and letter c must be accompanied by a PVP document along with other rights related to it.

(3) Every transfer of PVP rights must be recorded at the PVP office and recorded in the general PVP register by paying a fee, the amount of which is determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of non-tax state revenue.

(4) Further provisions regarding the terms and procedures for transferring PVP rights are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) License agreement must be registered at the PVP office and contained in the PVP General Register by paying a fee, the amount of which is determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of Non-Tax State Revenue.

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(2) In the event that the license agreement is not registered at the PVP office as referred to in paragraph (1), the license agreement has no legal consequences against a third party.

(3) Further provisions regarding the license agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 The provisions of Article 63 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 63

(1) For the continuity of the PVP rights, the PVP rights holder are required to pay the annual fee.

(21 For every application for PVP rights, inspection requests, PVP general register, copy of PVP letter, copy of PVP documents, recording of transfer of PVP rights, recording of license agreement, recording of mandatory licenses, and others determined based on this law are required to pay fees.

(3) Provisions regarding the amount of fees, requirements, and procedures for payment of fees as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of Non-Tax State Revenue.

Article 31

Some of the provisions in Law Number 22 Year 2OL9 concerning Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL9 Number 2OL, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 64121 is amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Everyone is prohibited from converting land that has been designated as agricultural cultivation land.

(21 In the case of the public interest and/or national strategic project, the land for agricultural cultivation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be converted and implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The conversion of agricultural cultivation land for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (21 can only be carried out with the following conditions:

a. a strategic study was carried out;

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b. drafted a plan for land conversion;

c. freed ownership of the rights from the owner;

and/or

-t62-

d. Replacement land is provided for agricultural cultivation land.

(4) The conversion of agricultural land for agricultural cultivation for the public interest and/or national strategic project as referred to in paragraph (21 which is carried out on agricultural land that already has a complete irrigation network must maintain the function of the complete irrigation network.

(5) Further provisions regarding the conversion of agricultural cultivation land are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) Business actors who use ulayat rights land who do not conduct deliberation with customary law communities holding ulayat rights to obtain approval are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. temporary suspension of activities;

b. imposition of administrative fines;

c. government coercion;

d. suspension of business licensing; and i or

e. revocation of business licensing.

(2) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) Procurement of superior seeds through income from abroad as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (1) shall be carried out after obtaining a business permit from the Central Government.

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(21 The expenditure of superior seeds from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried out by business actors based on business licensing from the central government.

(3) In the event that the income from abroad as referred to in paragraph (1) and the expenditure of superior seeds from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be carried out by the Government Agencies, the entry and expenditure of seeds must obtain approval from the Central Government.

(41 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

Expenditure of plants, plant seeds, animal seeds, animal seeds, and animals from the territory of the Republic of Indonesia by everyone can be carried out if domestic needs have been met after obtaining business permits from the central government.

5. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

(1) Planting, plant seeds, animal seeds, animal seeds, and animals from abroad can be made to:

a. improve quality and genetic diversity;

-t64-

b. develop science and technology; and/or

c. meet domestic needs.

(21 The income as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the requirements.

(3) Everyone who makes the income as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the business permit from the Central Government.

(41 In the event that the income as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by a government agency, the income must obtain approval from the central government.

6. The provisions of Article 86 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 86

(1) Everyone as referred to in Article 84 paragraph (1) who carries out agricultural cultivation business above a certain scale is obliged to fulfill business permits from the central government.

(21 The central government is prohibited from granting business permits related to agricultural cultivation as referred to in paragraph (1) on customary land rights of customary law communities.

(3) The provisions of the prohibition as referred to in paragraph (21) are excluded in the event that an agreement has been reached between customary law communities and business actors.

7 The provisions of Article 102 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 102

Article 102

(1) Agricultural information systems include collecting, processing, analyzing, storing, presenting, and distributing data on sustainable agricultural cultivation systems.

(2) The central government and regional governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to build, compile, and develop an integrated agricultural information system.

(3) The information system as referred to in paragraph

(1) At least used for the purposes of:

a. planning;

b. monitoring and evaluation;

c. management of supply and demand for agricultural products; and

d. investment considerations.

(41 The obligations of the Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority as referred to in paragraph (21) are carried out by the Data and Information Center.

(5) The data and information center as referred to in paragraph (4) is obliged to update the data and information of the Sustainable Agricultural Cultivation System accurately and can be accessed by the public.

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(6) The data and information as referred to in paragraph (5) can be accessed easily and quickly by business actors and the community.

(71 Further provisions regarding the Agricultural Information System as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, paragraph (3), paragraph (41, and paragraph (5)) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 1O8 are amended so that it reads as follows:

-t66-

Article 108

(1) Administrative sanctions are imposed on:

a. Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (3), Article 28 paragraph (3), Article 43, Article 44 paragraph

(2) or paragraph (3), Article 66 paragraph (2), Article 7L paragraph (3), Article 76 paragraph (3), or Article 79;

b. business actors and/or government agencies that violate the provisions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2), Article 18 paragraph (21, Article 32 paragraph (1), paragraph (2) or paragraph (3); or

c. Producers and/or distributors who violate the provisions as referred to in Article 78 paragraph (1).

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. temporary suspension of business activities;

d. withdrawal of products from circulation;

e. Revocation of Permit1' and/or

f. business closure.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

9. Article 111 is deleted.

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Article 32

Several provisions in Law Number 19 Year 2OI3 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL3 Number 131, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5433) are amended as follows:

-T67- 1 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to increase agricultural production.

(21 The obligation to increase agricultural production as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through a farmer protection strategy as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (21.

2 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) Adequacy of consumption needs and/or government food reserves comes from domestic production and imports of agricultural commodities while protecting the interests of farmers.

(21 Imports of agricultural commodities as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in accordance with the Trade Insrrmen based on the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The adequacy of the government's consumption needs and/or food reserves as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Central Government.

3. Article 101 is deleted.

Article 33

Several provisions in Law Number 13 of 2OLO concerning Horticulture (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLO Number 132, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5170) are amended as follows:

1. Conditions

1 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) Business actors must prioritize the use of domestic human resources.

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(2) The use of human resources as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

2 The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) Horticultural efforts are carried out by prioritizing the use of domestic horticultural facilities.

(2) In the event that domestic horticultural facilities are insufficient or not available, horticultural facilities originating from abroad can be used by fulfilling business permits from the central government.

(3) Horticulture facilities originating from abroad as referred to in paragraph (21 must:

a. more efficient;

b. Eco-friendly; and

c. Preference will be given to those containing domestically produced components.

(4) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to horticultural facilities as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

(1) The horticultural facilities circulated must meet the quality standards and business licensing.

(21 In the event that horticultural facilities are or contain the results of genetic engineering, in addition to fulfilling the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), the circulation must comply with the provisions of the legislation in the field of biosafety.

(3) If the quality standards as referred to in paragraph (1) have not been established, the central government stipulates the minimum technical requirements.

(41 The provisions as referred to in paragraphs (1) and paragraph (3) are excluded for limited horticultural means of local production in one group.

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(5) Further provisions regarding the procedure for fulfilling the quality standards and permits of bemsaha as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (41 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 between Article 35 and Article 36 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 35A so that it reads as follows:

Article 35A

(1) Any person who circulates horticultural facilities that does not meet the quality standards, does not meet the minimum technical requirements, and/or does not meet the business licensing as referred to in Article 35 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be as follows:

a. cessation of business activities;

b. withdrawal of marketed products;

c. administrative fines;

d. government coercion; and/or

e. revocation of business licensing.

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-R70-

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. Article 48 is abolished 6 The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

(1) Micro and Small Horticultural Cultivation Business Unit must be recorded by the Central Government.

(21 Medium Horticulture Cultivation Business Units and Large Horticultural Cultivation Business Units must fulfill business permits from the central government.

7. Article 51 is abolished 8 The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 52

(1) The horticultural business as referred to in Article 50 is obliged to fulfill the business licensing from the Central Government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

9 The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

-t7t-

Article 54

(1) Business actors in carrying out horticultural businesses must meet the minimum process standards or technical requirements.

(21 business actors in producing horticultural products must meet the quality and food safety standards of horticultural products.

(3) The Central Government and/or Regional Government are in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government fostering and facilitating the development of horticultural businesses to meet quality standards and food safety for horticultural products.

(41 Further provisions regarding the quality and food safety standards of horticultural products as referred to in paragraph (21) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 56 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 56

(1) Horticultural efforts can be carried out with a partnership pattern.

(21 The partnership pattern as referred to in paragraph

(1) Involving micro, small, medium, and large enterprises.

(3) The partnership as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out with the following pattern:

a. Plasma-nucleus;

b. subcontract;

c. franchise;

d. general trading;

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e. distribution and agency; and

f. other forms of partnership.

Republic of Indonesia

-t72-

(4) Further provisions regarding the partnership pattern as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 57 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 57

(1) Seed business includes breeding, seed production, certification, seed distribution, and seed dispensing from and entry of seeds into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

(21 In the case of breeding as referred to in paragraph (1), it can be introduced in the form of seeds or parent material that does not yet exist in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

(3) The seed business can only be carried out by business actors who have a certificate of competence or a certified business entity in the seed field by being obliged to apply seed quality assurance through the application of certification.

(41 The provisions of a certificate of competence or business entity that are certified and the obligation to apply the quality assurance of seeds as referred to in paragraph (3) are excluded for individual business actors or groups conducting seed business for use alone and/or limited in 1 (one) group.

(5) Further provisions regarding seed production, certification, seed distribution, and seed reproduction and entry as referred to in paragraph (1), the introduction as referred to in paragraph (21, competency certification, business entity certification, and the obligation to apply quality assurance as referred to in paragraph (3), as well as the exclusion of the application obligation as referred to in paragraph (4) regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. Article 63

-T73- T2. Article 63 is deleted.

13. The provisions of Article 68 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 68

Further provisions regarding the cultivation business as referred to in Article 65, the procedure for data collection and reporting as referred to in Article 66, as well as the Special Permit as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

L4. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 73

(1) The trading business of horticultural products regulates the process of buying and selling between traders and between traders and consumers.

(21 horticultural product trading business actors must implement a product class system based on quality standards and price standards in a transparent manner.

(3) Further provisions regarding the obligation of the product class system based on quality standards and price standards transparently as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 88 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 88

(1) Import of horticultural products must pay attention to the following aspects:

a. food safety of horticultural products;

b. packaging and labeling requirements;

c. quality standards; and

-t74-

d. Provisions for safety and protection against the health of humans, animals, plants, and the environment.

(21 Imports of horticultural products can be carried out after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

(3) The import of horticultural products as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through the designated entrance.

(41 Further provisions regarding the granting of business licensing as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 90 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 90

The central government and local governments are in accordance with their authority to provide market information to increase the marketing of horticultural products.

17. The provisions of Article 92 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 92

(1) Market organizers and other places for trading horticultural products may organize sales of local horticultural products and import origin.

(2) Market organizers and other places for trading horticultural products as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to provide adequate marketing facilities.

18. The provisions of Article 100 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10O

-t75-

Article 100

(1) The central government encourages investment in horticulture.

(2) The implementation of investment as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of investment.

19. The provisions of Article 101 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 101

Medium and large business actors are required to provide apprenticeship and technology transfer opportunities.

20. The provisions of Article 122 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 122

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1), Article 33, Article 36 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 37, Article 38, Article 54 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 60 paragraph (21, Article 71, Article 73 paragraph (2), Article 81 paragraph (4), Article 84 paragraph (1), Article 88 paragraph (1), Article 92 paragraph (21, Article 101, Article 108 paragraph (2), or Article 109 paragraph (2) subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

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a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. temporary suspension of activities;

d. withdrawal of products from circulation by business actors;

e. Revocation of permission:. and/or

f. business closure.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2i. Article 126 is deleted.

22. The provisions of Article 128 are amended so that it reads as follows:

12G MARKET Everyone who circulates certain imported fresh horticultural products that do not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 88 paragraph

(1) Letter a, letter c, and f or letter d shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

23. Article 131 is deleted.

Article 34

Several provisions in Law Number 18 of 2OO9 concerning Livestock and Animal Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5015) as amended by Law Number 41 of 2OL4 concerning Amendments to Laws Number 18 Year 2OO9 concerning Livestock and Animal Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 338, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5619) was amended as follows:

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

Article 6

(1) Land that has been designated as a public grazing area must be maintained in its existence and benefit in a sustainable manner.

(21 The general grazing area as referred to in paragraph (1) functions as:

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a. feed plant producers;

b. place of natural marriage, selection, castration, and artificial insemination services;

c. animal health care place;

and/or

-r77-

d. place or object of research and development of livestock and animal health technology.

(3) The district/city government whose area has a land supply that allows and prioritizes small-scale livestock cultivation is obliged to establish land as a public grazing area.

(41 district/city governments foster a form of cooperation between livestock exploitation and food crops, horticulture, fisheries, plantations, and forestry, as well as other fields in utilizing land in the area as a source of cheap animal feed.

(5) In the event that the district/city government does not stipulate land as a public grazing area as referred to in paragraph (3), the central government may designate land as a public grazing area.

(6) Further provisions regarding the provision and management of general grazing areas as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) Provision and development of seeds and/or seedlings is carried out by taking into account the sustainability of the development of micro, small and medium-sized farmers' businesses.

(21 The Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to carry out the development of hatcheries and/or nurseries by involving the participation of the community to ensure the availability of seeds, seeds, and/or feeder.

-t78-

(3) In the event that the business of hatcheries and/or nurseries by the community has not yet developed, the central government and local governments form a hatchery and/or nursery unit.

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(4) Every seed or seed in circulation is required to have a certificate of eligibility for seeds or seeds that contain information regarding the genealogy and certain characteristics of excellence.

(5) A certificate of eligibility for seeds or seeds as referred to in paragraph (4) is issued by an accredited seed or seed certification body.

(6) Everyone is prohibited from distributing seeds or seeds that do not fulfill the obligation of certificates of eligibility for seeds or seeds as referred to in paragraph (4).

3 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) The entry of seeds and/or seeds from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can be carried out to:

a. improve quality and genetic diversity;

b. develop science and technology;

c. overcome the shortage of seeds and/or seeds in the country; and/or

d. meet the needs of research and development.

(21 Everyone who enters seeds and/or seeds as referred to in paragraph

(1) Mandatory to fulfill business licensing from the Central Government.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. TERMS .

-T79- 4 The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) The release of seeds and/or seeds from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to foreign countries can be carried out if domestic needs have been met and the sustainability of local livestock is guaranteed.

l2l The expenditure as referred to in paragraph (1) is prohibited from being carried out on the best seeds and/or seeds in the country.

(3) Every person who carries out the activities as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill a business permit from the central government.

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(4) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 22

(1) Everyone who produces feed and/or feed ingredients for commercial distribution must fulfill business permits from the central government.

L2L of feed made for commercial circulation must meet minimum technical standards or requirements and the safety of feed and meet the requirements for a good feed manufacturing method which is regulated by Government Regulation.

(3) The feed as referred to in paragraph (21 must be labeled in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Everyone is prohibited from:

a. Circulating feed that is not fit for consumption;

b. Using and/or distributing ruminant feed containing feed ingredients in the form of blood, meat, and/or bones;

and/or

c. using feed mixed with certain hormones and/or antibiotic feed.

(5) Further provisions regarding the use of feed mixed with certain hormones and/or antibiotic feed additives as referred to in paragraph (41 letter c are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

(1) Livestock cultivation can only be carried out by farmers, livestock companies, and certain parties for special purposes.

(2) Farmers who cultivate livestock with the type and number of livestock under a certain business scale are given business permits by the central government and district/city governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) Livestock companies that cultivate livestock with the type and number of livestock above a certain business scale are required to fulfill business permits by the central government.

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(41 farmers, livestock companies, and certain parties who cultivate livestock with a certain business scale must follow good livestock cultivation procedures without disturbing public order in accordance with the guidelines set by the central government.

(5) The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to protect domestic livestock businesses from unfair competition among business actors.

7. TERMS

Indonesian Republik

181 -

7 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) The central government and local governments are in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government to develop a cultivation business through investment by individuals of Indonesian citizens or corporations with legal entities.

(2) The implementation of investment as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of investment.

8 The provisions of Article 368 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36e}

(1) The income of livestock and animal products from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is carried out to meet the needs by taking into account the interests of the farmers.

(2) Everyone who imports livestock as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the business permit from the Central Government.

(3) Livestock income from abroad must:

a. meet the technical requirements of animal health;

b. free from infectious animal diseases required by veterinary authorities; and

c. meet the provisions of the legislation in the field of animal quarantine.

(4) Further provisions regarding the entry of livestock and animal products as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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9. TERMS .

-T82- 9 The provisions of Article 36C are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36C

(1) The entry of ruminant broodstock into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia can come from a country that has met the requirements and procedures for its entry.

(2) The requirements and procedures for importing ruminant broodstock from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are determined based on the risk analysis in the field of animal health by the Veterinary Authority.

(3) The importation of ruminant broodstock originating from a country as referred to in paragraph (1), in addition to fulfilling the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21 must also first:

a. declared free of infectious animal disease in the country of origin by the veterinary authority of the country of origin in accordance with the provisions stipulated by the World Animal Health Agency and recognized by the Indonesian Veterinary Authority;

b. strengthening the system and implementing surveillance in the country; and

c. specified entry point.

(4) Everyone who imports ruminant broodstock as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the business permit from the central government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the entry of ruminant broodstock into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and business licensing shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

The central government and local governments are in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government to foster and facilitate the development of the animal product processing industry.

11. The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 52

(1) Everyone who is in the field of making, supplying, and/or circulation of veterinary drugs is required to fulfill business permits from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 Everyone is prohibited from making, providing, and/or distributing veterinary drugs that:

a. in the form of biological preparations whose disease does not exist in Indonesia;

b. do not have a registration number;

c. not labeled and mark; and

d. does not meet quality standards.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 54

(1) The provision of veterinary medicine can come from domestic production or from abroad.

(21 Further provisions regarding the provision of veterinary drugs as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

(1) Everyone who will enter animal products into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to fulfill business permits from the Central Government.

(21 Requirements and procedures for importing animal products from abroad into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) refers to provisions based on risk analysis in the fields of animal health and veterinary public health.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

14. The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 60

(1) Everyone who owns an animal product business unit is obliged to fulfill the business licensing in the form of a veterinary control number from the provincial government in accordance with his authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 Regency/City Regional Governments provide guidance to business units that produce and/or distribute animal products produced by household-scale business units that do not meet the requirements of veterinary control numbers.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 62 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 62

(1) Regency/City Regional Governments are required to have a slaughterhouse that meets the technical requirements.

(21 Slaughterhouses as referred to in paragraph (1) can be managed by everyone after fulfilling the business permit from the central government.

(3) Slaughterhouse business as referred to in paragraph (2) must be carried out under the supervision of an authorized veterinarian in the field of veterinary public health supervision.

(4) Further provisions regarding the licensing business of the deduction as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 69 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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 centers or animal health posts.

(2) Everyone who is in the field of animal health services as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the business permit from the central government.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing for animal health services as referred to in paragraph (21 shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. TERMS

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17. The provisions of Article 72 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 72

(1) Animal health workers who provide animal health services are required to fulfill business permits from the central government.

(21 Animal Health Foreign Workers can practice animal health services in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on bilateral or multilateral agreements between the Indonesian Party and the State or Foreign Institution in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

18. The provisions of Article 85 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 85

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1), Article 11 paragraph (1), Article 13 paragraph (4), Article 15 paragraph (2), Article 18 paragraph (4), Article 19 paragraph (LL, Article 22 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 23, Article 24 paragraph (31, Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 29 paragraph (3), Article 36E} paragraph (2), Article 36C paragraph (4), Article 42 paragraph (5), Article 43 paragraph (4), Article) 45 paragraph (1), Article 47 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), Article 50 paragraph (1), Article 50 paragraph (3), Article 51 paragraph (2), Article 52 paragraph (1), Article 53 paragraph (2), Article 55 paragraph (3), Article 58 paragraph (5), Article 59 paragraph (1), Article 60 paragraph (1), Article 61 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 62 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), Article 69 paragraph (21, Article 72 paragraph (1), or Article 80 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. temporary suspension of activities, production, and/or circulation;

c. revocation of business licensing and withdrawal of veterinary drugs, feed, livestock tools and machinery, animal health tools and machines, or animal products from circulation;

d. revocation of business license; and LATAU

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e. imposition of fines.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. The provisions of Article 88 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 88

Any person who produces and/or circulates livestock equipment and machinery that has not been tested as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (31 which results in damage to environmental functions or endangers the lives of people, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 11 (eleven) months and a fine of a fine a minimum of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

Paragraph 4

Forestry

Article 35

To provide convenience for the community, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing and ease of investment requirements from the forestry sector, this Government Regulation in lieu of law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new arrangements for several provisions in:

a. Law Number 4L of 1999 concerning Forestry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 167, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3888) as amended by Law Number 19 Year 2OO4 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2OO4 concerning Amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 86, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44121; and B.

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b Law Number 18 Year 2OL3 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL3 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54321.

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Article 36

Several provisions in Law Number 4L of 1999 concerning Forestry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 167, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3888) as amended by Law Number 19 of 2OO4 concerning the Stipulation of Substitute Government Regulations Law Number 1 Year 2OO4 concerning Amendments to Law Number 41 of 1999 concerning Forestry to Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 86, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4412l' is amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) The confirmation of the Forest Area as referred to in Article 14 is carried out through:

a. designation of forest areas;

b. Arrangement of forest area boundaries;

c. mapping of forest areas; and

d. Determination of forest area.

(2) The confirmation of the forest area as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by taking into account the Regional Spatial Plan.

(3) The inauguration of forest areas is carried out by utilizing information technology and geographical coordinates or satellites.

(4) The central government prioritizes the acceleration of the strengthening of forest areas as referred to in paragraph (1) in strategic areas.

(5) Terms

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(5) Further provisions regarding the priority of accelerating the inauguration of forest areas as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

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(1) The Central Government shall establish and maintain the adequacy of the area of forest and forest cover for each watershed and/or island for optimization of environmental benefits, social benefits, and economic benefits of the local community.

(21 The central government regulates the area that must be maintained in accordance with the physical and geographical conditions of the watershed and/or island.

(3) Further provisions regarding the area of forest that must be maintained, including in areas where national strategic projects are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Changes in the designation and changes in the function of forest areas are determined by the central government by considering the results of integrated research.

(2) Provisions regarding the procedure for changing the designation and change in the function of forest areas as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) Utilization of protected forest can be in the form of area utilization, utilization of environmental services, and collection of non-timber forest products.

(21 Utilization of Protected Forest as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by granting a Business Licensing from the Central Government.

5 The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 2T Business Licensing as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (2) may be granted to:

a. individual;

b. cooperatives;

c. state-owned enterprises;

d. Regional Owned Enterprises; or

e. privately owned enterprises.

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6. The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) Utilization of production forest can be in the form of area utilization, utilization of environmental services, utilization of timber and non-timber forest products, and collection of timber and non-timber forest products.

(21 Utilization of production forest as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by granting a business permit from the central government.

7. TERMS .

7 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

Business licensing as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (2) may be granted to:

a. individual;

b. cooperatives;

c. state-owned enterprises;

d. Regional Owned Enterprises; or

e. privately owned enterprises.

8 between Article 29 and Article 30 are inserted 2 (two) articles, namely Article 29a and Article 29b so that it reads as follows:

Article 29A

(1) Utilization of Protected Forest and Production Forest as referred to in Article 26 and Article 28 can be carried out through social forestry activities.

(21 Social Forestry as referred to in paragraph (1) may be granted to:

a. individual;

b. forest farmer groups; or

c. cooperative.

Article 29b Further provisions regarding licensing for forest utilization and social forestry activities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

9. TERMS

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-t92- 9 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

In the context of community economic empowerment, every State-Owned Enterprise, Regional Owned Enterprise, and Private-Owned Enterprises that obtain a permit to try to use forests must work with local community cooperatives.

10. The provisions of Article 31 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 31

(1) To ensure the principles of justice, equity, and sustainability, business licensing related to forest utilization is limited by considering aspects of forest sustainability and aspects of business certainty.

(21 The provisions regarding the restrictions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

Business licensing holders are obliged to maintain, maintain, and preserve the forest they manage.

T2. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) Forest product utilization business includes planting, maintenance, harvesting, processing, and marketing of forest products.

(21 Harvesting and processing of forest products as referred to in paragraph (1) may not exceed the carrying capacity of the forest.

(3) Provisions regarding the development and development of forest product processing as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

(1) Every business license holder related to forest utilization is subject to non-tax state revenue in the forestry sector.

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(21 Non-Tax State Revenue in the Forestry Sector as referred to in paragraph (1) originating from the Reforestation Fund is only used for forest and land rehabilitation activities.

(3) Every business license holder related to forest utilization is required to provide investment funds for forest conservation costs.

(4) Every business license holder related to the collection of forest products is only subject to non-tax state revenue in the form of provisions in the forestry sector.

(5) Further provisions regarding levies on forest utilization as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (41 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

T4. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) The use of forest areas for development purposes outside of forestry activities can only be carried out within production forest areas and protected forest areas.

(21 The use of forest areas as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out without changing the main function of the forest area.

(3) The use of forest areas is carried out through borrow-to-use by the central government by considering the limits of the area and certain period of time and environmental sustainability.

(41 In protected forest areas, mining is prohibited with an open mining pattern.

15. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

(1) The central government and local governments are in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government to regulate forest protection, both inside and outside the forest area.

(21 Forest protection in state forests is carried out by the central government and local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) The holder of business licenses related to the use of forests and parties who receive the authority for forest management as referred to in Article 34 are obliged to protect the forest in their working area.

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(41 Forest protection in private forest is carried out by the right holder.

(5) To ensure the best possible implementation of forest protection, the community is included in the forest protection efforts.

(6) Further provisions regarding forest protection as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

(1) The holder of the right or business licensing must make efforts to prevent forest fires in their work area.

(21 Rights or licensing holders try to be responsible for the occurrence of forest fires in their work areas.

17. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 50

(1) Every person who is given a business permit in a forest area is prohibited from carrying out activities that cause forest damage.

(2) Everyone is prohibited from:

a. work, use, and/or occupy forest areas illegally;

b. burning forest;

c. harvesting or collecting forest products in the forest without having rights or approvals from authorized officials;

d. store forest products that are known or reasonably suspected to have originated from forest areas that are taken or collected illegally;

e. shepherding livestock in forest areas that are not specifically appointed for the purpose by the competent authority;

f. dispose of objects that can cause fires and damage and endanger the existence or continuity of forest functions into forest areas; and

g. Issue, carry, and transport wild plants and animals that are not protected by laws originating from forest areas without the approval of the competent authorities.

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Indonesian Republik

-t96-

(3) Provisions regarding the issuance of, carrying, and/or transporting protected plants and/or animals are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

18. Between Article 50 and Article 51, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 50A so that it reads as follows:

Article 50A

(1) In the event that the violation as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (2) letter c, letter d, and/or letter e is carried out by an individual or community group who lives in and/or around a forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded against:

a. Individuals or community groups who live in and/or around the forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously and registered in the Forest Area Arrangement Policy; or

b. Individuals who have received social sanctions or customary sanctions.

19. The provisions of Article 78 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 78

(1) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1o (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 7,500,000,000.00 (seven billion five hundred million rupiah).

(21 Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

(3) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter a shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 7,500,000,000.00 (seven billion five hundred million) rupiah).

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(41 Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter b) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 7,500,000,000.00 (seven billion five hundred million five hundred million) rupiah).

(5) Any person who due to his negligence violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter b shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 3,500,000,000.00 (three billion five hundred million rupiah).

(6) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter c shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 3,500,000,000, O0 (three billion five hundred million rupiah).

(71 Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter d shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 3,500,000,000.00 (three billion five hundred million rupiah).

(8) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (2) letter e shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 1 0,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).

(9) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter F shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

(10) Any person who intentionally violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (21 letter g shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

(1) The criminal act as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) if carried out by the Corporation and/or on behalf of the Corporation, the Corporation and its management is subject to a crime with a weight of I 13 (one third) of the principal criminal fine.

(12) All forest products from the proceeds of crime and violations and/or equipment including the means of transportation used to commit crimes and/or violations as referred to in this article are confiscated for the State.

20. The provisions of Article 80 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 80

(1) Every unlawful act as regulated in this Law, without reducing the criminal sanctions as stipulated in Article 78, obliges the person in charge of the act to pay compensation in accordance with the level of damage or consequences caused to the State for the cost of rehabilitation, restoration of forest conditions, or other necessary actions.

(21 Every holder of a forest utilization business permit regulated in this Law if it violates the provisions outside the criminal provisions as regulated in Article 78 is subject to administrative sanctions.

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(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) and the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21 shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 37

Several provisions in Law Number 18 Year 2OI3 concerning the Prevention and Eradication of Forest Destruction (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OI3 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54321 is amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Forest is a unified ecosystem in the form of a stretch of land containing biological natural resources which are dominated by trees in the natural community of the environment that cannot be separated from one another.

2. Forest area is a certain area determined by the central government to maintain its existence as a permanent forest.

3. Forest destruction is the process, method, or act of destroying forests through illegal logging activities, the use of forest areas without business permits or the use of business permits that are contrary to the intent and purpose of giving business permits in designated forest areas, that have been designated, or currently processed by the central government.

4. Illegal logging is all activities of illegally organized timber forest products.

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5. Usage

5. The illegal use of forest areas is an organized activity carried out in forest areas for plantations and/or mining without business permits from the central government.

6. Organized is an activity carried out by a structured group, consisting of 2 (two) people or more, and who acts together at a certain time with the aim of carrying out forest destruction, excluding groups of people living in or around forest areas that carry out traditional farming and/or logging for own use and not for commercial purposes.

7. Prevention of forest destruction is all efforts made to eliminate the opportunity for forest destruction.

8. Eradication of Forest Destruction is all efforts made to take legal action against perpetrators of forest destruction, either directly, indirectly, or other related matters.

9. Forest Utilization is an activity to utilize forest areas, environmental services, timber and non-timber forest products, as well as collecting timber and non-timber forest products optimally and fairly for the welfare of the community while maintaining its sustainability.

10. Utilization of timber forest products 4 is an activity to utilize and cultivate forest products in the form of wood through logging, youth, transportation, processing and marketing activities with no environmental damage and does not reduce its main function.

1 1. Business licensing related to the use of timber forest products is a business permit from the central government to utilize forest products in the form of wood in production forests through harvesting or logging, enrichment, maintenance, and marketing activities.

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12. Certificate of legality of forest products are documents that provide proof of the legality of forest products in each segment of activity in the administration of forest products.

13. Forest Products Timber is forest products in the form of logs, small logs, processed wood, or pacakan wood originating from forest areas.

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14. Trees are plants whose stems are ka5ru and can reach a diameter of 1o (ten) centimeters or more which are measured at a height of 1.50 (one point fifty) meters above ground level.

15. Forestry Police are certain officials within the scope of central and/or regional forestry agencies that are in accordance with the nature of their work to organize and/or carry out forest protection efforts which by the authorized by law are given special police authority in the field of forestry and conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystems which are in a single commando unit.

16. An official is a person who is ordered or a person who because of his position has the authority with a certain task and responsibilities.

17. The Civil Servant Investigator Officer, hereinafter abbreviated as PPNS, is a Certain Civil Servant Officer within the scope of Central and Regional Forestry Agencies by Law 5.

18. Witness is a person who can provide information for the benefit of investigation, investigation, prosecution, and justice regarding a criminal case that is heard, seen, and experienced by himself.

19. The complainant is the person who notifies the authorized official, the alleged, being, or has been destroyed by the authorized official.

20. Informant .

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20. The informant is a person who informs confidentially that there is an allegation, being, or having been destroyed by the authorized official.

21. Everyone is an individual and/or a corporation that commits a forest act in an organized manner in the jurisdiction of Indonesia and/or has legal consequences in the jurisdiction of Indonesia.

22. A corporation is a collection of people and/or organized assets, either in the form of legal entities or non-legal entities.

23. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

24. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

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25. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the forestry sector.

2 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

Prevention of forest destruction is carried out by communities, legal entities, and/or corporations that obtain business permits related to forest use.

3 The provisions of Article 12 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 12

Everyone is prohibited:

a. do .

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a. to cut trees in forest areas that are not in accordance with business permits related to forest use;

b. Cutting trees in forest areas without having a business permit from the central government;

c. illegal logging of trees in forest areas;

d. load, dismantle, issue, transport, control, and/or have logging results in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

e. transport, control, or own timber forest products that are not jointly equipped with a certificate of validity of forest products;

f. Bringing tools commonly used to cut, cut, or split trees in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

g. Bringing heavy equipment and/or other tools that are lazir:, or reasonably suspected to be used to transport forest products in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

h. utilizing timber forest products that are thought to have come from illegal logging;

i. circulate wood from illegal logging by land, water, or air;

j. smuggling wood originating from or entering the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia through rivers, land, sea, or air;

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k. receive, buy, sell, accept exchange, receive deposits, and/or own forest products known to come from illegal logging;

l. buy, market, and process wood forest products originating from forest areas that are taken or collected illegally; and/or

m. receive .

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m. Receiving, selling, accepting exchange, receiving deposits, storing, and/or owning timber forest products originating from forest areas that are taken or collected illegally.

4 between Article 12 and Article 13 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article I2A so that it reads as follows:

Article 12A

(1) Individuals who live in and/or around the forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously who violate the provisions of Article 12 letter a to f and or letter h are subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded against:

a. Individuals or community groups who live in and/or around the forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously and registered in the Forest Area Arrangement Policy; or

b. Individuals who have received social sanctions or customary sanctions.

5 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Everyone is prohibited from:

a. Bringing heavy equipment and/or other tools that are common or reasonably suspected to be used to carry out mining activities and/or transport mining products in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

b. carry out mining activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

c. transport and/or receive deposits from mining products originating from mining activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

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d. sell, control, own, and/or store mining products originating from mining activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government; and/or

e. buy, market, and/or process mining products from mining activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government.

(2) Everyone is prohibited from:

a. Bringing heavy equipment and/or other equipment that is common or reasonably suspected to be used to carry out plantation activities and/or transport garden products in forest areas without business permits from the Central Government;

b. carry out plantation activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

c. transport and/or receive deposits from plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government;

d. Selling, controlling, owning, and/or storing plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits from the PUSA government! and/or

e. buy, market, and/or process plantation products from plantations originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits from the central government.

6. Between

6. Between Article 17 and Article 18, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 17a so that it reads as follows:

Article 17A

(1) Individuals who live in and/or around the forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously who violate Article 17 paragraph (21 letter b, letter c, and f or letter d are subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded against:

a. Individuals or community groups who live in and/or around the forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously and registered in the Forest Area Arrangement Policy; or

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b. Individuals who have received social sanctions or customary sanctions.

7 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) In addition to being subject to criminal sanctions, violations of the provisions as referred to in Article 12 letter a, letter b, letter c, Article 17 paragraph (1) letter b, letter c, letter e, or Article 17 paragraph (2) letter b, letter c, or letter e and other activities in forest areas without Business licensing carried out by legal entities or corporations is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. government coercion;

c. administrative fines;

d. suspension of business licensing; and/or

e. revocation of business license.

Republic of Indonesia]a

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24 Everyone is prohibited from:

a. falsify business licensing related to the use of timber forest products and/or use of forest areas;

b. using fake business permits related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas; and/or

c. transfer or sell business licenses related to the use of forest products except with the approval of the central government.

9 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

Every official is prohibited:

a. issue business permits related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas within forest areas that are not in accordance with their authority;

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b. issue business permits within forest areas and/or business permits related to the use of forest areas that are not in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;

c. protect illegal logging perpetrators and/or illegal use of forest areas;

d. Participate or assist illegal logging activities and illegal use of forest areas;

e. carry out an agreement for illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas;

f. Issuing a certificate of validity of forest products without rights;

g. carry out omissions in carrying out their duties intentionally; and/or

h. negligent in carrying out the task.

10. Article 53 is deleted.

11. Article 54 is deleted.

12. The provisions of Article 82 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 82

(1) Individuals who intentionally:

a. to cut trees in forest areas that are not in accordance with business permits related to forest use as referred to in Article 12 letter a;

b. to cut trees in forest areas without having a business permit as referred to in Article 12 letter b; and/or

c. Illegal logging of trees in forest areas as referred to in Article 12 letter c, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp2.50o.00o.000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

(21 In the case of the action as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by an individual who lives in and/or around the forest area for less than 5 (five) years and is not continuously, the perpetrator is sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(3) Corporations that:

a. to cut trees in forest areas that are not in accordance with business permits related to forest use as referred to in Article 12 letter a;

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b. to cut trees in forest areas without having a business permit as referred to in Article 12 letter b; and/or

c. Illegally logging trees in forest areas as referred to in Article 12 letter c, shall be punished for:

a. The management is imprisoned for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 5,000,000.00o, OO (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah); and/or

b. The corporation is subject to a weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal fine imposed.

13. The provisions of Article 83 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 83

(1) Individuals who intentionally:

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a. Load, dismantle, issue, transport, control, and/or have logging results in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 12 letter d;

b. transport, control, or own timber forest products that are not jointly equipped with a certificate of validity of forest products as referred to in Article 12 letter e; and/or

c. Utilizing timber forest products that are thought to be from the proceeds of illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter h, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least Rp. 500.OO0,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 2,500,000,000, O0 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

(2) Individuals who due to their negligence:

a. Load, dismantle, issue, transport, control, and/or have logging results in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 12 letter d;

b. transport, control, or own timber forest products that are not jointly equipped with a certificate of validity of forest products as referred to in Article 12 letter e; and/or

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c. Utilizing timber forest products which are thought to be from illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter h, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 8 (eight) months and a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of at least Rp. 1o.OOO.O00,OO (ten million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp1.OO0.000.OOO,O0 (one billion rupiah).

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(3) In the event that the action as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c and paragraph (21 letter C is carried out by an individual who resides in and/or around the forest area for less than 5 (five) years and not continuously. short 3 (three) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years or a fine of at least Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 500,o00,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(4) Corporations that:

a. Load, dismantle, issue, transport, control, and/or have logging results in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 12 letter d;

b. transport, control, or own timber forest products that are not jointly equipped with a certificate of validity of forest products as referred to in Article 12 letter e; and/or

c. Utilizing timber forest products that are thought to have originated from the proceeds of illegal logging as referred to in Article 12 letter h, shall be punished for:

a. The management is imprisoned for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 15,000.00o.000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah); and/or

b. The corporation is subject to a weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal fine imposed.

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14. The provisions of Article 84 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 84

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(1) Individuals who intentionally carry tools commonly used to cut, cut, or split trees in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article l2 letter f shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine a little Rp.250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

(21 Individuals who due to their negligence carry tools commonly used to cut, cut, or split trees in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 12 letter f shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 8 (eight) months and a maximum of 2 (two) years and a minimum fine of Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

(3) A corporation that carries tools commonly used to cut, cut, or divide trees in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 12 letter f shall be punished for:

a. The administration is imprisoned for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp15,o00,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah); and/or

b. The corporation is subject to a weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal fine imposed.

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15. The provisions of Article 85 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 85

(1) Individuals who intentionally carry heavy equipment and/or other tools that are common or reasonably suspected to be used to transport forest products in forest areas without a permit shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 2 (two) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a fine of at least Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 10,000.0oo.0o0.00 (ten billion rupiah).

(2) Corporations carrying heavy equipment and/or other equipment that are common or reasonably suspected will be used to transport forest products in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 12 letter g shall be punished for:

a. the management with a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum fine of Rp. 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah); and/or

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b. The corporation is subject to a weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal fine imposed.

16. The provisions of Article 92 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 92

(1) Individuals who intentionally:

a. Bringing heavy equipment and/or other tools that are common or reasonably suspected to be used to carry out plantation activities and/or transport plantation products in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter a; and/or b. to do...

b. carry out plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph

(2) Letter b, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years and/or a minimum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 5.00o.000000,o0 (five billion rupiah).

(21 corporations who:

a. Bringing heavy equipment and/or other equipment that is common or reasonably suspected to be used to carry out plantation activities and/or transport plantation products in forest areas without a license as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter a; and/or

b. carry out plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph

(2) letter b, shall be convicted of:

a. the management with a minimum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least Rp. 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiah); and/or

b. Corporations are subject to a weight of 1/3 (one third) of the principal fine.

17. The provisions of Article 93 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 93

(1) Individuals who intentionally:

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a. transport and/or receive deposits from plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter c;

b. sell, control, own, and/or store plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article lt paragraph (2) letter d;

and/or

c. Purchase, market, and/or process plantation products from plantations originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter e, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of at least Rp. 500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

(21 individuals who because of their negligence:

a. transport and/or receive deposits from plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without a license as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter c;

b. sell, control, own, and/or store plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter d;

and/or

c. Purchase, market, and/or process plantation products from plantations originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (21 letter e,

-2T6- Sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of at least Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

(3) Corporations that:

a. transport and/or receive deposits of plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter c;

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b. sell, control, own, and/or store plantation products originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) letter d;

and/or

c. Purchasing, marketing, and/or processing plantation products from plantations originating from plantation activities in forest areas without business permits as referred to in Article T7 paragraph (2) letter e, shall be punished for:

a. the management with a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a minimum fine of Rp. 000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah); and/or

b. The corporation is subject to a weighting of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal fine imposed.

18. The provisions of Article 96 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 96

(1) Individuals who intentionally:

a. falsify business permits related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas as referred to in Article 24 } of Rururuf A;

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b. using fake business permits related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas as referred to in Article 24 letter b; and/or

c. Transfer or sell business license as referred to in Article 24 letter c, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 2,500,000,000.00 (two billion five hundred million rupiah).

(2) Corporations that:

a. falsifying business licensing related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas as referred to in Article 24 letter a;

b. using fake business permits related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas as referred to in Article 24 letter b; and/or

c. Transfer or sell business license as referred to in Article 24 letter c, shall be punished for:

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a. the management with a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least Rp. 5,000.0o0.o00.00 (five billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 15,000.0o0,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah); and/or

b. Corporations are subject to weighting I 13 (one third) of the criminal fines imposed.

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19. The provisions of Article 105 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1O5 Every official who:

a. Issuing business licenses related to the use of timber forest products and/or the use of forest areas in forest areas that are not in accordance with their authority as referred to in Article 28 letter a;

b. Issuing business permits within forest areas and/or business permits related to the use of forest areas in forest areas that are not in accordance with the provisions of the legislation as referred to in Article 28 letter b;

c. protect illegal logging perpetrators and/or illegal use of forest areas as referred to in Article 28 letter c;

d. Participate or assist illegal logging activities and illegal use of forest areas as referred to in Article 28 letter d;

e. carry out an agreement for illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas as referred to in Article 28 letter e;

f. Issuing a certificate of validity of forest products without rights as referred to in Article 28 letter f; and/or

g. Deliberately carrying out the omission in carrying out their duties so that the crime of illegal logging and/or illegal use of forest areas as referred to in Article 28 letter g, 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 10 (ten) years and a fine of at least Rpl.ooo.o00,000.0o (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

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20. Between Article 110 and Article 111, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 110A and Article 1108 so that it reads as follows:

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Article 110A

(1) Everyone who carries out business activities that have been built and has a business permit in forest areas prior to the enactment of this Law that has not met the requirements in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the forestry sector, must complete the requirements no later than November 2, 2023.

12) In the event that every person who carries out business activities that has been built and has a business permit in a forest area does not complete the requirements within the period as referred to in paragraph (1), is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. administrative fines payment; and/or

b. revocation of business license.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions and procedures for non-tax state revenues originating from administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 110B

(1) Any person who commits a violation as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1) letter b, letter c, and/or letter e, DANF or Article 17 paragraph (2) letter b, Hurrrf c, and/or letter e, or other activities in the forest area without having a business permit carried out before the date 2 November 2o2o will be subject to administrative sanctions, in the form of:

a. temporary suspension of business activities;

b. administrative fines payment; and/or

c. government coercion.

(2) In

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(21 In the case of violations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by individuals who reside in and/or around the forest area for a minimum of 5 (five) years continuously with an area of at most 5 (five) hectares, excluded from administrative sanctions and resolved through structuring forest area.

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(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions and procedures for non-tax state revenues originating from administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

21. Article 111 is deleted.

22. Article 112 is deleted.

Paragraph 5

Energy and mineral resources

Article 38

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the energy and mineral resources sector, the Government Regulation in lieu of this Law changes, removes, or stipulates new regulations.

a. Law Number 4 Year 2OO9 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 49591 as amended by Law Number 3 Year 2O2O concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 Year 2OO9 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2O Number 147, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6525);

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b. Law Number 22 Year 2ool concerning Oil and Gas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2001 Number 136, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number AL52L;

c. Law Number 21 Year 2OL4 concerning Geothermal (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 2lt, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5585); and

d. Law Number 30 Year 2OO9 concerning Electricity (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 133, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5052).

Article 39

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Several provisions in Law Number 4 Year 2OO9 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4959) as amended by Law Number 3 of 2O2O concerning Amendments to Law Number 4 Year 2OO9 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2O Number 147, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6525) was amended as follows:

I between Article 128 and Article 129 are inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article l28a so that it reads as follows:

Article 128A

(1) The holder of the IUP or IUPK at the stage of production operations that carry out the development and/or utilization of coal as referred to in Article LO2 paragraph (2) may be given certain treatment of the obligations of state revenue as referred to in Article 128.

(2) The provision of certain treatment for the obligations of state revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) for coal development and/or utilization activities can be in the form of imposition of LROYALTI production contributions of 0% (zero percent).

(3) Further provisions regarding certain treatments as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 162 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 162

Any person who hinders or interferes with mining business activities from IUP, IUPK, IPR, or SIPB holders who have met the requirements as referred to in Article 70, Article 86f letter b, and Article 136 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

Article 40

Several provisions in Law Number 22 Year 2ool concerning Oil and Gas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OOL Number 136, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4L52L. amended as follows:

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

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Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1 Petroleum is the result of a natural process in the form of hydrocarbons which in conditions of atmospheric pressure and temperature in the form of a liquid or solid phase, including asphalt, mineral wax or ozokerite, and bitumen obtained from the mining process, but does not include coal or other solid hydrocarbon deposits obtained from activities that are not related to oil and gas business activities.

2. Natural gas is the result of a natural process of hydrocarbons which in conditions of atmospheric pressure and temperature in the form of a gas phase obtained from the oil and natural gas mining process.

3. Oil and natural gas are petroleum and natural gas.

4. Fuel Oil is fuel that comes from and/or is processed from petroleum.

5. Mining Authority is the authority given by the state to the central government to carry out exploration and exploitation activities.

6. A general survey is a field activity that includes the collection, analysis, and presentation of data related to information on geological conditions to estimate the location and potential of oil and gas resources outside the work area.

7. Upstream business activities are business activities that are based on or rely on exploration and exploitation business activities.

8. Exploration is an activity that aims to obtain information on geological conditions to find and obtain estimates of oil and gas reserves in the specified working area.

9. Exploitation is a series of activities that aim to produce oil and gas from the specified working area, which consists of drilling and completion of wells, construction of transportation, storage, and processing facilities for the separation and purification of oil and gas in the field as well as other activities that support it.

10. Downstream business activities are business activities that are based on or rely on business activities for processing, transporting, storing, and/or commerce.

11. Processing

11. Processing is an activity of purifying, obtaining parts, enhancing quality, and enhancing the added value of petroleum and/or natural gas, but does not include field processing.

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12. Transportation is the activity of moving petroleum, natural gas, and/or processed products from the working area or from the reservoir and processing, including the transportation of natural gas through transmission and distribution pipelines.

13. Storage is the activity of receiving, collecting, holding, and releasing petroleum and/or natural gas.

14. Commerce is the activity of purchasing, selling, exporting, and/or importing petroleum and/or its processed products, including natural gas trading through pipelines.

15. Indonesian Mining Legal Area is the entire land area, waters, and Indonesian continental shelf.

16. Working area is a certain area within the Indonesian mining jurisdiction for exploration and exploitation.

17. A business entity is a company in the form of a legal entity that runs a permanent, continuous, and established type of business in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and works and is domiciled within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

18. Permanent Establishment is a business entity established and legal entity outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that carries out activities in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and is obliged to comply with the provisions of the legislation in the Republic of Indonesia.

19. Cooperation Contract is a profit-sharing contract or another form of cooperation contract in exploration and exploitation activities that are more beneficial to the state and the results are used for the greatest prosperity of ralryat.

20. A business license is a permit granted to a business entity to carry out processing, transportation, storage, and/or commerce with the aim of obtaining profit and/or profit.

2i. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

22. Regional Government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

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23. Deleted.

24. Regulatory Agency is an agency formed to regulate and supervise the supply and distribution of fuel oil and gas as well as the transportation of natural gas through pipelines in downstream business activities.

25. The minister is the minister who carries out government affairs in the oil and gas sector.

2 The provisions of Article 4 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 4

(1) Oil and gas as a non-renewable strategic natural resource contained in the mining jurisdiction of Indonesia is a national wealth controlled by the state.

(21 Control by the State as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Central Government through Oil and Gas Business Activities.

(3) Oil and gas business activities as referred to in paragraph (2) consist of upstream business activities and downstream business activities.

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3 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) Oil and gas business activities are carried out based on business permits from the central government.

(2) Oil and gas business activities consist of:

a. upstream business activities; and

b. downstream business activities.

(3) Upstream business activities as referred to in paragraph (21 letter a consist of:

a. exploration; and

b. exploitation.

(41 Downstream Business Activities as referred to in paragraph (21 letter B consist of:

a. processing;

b. transportation;

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c. storage; and

d. commerce.

4 The provisions of Article 23 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 23

(1) Downstream business activities as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b can be carried out by the Business Entity after fulfilling the Business License from the Central Government.

(21 Business Entities that meet the Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) may carry out business activities:

a. processing;

b. transportation;

c. storage; and LATAU

d. commerce.

(3) licensing.

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(3) The business license that has been granted as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be used in accordance with the designation of its business activities.

(41 Application for Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out using an electronic business licensing system managed by the Central Government.

5. Between Article 23 and Article 24, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 23A so that it reads as follows:

Article 23A

(1) Everyone who carries out downstream business activities without business permits as referred to in Article 23 is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of termination of business and/or activities, fines, and/or coercion of the Central Government.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6. The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that they read as follows:

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Article 25

(1) The Central Government may impose administrative sanctions on:

a. violation of one of the requirements listed in the Business Licensing;

and/or

b. the non-fulfillment of the requirements stipulated by this law.

(21 Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 52

Everyone who conducts exploration and/or exploitation without having a business permit or a cooperation contract shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion rupiah).

8 The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

If the action as referred to in Article 23A results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 50.00o.000,000.00 (five (five) tens of billions of rupiah).

9 The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 55

Any person who abuses the transportation and/or commerce of fuel oil, gas fuel, and/or liquefied petroleum gas subsidized and/or the provision and distribution is given the government's assignment shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a sentence of a maximum fine of Rp. 60,000,000,000.00 (sixty billion rupiah).

Article 41

Several provisions in Law Number 2L Year 2OL4 concerning Geothermal (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 2L7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5585) are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of Article 4 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 4

(1) Geothermal is a national wealth that is controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

(2) The control of geothermal by the State as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Central Government, Provincial Government, and Regency/City Regional Government in accordance with its authority and based on the principle of utilization.

2 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) The implementation of geothermal by the Central Government as referred to in Article 4 paragraph

(2) carried out to:

a. geothermal for direct use that is at:

1. cross-provincial areas including production forest areas and protected forest areas;

2. conservation forest areas;

3. conservation areas in the waters; and

4. The sea area of more than 12 (twelve) miles is measured from the coastline towards the high seas in Indonesia.

b. Geothermal for indirect use throughout Indonesia, including production forest areas, protected forest areas, conservation forest areas, and marine areas.

(21 Geothermal administration by the Provincial Government as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (21 in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government) is carried out for direct use which is located at:

a. cross-regencies/cities within one province, including production forest areas and protected forest areas; and

b. The sea area at most 12 (twelve) miles is measured from the coastline towards the high seas and/or towards the archipelagic waters.

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(3) The administration of geothermal by the Regency/City Government as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government, shall be carried out for direct utilization under:

a. district/city areas, including production forest areas and protected forest areas;

and

b. The sea area is at most 1/3 (one third) of the provincial authority sea area.

3 The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 6

the authority of the central government in the administration of geothermal as referred to in Article 5 paragraph

(1) includes:

a. national policy making;

b. arrangements in the field of geothermal;

c. business licensing in the geothermal sector;

d. making norms, standards, guidelines, and criteria for geothermal exploitation activities;

e. guidance and supervision;

f. management of geological data and information as well as geothermal potential;

g. inventory and preparation of resource balances and geothermal reserves;

h. implementation of exploration, exploitation, and/or geothermal utilization; and

-23t- i Encouragement of research, development, and engineering activities.

4. The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

The authority of the provincial government in the administration of geothermal as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (21 is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government including:

a. Establishment of provincial laws and regulations in the field of geothermal for direct use;

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b. business licensing for direct use in the area under his authority;

c. guidance and supervision;

d. management of geological data and information as well as geothermal potential in the province; and

e. Inventory and Compilation of Resource Balance and Geothermal Reserves in the Province.

5 The provisions of Article 8 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 8

The authority of the district/city government in the administration of geothermal as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (3) is implemented in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government, including:

a. Establishment of regency/city regional laws and regulations in the field of geothermal for direct use;

b. business licensing for direct use in the area under his authority;

c. guidance and supervision;

d. management of geological data and information as well as geothermal potential in district/city areas;

and

Republic of Indonesia

e Inventory and Preparation of Geothermal Resource Balance and Reserves in Regency/City Areas.

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

Article 11

(1) Everyone who exercises geothermal exploitation for direct use as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter a must first have a business permit for direct use.

(21 Business Licensing for Direct Utilization as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Central Government for direct use which is located at:

a. cross-provincial areas, including production forest areas and protected forest areas;

b. conservation forest areas;

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c. conservation areas in the waters; and

d. The sea area of more than 12 (twelve) miles is measured from the coastline to the high seas throughout Indonesia.

(3) Business licensing for direct use as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Governor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government for direct use which is under:

a. cross-regencies/cities within one province, including production forest areas and protected forest areas; and

b. The sea area at most 12 (twelve) miles is measured from the coastline towards the high seas and/or towards the archipelagic waters.

(41 Licensing .

(4) Business licensing for direct use as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted by the Regent/Mayor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government for direct use which is under:

a. district/city areas, including production forest areas and protected forest areas;

and

b. The sea area is at most 1/3 (one third) of the provincial authority sea area.

(5) Business licensing for direct use as referred to in paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) is given based on the request of each person.

(6) Business permits for direct use are granted after each person as referred to in paragraph (5) obtains environmental approval in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of environmental protection and management.

7. Article 12 is deleted.

8 Article 13 is deleted.

9 Article 14 is deleted.

10. The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

Further provisions regarding norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for geothermal exploitation for direct use as referred to in Article 11, including the price of geothermal energy, are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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11. The provisions of Article 23 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 23

(1) Business Entities that conduct geothermal exploitation for indirect utilization as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter b are required to first fulfill the business permit in the geothermal sector.

(21 Business Licensing in the Geothermal Sector as referred to in paragraph (1) is granted by the Central Government to business entities based on the results of the Offering of Work Areas.

(3) Further provisions regarding the granting of business licensing in the geothermal sector for indirect use are regulated in a Government Regulation.

L2. The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article24 In the case of geothermal exploitation activities for indirect use in forest areas, business license holders in the geothermal sector are required to fulfill business permits in the forestry sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

13. Article 25 is deleted.

L4. The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36

(1) The Central Government may revoke the Business Licensing in the Geothermal Sector as referred to in Article 33 letter c if the Business Actor in the Geothermal Sector:

a. Violating any of the provisions contained in the Business Licensing in the Geothermal Sector; and/or

b. does not meet the provisions of the legislation.

(2) Before carrying out the revocation of business licensing in the geothermal sector as referred to in paragraph (1), the Central Government first provides an opportunity within 6 (six) months to business actors in the geothermal sector to fulfill obligations in accordance with the provisions stipulated in this Law.

15. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

The central government may cancel the business permit in the geothermal sector as referred to in Article 33 letter d if:

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a. Business actors in the geothermal sector provide data, information, or information that is not true in the application; or

b. Business licensing in the geothermal sector is declared null and void based on a court decision.

16. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) In terms of business licensing in the geothermal sector ends due to the reasons as referred to in Article 33, business actors in the geothermal sector are required to fulfill and settle all their obligations in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 The obligations of business actors in the geothermal sector as referred to in paragraph (1) are declared to have been fulfilled after obtaining approval from the central government.

(3) The Central Government shall stipulate approval for the termination of business licensing in the geothermal sector after business actors in the geothermal sector carry out the restoration of environmental functions in their working areas and other obligations as referred to in paragraph (1).

17. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) Business Entity Holding Business Licensing in the field of geothermal that violates or does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 11, Article 20 paragraph (2), Article 23 paragraph (LL, Article 26 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), Article 27 paragraph (1) or paragraph (3), Article 31 paragraph (3), or Article 32 paragraph (21 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. temporary suspension of all activities;

c. administrative fines; and/or

d. revocation of business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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18. The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) In the case of using parcels of state land, land rights, ulayat land, and/or forest areas within the working area, the licensing holder of the business for direct use or the holder of business licenses in the geothermal sector must first complete the settlement of land use with land users on land the state or the holder of the right or business licensing in the forestry sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 In the event that the central government conducts exploration to determine the working area as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (l), before conducting exploration, the Minister shall complete the land use with land users on state land or holders of business rights or permits in the forestry sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The settlement as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out by deliberation and consensus by means of sale and purchase, exchange, proper compensation, recognition, or other forms of compensation to users of land on state land or rights holders.

(41 In the event that geothermal exploitation activities are carried out by State-Owned Enterprises that receive special assignments from the central government, the provision of land is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

19. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) The licensing holder of business for direct use or holder of business license in the geothermal sector before exercising geothermal on state land, land rights, ulayat land, and/or forest area must:

a. shows:

1. Business licensing for direct use or valid copy; or

2. Business licensing in the geothermal sector or a valid copy;

b. inform the purpose and place of the activity to be carried out; and

c. Carry out settlements or guarantees of settlement approved by the user of the land on state land and/or the right holder as referred to in Article 42.

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(21 If the licensing holder of business for direct use or the holder of a business license in the geothermal sector has complied with the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), the user of the land on state land and/or the right holder is obliged to allow the holder of the business license for direct use or the holder of the business license in the geothermal sector to carry out geothermal exploitation on the land concerned.

20. The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

Everyone is prohibited from obstructing or obstructing geothermal exploitation who has held a business permit in the geothermal sector and has completed the obligation as referred to in Article 42.

21. The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

Direct utilization business actors have the right to carry out geothermal exploitation in accordance with the business permits granted.

22. TERMS

22. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

Direct use of business actors must:

a. understand and comply with the laws and regulations in the field of safety and health of the keda as well as environmental protection and management and meet applicable standards; and

b. Carry out control of pollution and/or environmental damage which includes activities to prevent, control, and restore environmental functions.

23. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

Direct utilization of business actors must fulfill the obligations in the form of:

a. local tax; and

b. regional retribution.

24. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 50

(1) Any person who commits geothermal exploitation for direct use that does not meet or violate the provisions as referred to in Article 48 letter a or letter b or Article 49 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. written warning;

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b. temporary suspension of all geothermal exploitation activities for direct use; and/or

c. revocation of business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

25. The provisions of Article 56 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 56

(1) Business Entity Holding Business Licensing in the Geothermal Sector that violates or does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (1) letter b, letter c, letter d, letter g, letter h, letter i, or letter j, Article 53 paragraph (1), or Article 54 paragraph (1) and paragraph (4) subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. Temporary suspension of all exploration, exploitation, and utilization activities;

c. administrative fines; and/or

d. revocation of business license.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

26. The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 59

(1) The central government shall provide guidance and supervision of the operation of geothermal for direct use.

(2) Further provisions regarding the guidance and supervision of the operation of geothermal for direct use are regulated in a Government Regulation.

27. Article 60 is deleted.

28. The provisions of Article 67 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 67

Any person who intentionally conducts geothermal exploitation for direct use without a business permit as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of fines IDR 6,000,000,000.00 (six billion rupiah).

29. The provisions of Article 68 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 68

Everyone who has a business permit for direct use as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) who intentionally conducts geothermal exploitation for direct use not at the location stipulated in the Business License which results in the emergence of victims/imposition to health, safety, and/or environment, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) year 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 7.0OO.000.00o,OO (seven billion rupiah).

30. The provisions of Article 69 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 69

Anyone who intentionally conducts geothermal exploitation for direct use that is not in accordance with its designation, which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1o,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

31. The provisions of Article 7o are amended to read as follows:

Article 70

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The business entity that owns the business licensing in the geothermal sector which intentionally conducts exploration, exploitation, and/or utilization of not in the working area as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (2) shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 70,000,000,000.00 (seventy (seventy). billion rupiah).

32. The provisions of Article 71 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 71

Business entities that intentionally carry out geothermal exploitation for indirect use without business permits in the geothermal sector as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) which results in the emergence of victims/interest on health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with the most fines IDR 50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiah).

33. The provisions of Article 72 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 72

Article 72 Business Entity Owning Business Licensing in the Geothermal Sector which intentionally uses Business Licensing in the Geothermal Sector is not in accordance with its designation as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 100.0O0,000,000,OO (one hundred billion rupiah).

34. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 73

Any person who intentionally hinders or obstructs geothermal exploitation of the holder of business license in the geothermal sector as referred to in Article 46 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 70,000,000.00o.00. (seventy billion rupiah).

35. Article 74 is deleted.

Article 42

Several provisions in Law Number 30 Year 2OO9 concerning Electricity (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 133, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5052) are amended as follows:

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

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Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Electricity is everything related to the supply and utilization of electricity as well as supporting businesses for electricity.
2. Electric power is a form of secondary energy that is generated, transmitted, and distributed for all kinds of purposes, but does not include electricity used for communication, electronics, or signals.
3. The business of supplying electricity is the procurement of electricity including the generation, transmission, distribution, and sale of electricity to consumers.
4. Electricity generation is the activity of producing electricity.
5. Electricity Transmission is the distribution of electric power from generation to distribution systems or to consumers, or distribution of electric power between systems.
6. Electrical Distribution is the distribution of electricity from the transmission system or from generation to consumer.
7. Consumer is any person or entity that buys electricity from business licensing holders related to the supply of electricity for the public interest.
8. The business of selling electricity is a business activity of selling electricity to consumers.
9. General Electricity Plan is a plan for the development of an electric power supply system which includes the fields of electricity generation, transmission of electricity, and the distribution of electricity needed to meet the needs of electricity.
10. Business licensing related to electricity is a permit to carry out business activities for the provision of electricity for the public interest, the business of supplying electricity for its own interests, and/or business of supporting services for electricity.

1 1. Deleted.

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12. Business area is an area designated by the central government as a place for business entities to conduct electricity distribution business and/or the sale of electricity.

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13. Compensation for land rights is a replacement for the relinquishment or delivery of land rights along with buildings, plants, and other objects contained on the land.

L4. Compensation is the granting of a sum of money to the holder of land rights along with buildings, plants, and other objects contained on the land because the land is used indirectly for electricity development without being released or handing over land rights.

15. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

16. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

17. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the electricity sector.

18. Everyone is an individual person or entity, both a legal entity and a non-legal entity.

2 The provisions of Article 3 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 3

(1) The provision of electricity is controlled by the State whose implementation is carried out by the Central Government and Regional Governments based on the Principles of Regional Autonomy in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

The implementation of the provision of L2L for electricity as referred to in paragraph (1), the central government and regional governments in accordance with their authority to establish policies, regulate, supervise, and carry out the business of providing electricity.

3 The provisions of Article 4 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 4

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(1) The implementation of the electricity supply business by the Central Government and Regional Governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government is carried out by State-Owned Enterprises and Regional-Owned Enterprises.

(21 Private Business Entities, Cooperatives, and Non-Governmental Organizations can participate in the business of providing electricity.

(3) For the provision of electricity as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (1), the Central Government and Regional Governments provide funds for:

a. underprivileged groups;

b. construction of electricity supply facilities in undeveloped areas;

c. the development of electricity in remote and border areas; and

d. rural electricity development.

(41 Further provisions regarding the provision of funds as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) The authority of the Central Government in the electricity sector includes:

a. determination of national electricity policy;

b. stipulation of laws and regulations in the field of electricity;

c. setting standards, guidelines, and criteria in the field of electricity;

d. Establishing guidelines for setting electricity tariffs for consumers;

e. Determination of the General National Electricity Plan;

f. determination of business area;

g. Determination of business licensing related to the sale and purchase of cross-border electricity;

h. Determination of Licensing for Business Provision of Electricity;

i. Determination of electricity tariffs for consumers from licensing holder of business licensing to provide electricity for the public interest;

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j. Determination of the approval of the selling price of electricity and the rental of the electricity network from the licensing holder of the business of providing electricity for the public interest;

k. Determination of approval for the sale of excess electricity from the licensing holder of the business of providing electricity for their own benefit;

l. determination of business licensing for electric power support services;

m. Determination of Business Licensing related to Electric Power Support Services carried out by State-Owned Enterprises or foreign investors/the majority of shares are owned by foreign investors;

n. Determination of business licensing related to the use of electricity networks for the benefit of telecommunications, multimedia, and information technology on the network owned by business licensing holders related to the supply of electricity or business licenses related to operations determined by the central government;

o. Oh. guidance and supervision to business entities in the electricity sector;

p. Appointment of Electrical Inspector;

q. Fostering the Functional Position of the Electrical Inspector for the Government Level; and

r. Determination of administrative sanctions to business entities whose business licensing is determined by the central government.

(2) The authority of the Provincial Government in the electricity sector includes:

a. stipulation of provincial regulations in the field of electricity;

b. Determination of the General Plan for the Electricity of the Province;

c. Guidance and supervision to business entities in the electricity sector whose business licensing is determined by the Provincial Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government;

d. Appointment of the Electricity Inspector for the Province; and

e Stipulation of administrative sanctions to business entities whose business licensing is determined by the Provincial Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

5 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 7

(1) The general national electricity plan is prepared based on the national energy policy and determined by the central government.

(21 General National Electricity Plan as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be prepared by involving the Regional Government.

(3) Provisions regarding the Guidelines for the Compilation of the General Plan for National Electricity as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 1o are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 10

(1) The business of providing electricity for the public interest as referred to in Article t letter a covers the type of business:

a. power generation;

b. electric power transmission;

c. distribution of electric power; and/or

d. electric power sales.

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(2) The business of providing electricity for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out in an integrated manner.

(3) The business of providing electricity for the public interest in an integrated manner as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out by 1 (one) business entity in 1 (one) business area.

(41 In the case of generating, transmission, distribution, and sales business carried out in an integrated manner, the business of generation and/or transmission can be carried out outside its business area.

(5) The business of providing electricity for the public interest with the type of electricity distribution business and/or the sale of electricity is carried out by 1 (one) business entity in 1 (one) business area.

(6) Further provisions regarding the business area as referred to in paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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

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Article 11

(1) The business of providing electricity for the public interest as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) is carried out by State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Private Enterprises, Cooperatives, and Non-Governmental Organizations that are engaged in the provision of electricity.

(2) State-Owned Enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) are given the first priority to conduct electricity supply for the public interest.

(3) State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Private Business Entities, Cooperatives, and Non-Governmental Organizations in conducting the business of providing electricity for the public interest must prioritize domestic products and potentials.

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-25T- (41 for regions that have not received electricity services, the central government or provincial governments in accordance with their authority provide opportunities for regional-owned enterprises, private business entities, or cooperatives as business providers of integrated electricity supply.

(5) In the event that there is no Regional Owned Enterprise, Private Enterprise, or Cooperative that can provide electricity in the area, the Central Government is obliged to assign a State-Owned Enterprise to provide electricity.

8 The provisions of Article 13 are written so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) The business of supplying electricity for its own benefit as referred to in Article T2 is carried out only for its own use.

(21 The business of providing electricity for its own benefit can be carried out by central government agencies, regional government agencies, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, private business entities, cooperatives, individuals, and other institutions/business entities.

(3) Central Government Agencies, Regional Government Agencies, State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Private Enterprises, Cooperatives, Individuals, and other Institutions/Business Entities in carrying out the business of providing electricity for their own interests must prioritize domestic products and potential.

9 The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 16

(1) The electric power support service business as referred to in Article 15 letter a includes:

a. Consultancy in the field of electrical power installation;

b. construction and installation of electrical power;

c. inspection and testing of electrical power installations;

d. operation of electrical installations;

e. maintenance of electrical installations;

f. research and development;

g. education and training;

h. laboratory testing equipment and use of electric power;

i. Certification of Electrical Power Equipment and Utilization;

j. Certification of Electricity Engineering Personnel Competency;

k. certification of electric power service business entities; and

l. other service businesses that are directly related to the supply of electricity.

(2) The electric power support service business as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Private Enterprises, Public Service Entities, and Cooperatives that have certification, classification, and qualification.

(3) Further provisions regarding the certification, classification, and qualification of the electric power support service business shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

The business of providing electricity and supporting businesses for electricity as referred to in Article 8 is carried out after obtaining a business permit.

11. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

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(1) Business Licensing as referred to in Article 18 shall be granted to the Business Entity for the following activities:

a. the business of providing electricity for the public interest;

b. the business of providing electricity for its own benefit; and

c. electric power support.

(2) Business licensing for the activity of providing electricity for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a includes the sale and purchase of cross-border electricity.

(3) Everyone who carries out business activities to provide electricity for the public interest, the business of providing electricity for their own interests, and the electric power support business must fulfill the business permit as referred to in paragraph (1).

12. Article 20 is deleted.

13. The provisions of Article 21 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 21

(1) The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority to stipulate Permissionart Business.

(2) Government.

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(2) The central government establishes norms, standards, procedures, and criteria related to business licensing.

14. The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

Business Licensing for Business Activities for the Provision of Electricity for Own Interest as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1) letter b is required for power generation with a certain capacity as regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 23 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 23

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(1) The holder of business licensing for the business activities of the supply of electricity for their own benefit can sell excess electricity to be used for the public interest after obtaining approval from the central government or local government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(2) The sale of excess electricity for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out in the event that the area has not been reached by the holder of business licenses for the business activities of providing electricity for the public interest.

16. The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24 Further provisions regarding business licensing for business activities for the provision of electricity for the public interest and the business of providing electricity for their own interests are regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

The determination of business licensing for the electric power support industry for the industry is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the industrial sector.

18. The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27

(1) The holder of a business license for the business activities of the provision of electricity for the public interest in carrying out the business of providing electricity as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) has the right to:

a. across rivers or lakes, both above and below the surface;

b. across the sea, both above and below the surface;

c. crossing public roads and railways;

d. enter a public or individual place and use it for a while;

e. using land and crossing above or below ground;

f. Passing above or below buildings built above or below ground; and

g. Cut and cut down plants that block it.

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(21 In the implementation of the activities as referred to in paragraph (1), the holder of business licenses for the business activities of the provision of electricity for the public interest must implement it based on the provisions of the legislation.

19. The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

Licensing holders for business activities for the provision of electricity for the public interest are mandatory:

a. Providing electric power that meets applicable quality and reliability standards;

b. provide the best service to consumers and the community;

c. meet the requirements of electricity safety; and

d. Prioritizing domestic products and potential.

20. The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 29

(1) Consumers have the right to:

a. get good service;

b. receive electricity continuously with good quality and reliability;

c. obtain electricity which is their right at a reasonable price;

d. receive services for repairs if there is a power interruption; and

e. Get compensation in the event of a blackout caused by an error and/or negligence in operation by a business licensing holder for business activities for the provision of electricity for the public interest in accordance with the conditions stipulated in the Electricity Sale and Purchase Agreement.

(21 consumers must:

a. Carry out security against hazards that may arise due to the use of electricity;

b. Maintain the safety of consumer electrical installations;

c. utilizing electric power according to its designation;

d. pay bills for electricity usage;

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and

e. Comply with the technical requirements in the field of electricity.

(3) Consumers are responsible if their negligence results in losses for business license holders for business activities to provide electricity.

(41 Further provisions regarding consumer responsibilities as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

21. The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) The use of land by the holders of the Perrsha Perrsahan for the business activities of the provision of electricity to carry out their rights as referred to in Article 27 is carried out by providing compensation for land rights or compensation to the holder of land, buildings, and plants in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Compensation for land rights as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted for land that is used directly by the holder of a business license for the business activities of providing electricity and buildings as well as plants on the land.

(3) Compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted for indirect land use by business license holder for electricity supply business activities resulting in reduced economic value of land, buildings, and plants that are crossed by electric power transmission.

(41 Further provisions regarding the calculation of compensation as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

(5) In the event that the land used by the licensing holder is doing business for the business activities of the provision of electricity, there is a part of the land that is controlled by the holder of land rights or state land users, before starting the activity, the holder of business licenses for the business activities of the supply of electricity is obliged to resolve the land problem in accordance with the provisions of the law on land in the land sector.

(6) In the event that the land used by the holder of a business license for the business activities of providing electricity is ulayat land, the settlement is carried out based on the provisions of the legislation in the land sector by taking into account the provisions of local customary law.

22. The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 32

(1) The stipulation and procedure for payment of compensation for land rights or compensation as referred to in Article 30 is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Compensation for land rights or compensation as referred to in Article 30 shall be borne by the holder of business licenses for the business activities of providing electricity.

23. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) The selling price of electricity and the rental of the electricity network is determined based on a sound business principle.

(21 The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority to give approval to the selling price of electricity and the lease of the electricity network based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

24. The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) The Central Government shall set the electricity tariff for consumers with the approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) The electricity tariff for consumers as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by taking into account the balance of national, regional, consumer, and business licensing licensing business activities for the business of providing electricity.

(3) The electricity tariff for consumers as referred to in paragraph (1) can be determined differently in each region in a business area.

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25. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

Business license holders for business activities to provide electricity are prohibited from applying electricity tariffs to consumers that are not in accordance with the determination of the Central Government as referred to in Article 34.

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26. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

The sale and purchase of cross-border electricity is carried out by business license holders for business activities for the provision of electricity for the public interest based on business permits.

27. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

(1) Every electricity business activity is obliged to meet the provisions of electricity safety.

(21 Electrical Safety Provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) aim to realize the following conditions:

a. reliable and safe for installation;

b. safe from danger to humans and other living things; and

c. Eco-friendly.

(3) The provisions for electricity safety as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

a. Fulfillment of standardization of equipment and the use of electric power;

b. security of electrical installations; and

-26t-

c. security of electric power.

(41 Every operating electric power installation must have an operating eligibility certificate.

(5) Every equipment and use of electric power must meet the provisions of the Indonesian National Standard.

(6) Every technical personnel in the electricity business must have a certificate of competence.

(71 Provisions regarding electricity safety, operating eligibility certificates, Indonesian national standards, and competency certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (6) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 45

(1) Utilization of electricity network for telecommunications, multimedia, and informatics can only be done as long as it does not interfere with the continuity of electricity supply.

(21 Utilization of the electric power grid as referred to in paragraph (1) can only be carried out with the approval of the network owner.

(3) The owner of the network as referred to in paragraph

(2) submit a report to the central government.

(4) Further provisions regarding the use of the electric power grid as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

29. The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

(1) The Central Government or Regional Government based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government shall provide guidance and supervision of the electricity supply business in the case of:

a. supply and utilization of energy sources for power generation;

b. Utilization of electricity network for telecommunications, multimedia, and informatics;

c. fulfillment of the adequacy of electricity supply;

d. fulfillment of technical requirements;

e. fulfillment of environmental protection aspects;

f. Prioritizing the use of domestic goods and services;

g. use of foreign workers;

h. fulfillment of the quality level and reliability of the supply of electricity;

i. fulfillment of licensing requirements;

j. application of electricity tariffs; and

k. Fulfillment of the quality of services provided by electric power support businesses.

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(21 In carrying out the supervision as referred to in paragraph (1), the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government can:

a. Carry out supervision inspections in the field;

b. request a report on the implementation of business in the electricity sector;

c. conduct research and evaluation of reports on business implementation in the electricity sector; and

d. Provide administrative sanctions for violations of business licensing provisions.

(3) In carrying out supervision of the fulfillment of technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, the Central Government and/or Regional Government are assisted by the Electricity Inspector and/or Civil Servant Investigator.

(41 The central government may delegate the authority of guidance and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) to the Regional Government.

(5) Further provisions regarding guidance and supervision are regulated in a Government Regulation.

30. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (3), Article 19 paragraph (3), Article 22, Article 23 paragraph (1), Article 27 paragraph (2), Article 28, Article 30 paragraph (1), Article 35, Article 37, Article 42, Article 44 paragraph (1), paragraph (4) or paragraph (5), or Article 45 paragraph (3) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. Temporary activity freeze;

c. fines; and/or

d. revocation of business license.

(21 Any person who constructs a building or leaves a building and/or replants a plant that:

a. has been compensated for the RTGI as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (21 and or compensation as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (3);

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b. potential to enter the free space or minimum clearance of the electric power grid;

and/or

c. Potentially endangering the safety and/or disrupting the reliability of electricity supply, will be subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

31. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

(1) Any person who carries out the business of providing electricity for the public interest without business permits as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (3) which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 3,00o,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

(2) Everyone who carries out the business of providing electricity for his own interests without business permits as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (3) which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with the most fines IDR 4,000.0o0,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

(3) Everyone who sells excess electricity to be used for the public interest without the approval of the Central Government or Regional Government as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) resulting in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

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32. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 50

(1) Any person who does not fulfill the electrical safety as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (1) which results in the death of a person due to electricity shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of a fine IDR 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

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(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the holder of a business license for the business activities of providing electricity, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1.50o.000,000.0o (one). billion five hundred million rupiah).

(3) In addition to the crime as referred to in paragraph (2), the licensing holder of business for the business activities of providing electricity is obliged to provide compensation to the victim.

(41 The determination and procedure for payment of compensation as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

33. Between Article 50 and Article 51, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 51A so that it is as follows:

Article 51a Any person who constructs a building or leaves a building and/or replants a plant that has:

a. given compensation as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (21 and/or compensation as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (3);

b. enter the free space or minimum clearance of the electric power network; and/or

c. jeopardize the safety and/or disrupt the reliability of the supply of electricity' in the punishment. . .

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Sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

34. Article 52 is deleted.

35. The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

Any person who carries out business activities without a permit as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (3) which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 2,000,000,000.0o (two billion rupiah).

36. The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 54

(1) Everyone who operates the Electric Power Installation without a Certificate of Operation Eligibility as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (4) which results in the emergence of victims who are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five (five). hundred million rupiah).

(21 In the event that the community's household electrical installations are operated without a certificate of operationworthiness, the impacts arising from the absence of a certificate of operationworthiness are the responsibility of the electricity provider.

Paragraph 6

nuclear power

Article 43

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the nuclear sector, several provisions in Law Number 10 of 1997 concerning Nuclear Energy (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 23, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36761 modified:

1 between Article 2 and Article 3 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 2A so that it reads as follows:

Article 2A The central government has the authority to provide business licensing related to nuclear power.

2 The provisions of Article 4 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 4

(1) The central government establishes a regulatory body which is under and directly responsible to the President in charge of supervising all activities of nuclear power utilization.

(21 To carry out the duties as referred to in paragraph (1), the Supervisory Board shall administer regulations, permits, and inspections.

3 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) Nuclear minerals are controlled by the state.

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(2) The Central Government shall determine the area of the Nuclear Mineral Mining Business Area in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Further provisions regarding nuclear minerals are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. Between Article 9 and Article 10, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 9A so that it reads as follows:

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Article 9A

(1) The Central Government may stipulate a Business Entity conducting nuclear mining activities as referred to in Article 9.

(21 Mining activities as referred to in paragraph (1) may be carried out by State-Owned Enterprises in cooperation with private-owned enterprises.

(3) The Business Entity as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the Business License from the Central Government.

(41 Mining of nuclear minerals as referred to in paragraph (1) includes mining that produces radioactive by-product minerals.

(5) Business entities related to mineral and coal mining that produce radioactive co-administered minerals as referred to in paragraph (4) are required to have a business license from the central government.

(6) In the event that individuals or business entities find radioactive co-administered minerals, individuals or business entities are obliged to transfer to the State or State-Owned Enterprises in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(71 Further provisions regarding the mining of nuclear minerals and radioactive co-administered minerals are regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. Article 10 is deleted.

6. The explanation of Article 14 is amended as stated in the explanation.

7 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Every nuclear power utilization activity is obliged to fulfill the business license from the central government, except in certain cases regulated in a Government Regulation.

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(21 Construction and operation of nuclear reactors and other nuclear installations as well as decommissioning nuclear reactors must fulfill business permits from the central government.

(3) Further provisions regarding the terms and procedures for business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. Article 18 is deleted.

9 The provisions of Article 2o are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 20

(1) Inspection of nuclear installations and installations that utilize ionizing radiation is carried out by the central government.

(21 Further provisions regarding the inspection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) The central government provides high-level radioactive waste storage areas.

(21 The determination of the sustainable storage place as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Central Government after obtaining the approval of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

1 1. The provisions of Article 41 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 41

(1) Everyone who builds, operates, and/or decomends a nuclear reactor without a business permit as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of a fine IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

(2) Any person who commits an act that is contrary to the provisions as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (21 which causes nuclear loss shall be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 20,000,000,000.00 (twenty billion rupiah).

(3) In the event that the convict is unable to pay the fine as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year.

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Paragraph 7

Industry

Article 44

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing and ease of investment requirements from the industrial sector, several provisions in Law Number 3 Year 2OL4 concerning Industry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 54921 are changed as the following:

1 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

Industrial resource development includes:

a. human resource development;

b. utilization of natural resources;

c. development and utilization of industrial technology;

d. development and utilization of creativity and innovation;

e. provision of financing sources; and

f. Provision of raw materials and/or auxiliary materials for industry.

2 between Article 48 and Article 49 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 48A so that it reads as follows:

Article 48A

(1) To maintain the continuity of the production process and/or industrial development, the Central Government and Regional Government in accordance with its authority provide convenience to obtain raw materials and/or auxiliary materials in accordance with the Industrial Needs Plan.

(21 The facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) include the ease of importing raw materials and/or auxiliary materials for industry in accordance with the industrial needs plan.

(3) Further provisions regarding the ease of obtaining raw materials and/or auxiliary materials are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 50

(1) The central government shall conduct planning, guidance, development, and supervision of industrial standardization.

(2) Industrial standardization is carried out in the form of SNI, technical specifications, and/or Procedure Guidelines.

(3) SNI, Technical Specifications, and/or Guidelines for Applicable throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

4 The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

(1) Everyone is prohibited from:

a. affixing SNI markings or signs of conformity on industrial goods and/or services that do not meet the provisions of SNI, technical specifications, and/or Procedure Guidelines; or

b. Producing, importing, and/or distributing industrial goods and/or services that do not meet the SNI, technical specifications, and/or guidelines for procedures that are enforced on a mandatory basis.

(2) The Central Government may stipulate exceptions to SNI, technical specifications, and F or Guidelines for the Procedures to be enforced on a mandatory basis as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b for the import of certain goods.

5 The provisions of Article 57 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 57

(1) The voluntary application of SNI as referred to in Article 51 and the application of SNI, technical specifications, and/or mandatory procedures as referred to in Article 52 is carried out through a conformity assessment.

(21 Assessment of conformity of SNI that is applied voluntarily as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by an accredited conformity assessment agency.

(3) Assessment of the conformity of SNI, technical specifications, and/or guidelines for procedures that are enforced obligatory as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the conformity assessment agency that has been accredited and appointed by the central government.

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(41 Further provisions regarding the guidance and supervision of conformity assessment institutions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

(1) The Central Government supervises the implementation of the entire series of implementation of SNI as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) and the implementation of SNI, Technical Specifications, and/or Guidelines for Compulsory Procedures as referred to in Article 52.

(21 In carrying out the supervisory authority as referred to in paragraph (1), the central government may appoint an accredited institution.

7 The provisions of Article 84 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 84

(1) The strategic industry is controlled by the state.

(2) The strategic industry as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of industries that:

a. meet the needs that are important for the welfare of ralryat or mastering the lives of many people;

b. increase or generate added value to strategic natural resources; and/or

c. have links to national defense and security.

(3) The control of strategic industries by the State as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through:

a. ownership arrangements;

b. policy determination;

c. business licensing arrangements;

d. production, distribution, and pricing arrangements;

and

e. supervision.

(4) The arrangement of strategic industry ownership as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a is carried out through:

a. entire capital participation by the Central Government;

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b. the establishment of a joint venture between the central and private government; or

c. Limitation of ownership by foreign investors in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(s) the stipulation of strategic industry policy as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b at least includes:

a. Determination of the type of strategic industry;

b. provision of facilities; and

c. Providing compensation compensation.

(6) Business licensing related to strategic industries as referred to in paragraph (3) letter c is granted by the Central Government.

(71 Arrangement of production, distribution, and price as referred to in paragraph (3) letter d shall be carried out at least by determining the amount of production, distribution, and product price.

(8) The supervision as referred to in paragraph (3) letter e includes the determination of the strategic industry as a national vital object and supervision of distribution.

(9) Further provisions regarding strategic industries as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 101 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 101

(1) Every industrial business activity is obliged to fulfill business licensing from the central government.

(21 Industrial business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

a. small industry;

b. medium industry; and

c. big industry.

(3) Industrial companies that have obtained business licenses as referred to in paragraph (1) are obliged to:

a. carry out industrial business activities in accordance with the business licensing owned; and

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b. Ensure the safety and security of equipment, processes, production, storage, and transportation.

9. Article 102 is deleted.

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10. The provisions of Article 104 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 104

every industrial company that fulfills the business licensing as referred to in Article 101 paragraph

(3) Can carry out expansion in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

11. The provisions of Article 105 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 105

(1) Every industrial estate business activity is obliged to fulfill business licensing from the central government.

(21 Industrial Estate Companies are required to meet the Industrial Estate Standards set by the Central Government.

(3) Every industrial estate company that is expanding must have a business license from the central government.

12. Between Article 105 and Article 106, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 105A so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 OSA Business licensing for business activities of industrial estates located in special economic zones is carried out in accordance with norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in the field of special economic zones set by the central government.

13. The provisions of Article 106 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 106

(1) Industrial companies that will run the industry must be located in industrial areas.

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(21 The obligations located in the Industrial Estate as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded for industrial companies that will run the industry and are located in districts/cities that:

a. does not yet have an industrial area;

b. already has an industrial area but all industrial plots in its industrial area have run out; or

c. special economic zones that have industrial zorta.

(3) The exception to the obligations located in the Industrial Estate as referred to in paragraph (1) also applies to the Company:

a. small industry;

b. Medium industries that do not have the potential to cause environmental pollution that have a broad impact; or

c. Industries that use special raw materials and/or their production processes require special locations.

(4) The excluded Industrial Company as referred to in paragraph (21 and the Medium-Industrial Company as referred to in paragraph (3) letter b must be located in an industrial designation area.

(5) The industry as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be determined by the Central Government.

14. The provisions of Article 108 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 108

Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in Article 101, Article LO4, Article 105, and obligations are located in industrial areas as referred to in Article 106 and the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions and the amount of administrative fines as referred to in Article 107 are regulated in Regulations government.

15. The provisions of Article 115 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 115

(1) The community can participate in the planning, implementation, and supervision of industrial development.

(2) Community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) is manifested in the form of:

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a. giving advice, opinions, and suggestions;

and/or

b. Submission of information and/or reports.

(3) Further provisions regarding community participation in industrial development as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 117 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 117

(1) The Central Government shall carry out supervision and control over industrial business activities and industrial estate business activities.

(2) Supervision

Indonesian Republik

(2) Supervision and control as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out to determine the fulfillment and compliance of regulations in the industrial sector carried out by industrial companies and industrial estate companies.

(3) Fulfillment and compliance with regulations in the industrial sector carried out by industrial companies and industrial estate companies as referred to in paragraph (21 at least include:

a. industrial human resources;

b. utilization of natural resources;

c. energy management;

d. water management;

e. SNI, Technical Specifications, and/or Procedure Guidelines;

f. industrial data and industrial area data;

g. Green industry standards;

h. Industrial Estate Standards;

i. business licensing for industrial business activities and business licensing for industrial estate business activities; and

j. Security and safety of equipment, processes, production, storage, and transportation.

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(41 In the implementation of supervision and control as referred to in paragraph (1), the central government may appoint an accredited institution.

(5) Further provisions regarding the procedures for supervising and controlling industrial businesses and industrial estate businesses are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Paragraph 8

Trade, Metrology I.Egal, Halal Product Guarantee, and Standardization and Conformity Assessment

Article 45

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the trade sector, legal metrology, halal product guarantees, and standardization and conformity assessment, Government Regulation in lieu of this law amends, removes, or stipulates new arrangements some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 7 Year 2OL4 concerning Trade (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OI4 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5512);

b. Law Number 2 of 1981 concerning Legal Metrology (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3193); and

c. Law Number 33 Year 2OL4 concerning Halal Product Guarantee (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604).

Article 46

Several provisions in Law Number 7 Year 2OL4 concerning Trade (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5512) are amended as follows:

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

Article 6

(1) Every business actor is obliged to use or complete the Indonesian language label on goods traded in the country.

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(21 Every business actor who does not meet the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the use or completeness of Indonesian-language labels are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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

Article 1 1 Further provisions regarding the distribution of goods are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) The central government shall regulate the development, arrangement, and guidance that is equal and fair to the Ralgrat market, shopping center, supermarket, and wholesaler to create business certainty and a balanced cooperative relationship between suppliers and retailers while taking into account the alignment of cooperatives and micro, small, and medium.

(21 The development, arrangement, and guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through the arrangement of business licensing, management, and zoning by taking into account the distance and location of the establishment, partnership, and business cooperation.

Republic of Indonesia

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing, lllang arrangement, and zoning as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) The warehouse as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (1) letter d is one of the means of trading to encourage the smooth distribution of goods traded domestically and abroad.

(2) Every warehouse owner is required to fulfill business permits from the central government.

(3) Every warehouse owner who does not have a business license as referred to in paragraph (21) is subject to administrative sanctions.

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(4) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Every warehouse owner, manager, or tenant who stores goods intended for trade must maintain administrative records at least in the form of the number of goods stored and the number of goods entering and leaving the warehouse.

(21 Every warehouse owner, manager, or tenant who does not maintain administrative records as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the registration of goods administration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) Every business actor who carries out trading business activities is obliged to fulfill business licensing from the central government.

(21 The central government may provide exceptions to the obligation to fulfill business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Every business actor who does not fulfill the business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(4) Further provisions regarding business licensing in the field of trade as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) The central government may request data and/or information from business actors regarding the inventory of basic goods and/or important goods.

(21 Business actors are prohibited from manipulating data and/or information regarding the inventory of basic goods and/or important goods.

8 The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

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(1) Producers or importers who do not meet the requirements for registration of goods as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) are obliged to stop the trading activities of goods and withdraw goods from:

a. distributors;

b. agents;

c. wholesale;

d. retailer; and/or

e. consumers.

(21 Orders to stop trading activities and withdrawals from distribution of goods as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by the Central Government.

(3) Producers or importers who do not meet the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

9 The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

(1) Every business actor is obliged to fulfill the provisions for determining the goods and/or services determined as goods and/or services that are limited in trade as referred to in Article 35 paragraph (2).

(21 Every business actor who violates the provisions for the determination of goods and/or services as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

10. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

Article 38

(1) The central government regulates foreign trade activities through policies and controls in the field of exports and imports.

(21 Foreign trade policies and controls as referred to in paragraph (1) are directed to:

a. increasing the competitiveness of Indonesian export products;

b. improvement and expansion of market access abroad;

c. increasing the ability of exporters and importers so that they become reliable business actors; and

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d. improvement and development of national invention and innovation products that are exported abroad.

(3) Foreign trade policies at least include:

a. increase in the number and types and value of added value of export products;

b. Harmonization of standards and procedures for trading activities with trading partner countries;

c. Institutional strengthening in the foreign trade sector;

d. development of facilities and infrastructure to support foreign trade; and

e. protection and security of national interests from the negative impacts of foreign trade.

(41 Control of foreign trade includes:

a. business licensing/approval;

b. standard; and

c. prohibition and restrictions.

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11. The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) Export of goods is carried out by business actors who have fulfilled business licensing from the central government.

l2l Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) The exporter is fully responsible for the goods being exported.

(21 Exporters who are not responsible for the exported goods as referred to in paragraph (1) are subject to administrative sanctions.

13. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

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(1) Import of goods can only be carried out by importers who fulfill business licensing from the central government.

(21 In the event that imports are not carried out for business activities, the importer does not require a business permit.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

14. The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Republic of Indonesia

Article 46

(1) The importer is fully responsible for the imported goods.

(21 Importers who are not responsible for imported goods as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

15. The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

(1) Every importer is obliged to import goods in a new condition.

(2) In certain cases, the Central Government may determine the imported goods in an unnecessary condition.

(3) Further provisions regarding the determination of imported goods in an unnecessary condition as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. Article 49 is deleted.

17. The provisions of Article 51 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 51

(1) Exporters are prohibited from exporting goods designated as prohibited goods for export.

(21 Importers are prohibited from importing goods designated as goods that are prohibited from importing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria for prohibited goods as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are stipulated by a Government Regulation.

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18. The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 52

(1) Exporters are prohibited from exporting goods that are not in accordance with the restrictions on goods for export.

(21 Importers are prohibited from importing goods that are not in accordance with the restrictions on the restrictions on goods to be imported.

(3) Every exporter and/or importer who commits a violation as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(4) Provisions regarding the criteria for restricted goods as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

(1) Exporters who are subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (3) of their export goods are controlled by the State in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Importers who are subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (3) of their imported goods must be re-exported, destroyed by the importer, or determined otherwise by the Central Government.

20. The provisions of Article 57 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 57

(1) Goods traded domestically must meet:

a. SNI that has been enforced on a mandatory basis;

or

b. mandatory technical requirements.

(21 Business actors are prohibited from trading goods in the country that do not meet the SNI that has been enforced obligatory or technical requirements that have been enforced on a mandatory basis.

(3) The implementation of SNI or technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Central Government.

(41 The implementation of SNI or technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out by considering the following aspects:

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a. security, safety, health, and the environment;

b. the competitiveness of national producers and fair business competition;

c. the ability and readiness of the national business world; and/or

d. readiness of the Infrastructure of the Conformity Assessment Agency.

(5) Goods that have been enforced SNI or mandatory technical requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) must be affixed with an SNI sign or a sign of conformity or accompanied by a certificate of conformity recognized by the Central Government.

(6) Goods that are traded and have not been enforced by SNI shall be required to be affixed with SNI marks or signs of conformity as long as it has been proven by a product certificate using SNI mark or certificate of conformity.

(7) Actor .

(7) Business actors who trade goods that have been enforced by SNI or technical requirements are mandatory, but do not have an SNI sign, a sign of conformity or do not complete a certificate of conformity as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

2i. The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 60

(1) Service Providers are prohibited from trading services in the country that do not meet the SNI, technical requirements, or qualifications that have been enforced on a mandatory basis.

(21 The mandatory implementation of SNI, technical requirements, or qualifications as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Central Government.

(3) The mandatory implementation of SNI, technical requirements, or qualifications as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out by considering the following aspects:

a. security, safety, health, and the environment;

b. the competitiveness of national producers and fair business competition;

c. the ability and readiness of the national business world;

d. readiness of the Infrastructure of the Conformity Assessment Agency; and/or

e. Culture, customs, or traditions based on local wisdom.

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(41 Services that have been enacted SNI, technical requirements, or mandatory qualifications as referred to in paragraph (21 must be accompanied by a certificate of conformity recognized by the Central Government).

-29t-

(5) Services that are traded and fulfill SNI, technical requirements, or qualifications that have not been enforced on a mandatory basis can use a certificate of conformity in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(6) Service Providers who trade services that have been enacted with SNI, technical requirements, or mandatory qualifications, but are not equipped with a certificate of conformity as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

22. The provisions of Article 61 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 61

(1) The sign of SNI, sign of conformity, or certificate of conformity as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (41 is issued by the accredited conformity assessment agency in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) In the event that the conformity assessment institution as referred to in paragraph (1) has not been accredited, the Central Government may appoint a conformity assessment agency with the requirements and within a certain period of time.

(3) The conformity assessment agency as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) must be registered with the institution determined by the central government.

23. The provisions of Article 63 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 63

Republic of Indonesia

Article 63

Service providers who trade services that are not equipped with a certificate of conformity as referred to in Article 60 paragraph (4) are subject to administrative sanctions.

24. The provisions of Article 65 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 65

(1) Every business actor who trades goods and/or services using an electronic system is required to provide complete and correct data and/or information.

(21 Every business actor is prohibited from trading goods and/or services using an electronic system that is not in accordance with the data and/or information as referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) The use of the electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) must comply with the provisions stipulated in the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions.

(4) The data and/or information as referred to in paragraph (1) shall at least contain:

a. identity and legality of business actors as producers or distribution business actors;

b. technical requirements of the goods offered;

c. technical requirements or service qualifications offered;

d. price and method of payment for goods and/or services; and

e. How to deliver goods.

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(5) In the event of a dispute related to trade transactions through an electronic system, the person or business entity in dispute may resolve the dispute through the Court or through another dispute resolution mechanism.

(6) Every business actor who trades goods and/or services using an electronic system that does not provide complete and correct data and/or information as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

25. The provisions of Article 74 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 74

(1) The central government shall provide guidance to business actors in the context of export development for the expansion of market access for domestically produced goods and services.

(21 The guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of providing incentives, facilities, information on market opportunities, technical guidance, as well as promotion and marketing assistance for export development.

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(3) The central government may propose incentives as referred to in paragraph (21 in the form of fiscal and/or non-fiscal incentives in an effort to increase the competitiveness of exports of domestically produced goods and/or services.

(41 The Central Government in conducting the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) may cooperate with stakeholders.

(5) Further provisions regarding the implementation of the guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

26. The provisions of Article 77 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 77

(1) Every business actor who organizes a trade exhibition and trade show participants are required to fulfill business permits from the central government.

(21 Every business actor who organizes a trade show by involving participants and/or products promoted from abroad is required to obtain a business permit from the central government.

(3) Every business actor who organizes trade shows and trade show participants who do not meet the business license as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(4) Further provisions regarding the Company Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

27. Between Article 77 and Article 78, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 77a so that it reads as follows:

Article 77A

(1) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (2), Article 15 paragraph (3), Article lt paragraph (2), Article 24 paragraph (3), Article 33 paragraph (3), Article 37 paragraph (2), Article 43 paragraph (2), Article 46 Paragraph (21, Article 52 paragraph (3), Article 57 paragraph (7), Article 60 paragraph (6), Article 63, Article 65 paragraph (6), or Article 77 paragraph (3) can be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. withdrawal of goods from distribution;

c. temporary suspension of business activities;

d. warehouse closure;

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e. fines; and/or

f. revocation

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f. revocation of business licensing.

(2) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. The provisions of Article 81 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 81

Further provisions regarding the procedures for organizing, convenience, and participation in trade promotion in the context of Indonesia's imaging activities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

29. The provisions of Article 98 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 98

(1) The central government and regional governments have the authority to supervise trade activities.

(21 The supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria regulated in a Government Regulation.

30. The provisions of Article 99 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 99

The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority in carrying out supervision as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (1) have the authority to carry out:

a. Prohibition of temporary distribution and/or orders to withdraw goods from distribution or stop traded services that are not in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the field of trade; and LATAU

b. revocation of business license.

31. The provisions of Article 100 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 100

(1) In carrying out the supervision as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (1), the Central Government appoints a supervisory officer in the field of trade.

(2) Supervisory officers in the field of trade in carrying out supervision must bring a valid and official letter of assignment.

(3) The supervisory officer as referred to in paragraph (1) in carrying out his authority shall at least supervise:

a. business licensing in the field of trade;

b. trade in goods that are supervised, prohibited, and/or regulated;

c. distribution of goods and/or services;

d. registration of domestic and imported products related to security, safety, health, and environment;

e. the application of SNI, technical requirements, or mandatory qualifications;

f. Warehouse related business licensing; and

g. storage of basic necessities and/or important goods.

(4) Officer .

(41 Supervisory Officers as referred to in paragraph (1) in the event of finding alleged violations of activities in the field of trade may:

a. recommend withdrawal of goods from distribution and i or destruction of goods;

b. recommend termination of trading business activities; or

c. recommend revocation of business licensing in the field of trade.

(5) In the event that in the implementation of the supervision as referred to in paragraph (3) the initial evidence of the alleged occurrence of a crime in the field of trade is found, the supervisory officer reports it to the investigator for follow-up.

(6) The supervisory officer as referred to in paragraph (1) in carrying out his authority may coordinate with the relevant agencies.

32. The provisions of Article 102 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 102

Further provisions regarding the implementation of supervision of trade activities and supervision of goods that are designated as goods under supervision are regulated in a Government Regulation.

33. The provisions of Article 104 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 104

(1) Every business actor who does not use or does not complete the Indonesian language label on goods traded domestically as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1 0.000.0oo.ooo.00 (ten billion rupiah).

(2) Excluded

(21 is excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) for violations committed by business actors who carry out businesses and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) For business actors who carry out businesses and/or low or medium-risk activities as referred to in paragraph (21) are subject to sanctions as referred to in Article 77a paragraph (1).

34. The provisions of Article 106 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 106

(1) Business actors who carry out trading business activities do not fulfill business permits in the field of trade as referred to in Article 24 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion (ten billion) rupiah).

(21 is excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) for violations committed by business actors who carry out businesses and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) For business actors who carry out businesses and/or low or medium-risk activities as referred to in paragraph l2l are subject to sanctions as referred to in Article 77a paragraph (1).

35. The provisions of Article 109 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 109

Producers or importers who trade goods related to security, safety, health, and/or the environment that are not registered with the Central Government as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) which result in the emergence of victims/damage to security, safety, health, and/or the environment shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of imprisonment 1 (one) year and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

36. The provisions of Article 116 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 16 Every business actor who organizes a trade show by involving participants and/or products that are promoted from abroad who does not obtain a business permit from the Central Government as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (21 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and/or a crime a maximum fine of Rp. 000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Article 47

Several provisions in Law Number 2 of 1981 concerning Legal Metrology (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3193) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

The central government regulates:

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a. testing and inspection of measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing tools, and equipment;

b. implementation and the time period is carried out and recalibrated; and

c. The place and area are carried out and re-calibrated measuring tools, measuring tools, weighing tools, and equipment for certain types.

2 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Every business actor who makes and/or repairs measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing equipment, and equipment must fulfill business permits from the central government.

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(21 Every business actor who imports measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing equipment, and equipment into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must fulfill business permits from the central government.

3 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in Article 17 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24 Further provisions regarding goods in a wrapped state as referred to in Article 22 and Article 23 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 48

Several provisions in Law Number 33 Year 2OL4 concerning the Guarantee of Halal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 295, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5604) are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Products are goods and/or services related to food, beverages, drugs, cosmetics, chemical products, biological products, genetically engineered products, and goods used, used, or used by the public.
2. Halal products are products that have been declared halal in accordance with Islamic law.
3. Halal Product Process, hereinafter abbreviated as PPh, is a series of activities to ensure the halalness of the product including the provision of materials, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation of products.
4. Materials are elements used to make or produce products.
5. Halal Product Guarantee, hereinafter abbreviated as JPH, is legal certainty against the halalness of a product as evidenced by a halal certificate.
6. Halal Product Guarantee Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as BPJPH, is an agency established by the Government to organize JPH.

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7. The Indonesian Ulema Council, hereinafter abbreviated as MUI, is a forum for deliberation for ulama, zltama, and Muslim scholars.

8. Halal Inspection Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as LPH, is an institution that carries out inspection activities and/or testing the halalness of the product.

9. Halal auditors are people who have the ability to check the halalness of the product.

10. Halal Certificate is the recognition of the halalness of a product issued by BPJPH based on a written halal fatwa or the determination of the halal product by the MUI, the Provincial MUI, the Regency MUI, the Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly, or the Halal Product Fatwa Committee.

11. Halal label is a sign of the halalness of a product.

L2. Business actors are individuals or business entities in the form of legal entities or non-legal entities that carry out business activities in the territory of Indonesia.

13. Halal supervisors are people who are responsible for PPh.

14. Everyone is an individual or legal entity.

15. The minister is the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of religion.

2 between Article 4 and Article 5 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 4a so that it reads as follows:

Article 4A

(1) For micro and small business actors, the obligation to be certified halal as referred to in Article 4 is based on the Halal Statement of Micro and Small Business Actors.

(2) Halal Statement of Micro and Small Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on Halal Standards set by

BPJPH.

3 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) The government is responsible for organizing JPH.

(21 The implementation of the JPH as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Minister.

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(3) To carry out the implementation of the JPH as referred to in paragraph (21, BPJPH is formed which is under and responsible to the Minister.

l4L In the event that the Minister is required, the Minister can develop the BPJPH organization in the regions as needed.

(5) Provisions regarding the duties, functions, and organizational structure of BPJPH are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) In carrying out the authority as referred to in Article 6, BPJPH cooperates with:

a. relevant ministries and/or institutions;

b. LPH; and

c. MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency MUI, City, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly.

(2) In addition to the cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1), BPJPH may cooperate with the Higher Education.

5 The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

(1) Cooperation between BPJPH and MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency/City MUI, or Aceh Ulama Consultative Council as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter c is carried out in the case of determining the halalness of the product.

(2) The determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the MUI, the Provincial MUI, the Regency/City MUI, and the Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly in the form of a decision on the determination of the halal product.

6. Between Article 10 and Article 11, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 10A so that it reads as follows:

Article 10a Cooperation between BPJPH and Higher Education as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (21 is carried out for socialization, education, and publication of halal products.

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

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Article 1 1 Further provisions regarding the same work as referred to in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, and Article 10A are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) To establish the LPH as referred to in Article 12, must apply for accreditation to BPJPH by fulfilling the following requirements:

a. have their own office and equipment;

b. have a halal auditor of at least 3 (three) people; and

c. Have a laboratory or cooperation agreement with other institutions that have a laboratory.

(2) In the event that the LPH as referred to in paragraph

(1) Established by the community, LPH must be submitted by Islamic religious institutions with legal entities and private universities under the auspices of Islamic religious institutions with legal entities or Islamic foundations with legal entities.

(3) In the event that there is no LPH established by the community as referred to in paragraph (2), an Islamic religious institution with a legal entity and a private university under the auspices of an Islamic religious institution with a legal entity or an Islamic foundation with a legal entity may cooperate with a State-Owned Enterprise or a Food and Drug Supervisory Agency.

9 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) The halal auditor as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (1) letter b is appointed and dismissed by the LPH.

(2) The appointment of a halal auditor by LPH as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the following requirements:

a. Indonesian citizen;

b. Muslim;

c. with a minimum education of a bachelor's degree in 1 (one) in the fields of food, chemistry, biochemistry, industrial engineering, biology, pharmacy, medicine, catering, or agriculture;

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d. understand and have broad insight into the halalness of the product according to Islamic law; and

e. Prioritizing the interests of the people above personal and/or group interests.

10. The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

Further provisions regarding LPH and halal auditors are regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) Business actors who do not separate locations, places, and tools of PPh as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph

(1) regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 25 are amended to read as follows:

Article 25

Business actors who have obtained a halal certificate are required to:

a. Include a halal label for products that have received halal certificates;

b. maintain the halalness of products that have obtained halal certificates;

c. Separate locations, places and slaughter, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation between halal and non-halal products;

d. renew the halal certificate if there is a change in the composition of the material and/or income tax; and

e. Report changes in the composition of materials and/or PPh to BPJPH.

13. The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27

(1) Business actors who do not perform the obligations as referred to in Article 25 or Article 26 paragraph (2) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

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(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

T4. The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) The halal supervisor as referred to in Article 24 letter c is in charge of:

a. supervise PPh in the company;

b. Determine corrective and preventive actions;

c. Coordinate PPh; and

d. accompany the Halal LPH auditor at the time of the examination.

(21 halal supervisors must meet the following requirements:

a. Muslim; and

b. Have broad insight and understand the Shari'a about halal.

(3) The halal supervisor is determined by the head of the company and reported to BPJPH.

(41 In the case of business activities carried out by micro and small business actors, halal supervisors can come from Islamic religious community organizations.

(5) Further provisions regarding halal supervisors are regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

(1) The application for a halal certificate is submitted by the business actor to BPJPH.

(21 Applications for Halal Certificates must be accompanied by the following documents:

a. Data of business actors;

b. product name and type;

c. list of products and materials used;

and

d. product processing.

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(3) The period of verification of the halal certificate application is carried out no later than 1 (one) working day.

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(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for submitting an application for a halal certificate are regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) BPJPH stipulates LPH to conduct inspection and/or testing of halal products based on the application of business actors.

(21 Determination of LPH as referred to in paragraph

(1) Performed within a maximum period of 1 (one) working day as of the application document as referred to in Article 29 paragraph (2) is declared complete.

17. The provisions of Article 31 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 31

(1) The inspection and/or testing of the halalness of the product as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1) shall be carried out by a halal auditor no later than 15 (fifteen) working days.

(21 Inspection of the product is carried out at the business site during the production process.

(3) In the event that the inspection of the product as referred to in paragraph (1) there is a material that is doubtful of halal, testing can be carried out in the laboratory.

(4) In the event that the inspection of the product as referred to in paragraph (3) requires additional inspection time, the LPH may apply for an extension of time to BPJPH.

(5) In the implementation of the inspection at the business location as referred to in paragraph (2), the business actor is obliged to provide information to the halal auditor.

(6) Further provisions regarding procedures for inspection and/or testing of halal products are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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18. The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

LPH submits the results of the inspection and/or testing of halal products to the MUI, Provincial MUI, MUI Regency, City, or the Aceh Ulama Consultative Majetis with a copy sent to BPJPH, through an integrated electronic system.

19. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) The determination of the halalness of the product is carried out by the MUI, the Provincial MUI, the Regency MUI, or the Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly.

(21 The determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the Halal Fatwa Session.

(3) The trial of the MUI Halal Fatwa, Provincial MUI, F City MUI, or the Aceh Ulama Consultative Council as referred to in paragraph (21) decides the halal product of the product no later than 3 (three) working days since the MUI, Provincial MUI, MUI Regency F City, or the Assembly The Aceh Ulama Deliberation receives the results of the inspection and/or testing of products from the LPH.

(41 The determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (21) is submitted by the MUI, Provincial MUI, MUI Regency, City, or the Aceh Ulema Consultative Assembly to BPJPH as the basis for issuing a halal certificate.

(5) In the event that the time limit as referred to in paragraph (3) is exceeded, the determination of the halalness of the product is carried out by the Halal Product Fatwa Committee, based on the provisions of the Halal Fatwa.

(6) Determination

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(6) The determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (5) is carried out no later than 2 (two) working days.

(71 Further provisions regarding the determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

20. Between Article 33 and Article 34, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 33A and Article 33B so that it reads as follows:

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Article 33A

(1) In the event that the application for halal certification is carried out by micro and small business actors through a halal statement, the determination of the halalness of the product is carried out by the Halal Product Fatwa Committee based on the provisions of the Halal Fatwa.

(21 determination of the halalness of the product by the Halal Product Fatwa Committee as referred to in paragraph

(1) Performed no later than 1 (one) working day from the receipt of the results of the PPh assistance.

(3) Assistance for PPh as referred to in paragraph (21 is completed no later than 10 (ten) working days since the application for halal certification is submitted by micro and small business actors as referred to in paragraph (1).

(4) Based on the determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (21, BPJPH issues a halal certificate.

(5) Further provisions regarding the determination of the halalness of the product as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 338

(1) The Halal Product Fatwa Committee is formed and responsible to the Minister.

(21 Halal Product Fatwa Committee consists of the following elements:

a scholar; and B academics.

21. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Republic of Indonesia

Article 35

The halal certificate as referred to in Article 33A paragraph (4) and Article 34 paragraph (1) is issued by BPJPH no later than 1 (one) working day as of the determination of the halalness of the product being received by BPJPH.

22. Between Article 35 and Article 36, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 35A so that it reads as follows:

Article 35A If the LPH cannot meet the time limit that has been set in the halal certification process, the LPH will be evaluated and/or subject to administrative sanctions.

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23. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

Further provisions regarding the halal label are regulated in a Government Regulation.

24. The provisions of Article 41 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 41

(1) Business actors who include halal labels are not in accordance with the provisions as referred to in Article 38 or Article 39 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

25. The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) The certificate is valid since it is issued by BPJPH and remains valid as long as there is no change in the composition of materials and/or income tax.

(21 In the event that there is a change in the composition of materials and/or income tax, business actors are required to renew the halal certificate.

Republic of Indonesia

-3t2-

(3) Further provisions regarding the renewal of the halal certificate as referred to in paragraph

(2) regulated in a Government Regulation.

26. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

(1) The cost of halal certification is borne by the business actor who submits the application for halal certification.

(2) In the event that the application for halal certification as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted by a micro and small business actor through a halal statement, there is no fee.

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27. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

(1) Business actors who do not register as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (31 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 50

JPH supervision is carried out on:

a- LPH;

b. product halalness;

c. Inclusion of halal label;

d. the inclusion of non-halal information;

e. Separation of location, place and equipment for slaughter, processing, storage, packaging, distribution, sale, and presentation between halal and non-halal products;

f. the presence of halal supervisors; and/or

g. Other activities related to JPH.

29. Between Chapter VII and Chapter VIII, 2 (two) chapters and 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Chapter VII and Chapter VIII and Article 52a and Article 52b so that it reads as follows:

CHAPTER VIIA

Halal Product Guarantee Service

electronic based

Article 52A

(1) JPH implementation services are required to use an integrated electronic system.

(2) The integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) connects the process of halal certification services carried out by:

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A- BPJPH;

H LPH;

c MUI, Provincial MUI, Regency MUI, City, and Aceh Ulama Consultative Assembly;

d Halal Product Fatwa Committee; and e PPH assistant.

(3) The integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) is also used to support other services related to the implementation of JPH.

(41 The integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (1) is managed by BPJPH.

CHAPTER VTIB

Sources of funding

Article 52EL The funding for the implementation of this Law is sourced from:

a State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

b. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

and/or other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

30. The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

(1) The community can participate in the implementation of JPH.

(21 Community participation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of:

a. socialization and education about JPH;

b. assistance in PPh;

c. publication that the product is under assistance; and

d. supervision of halal products in circulation.

(3) Community participation in the form of supervision of the circulating halal products as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d is in the form of a complaint or reporting to BPJPH.

31. The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 55

Further provisions regarding the procedures for community participation and awarding are regulated in a Government Regulation.

32. Between Article 63 and Article 64, 3 (three) articles are inserted, namely Article 63A, Article 638, and Article 63C so that it reads as follows:

Article 63a The implementation of the JPH implementation service using an integrated electronic system as referred to in Article 52a is built in stages no later than 1 (one) year since this Law is promulgated.

Article 63E} Halal certificates that have been issued by BPJPH before this Law are in effect are declared to remain valid as long as there is no change in the composition of materials and/or PPh.

Article 63C

(1) The Halal Product Fatwa Committee must be established no later than 1 (one) year since this Law is promulgated.

(2) The government carries out the duties of the Halal Product Fatwa Committee until the formation of the Halal Product Fatwa Committee.

Paragraph 9

public works and residential ralryat

Article 49

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing and ease of investment requirements from the public sector and housing sector Ralqrat, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new regulations. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 1 Year 2oll concerning Housing and Settlement Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2oll Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5188);

b. Law Number 20 Year 2oll concerning Flats (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 20TL Number 108, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52521;

c. Law Number 2 Year 2OL7 concerning Construction Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL7 Number 1 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6018); and

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d. Law Number 17 Year 2OL9 concerning Water Resources (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL9 Number 190, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6405).

Article 50

Several provisions in Law Number 1 Year 2oll concerning Housing and Settlement Areas (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLL Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5188) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) The results of the planning and design of the house must meet the standards.

(21 The standards as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

(1) The planning of infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities as referred to in Article 28 must meet the standards.

(21 Further provisions regarding the standards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) The central government and local governments are obliged to provide the convenience of business licensing for legal entities that submit housing development plans for MBR.

(21 Further provisions regarding the ease of business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

The construction of large-scale housing with balanced housing includes simple houses, medium houses, and luxury homes.

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5. The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36

(1) In the case of housing development with balanced housing not in I (one) overlay, the construction of public houses must be carried out in 1 (one) regency/city area.

(21 in the case of a simple house can not be built in the form of a single house or a row house, can be converted in:

a. the form of public flats built in the same expanse; or

b. form of funds for the construction of public houses.

(3) The management of funds from the conversion as referred to in paragraph (21 letter B is carried out by the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Management.

(4) The construction of a public house as referred to in paragraph (1) must have access to a service center or workplace.

(5) Development .

-3t7 -

(5) The construction of housing with balanced occupancy as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the same legal entity.

(6) Further provisions regarding housing development with balanced housing are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (1), the Central Government and/or Regional Government' assign and/or form an institution or entity that handles the construction of housing and settlements in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Institutions or entities as referred to in paragraph (1) are responsible for:

a. provide land for housing; and

b. Coordinate in the process of licensing and ensuring the feasibility of housing.

7 The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 42

(1) Single houses, row houses, and/or flats that are still under construction can be marketed through a preliminary sale and purchase agreement system in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Preliminary Agreement of Sale and Purchase as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out after fulfilling the certainty requirements for:

a. land ownership status;

b. agreed things;

c. building approval;

d. availability of infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities; and

e. housing development at least 20% (twenty percent).

(3) Further provisions regarding the preliminary sale and purchase agreement system as referred to in paragraph (1) and housing development as referred to in paragraph (21 letter e are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. TERMS

8 The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

(1) Housing control is carried out starting from the following stages:

a. planning;

b. development; and

c. utilization.

(2) The housing control as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government in the form of:

a. consent or approval;

b. control; and/or

c. Arrangement.

(3) Further provisions regarding housing control as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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9 The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 55

(1) Individuals who own public houses with the facilities provided by the central government or local governments may only lease and/or transfer their ownership of the house to another party in the event of:

a. inheritance; or

b. Occupancy after a period of at least 5 (five) years.

(21 In the event that the transfer of ownership as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out, the transfer must be carried out by an institution appointed or formed by the Central Government or Regional Government in the housing and settlement sector.

(3) If the owner leaves the house continuously for a maximum period of 1 (one) year without fulfilling the obligations under the agreement, the central government or local government is authorized to take over the ownership of the house.

(41 Houses that have been taken over by the Central Government or Regional Governments as referred to in paragraph (3) must be redistributed to MBR.

(5) Further provisions regarding the appointment and establishment of the institution as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

(6) Further provisions regarding the convenience and/or assistance for construction and acquisition of houses for MBR are regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 1O7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 107

(1) Land that is directly controlled by the state as referred to in Article 106 letter a used for the construction of houses, housing, and/or residential areas is handed over through the granting of land rights to everyone who carries out the construction of houses, housing, and settlement areas.

(21 The granting of land rights as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on the determination of the location or confirmation, approval, or recommendation for the suitability of space utilization activities.

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(3) In the event that the land which is directly controlled by the state as referred to in paragraph (1) there is a community work, the land rights are granted after the actor in the housing and settlement development as the applicant for land rights settles compensation for the entire community based on an agreement.

(41 In the event that there is no agreement on compensation as referred to in paragraph (3), the settlement is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

11. The provisions of Article 109 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 109

(1) Land consolidation as referred to in Article 106 letter b can be implemented for the construction of a single house, row house, or flat.

(21 Determination of the location of land consolidation is carried out by the Regent/Mayor.

(3) Specifically for the 'Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the determination of the location of the land consolidation is determined by the Governor.

(41 The location of the land consolidation that has been determined as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) does not require confirmation, approval, or recommendation for the suitability of space utilization activities.

12. The provisions of Article 114 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 114

-32t-

Article 114

(1) The transfer or disposal of land rights as referred to in Article 106 letter c is carried out after the legal entity obtains confirmation, approval, or recommendation for the suitability of space utilization activities.

(21 The transfer of land rights as referred to in paragraph (1) is made before the official making the land deed after a mutual agreement is reached.

(3) The release of land rights as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out before the authorized official.

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(41 The transfer of land rights or the release of land rights as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) must be registered at the Regency/City Land Office in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

13. Between Chapter IX and Chapter X, 1 (one) chapter, namely Chapter IXA and between Article 117 and Article 118 is inserted 2 (two) articles, namely Article LLTA and Article LITB so that it reads as follows:

CHAPTER IXA

HOUSING APPROVAL AGENCY

Article 117A

(1) To realize the provision of decent and affordable public houses for MBR, the Central Government establishes the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing.

(2) The establishment of the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Management as referred to in paragraph (1) shall aim to:

a. accelerate the provision of public houses;

b. guarantee that public houses are only owned and occupied by MBR;

c. ensure the achievement of the principle of public house benefits; and

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d. Implement various policies in the field of public houses and special homes.

(3) The Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Implementation as referred to in paragraph (1) has the function of accelerating the implementation of housing and residential areas.

(41 To carry out the function as referred to in paragraph (3), the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Operations is in charge of:

a. make efforts to accelerate housing development;

b. carry out the management of conversion funds and the construction of simple houses and public flats;

c. Coordinate in the process of licensing and ensuring the feasibility of housing;

d. carry out the provision of land for housing;

e. carry out the management of public flats and special flats and facilitate the occupancy, transfer, and utilization;

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f. carry out the transfer of public house ownership with the facilities provided by the government;

g. Organizing cross-sectoral operational coordination, including in the provision of infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities; and

h. Conducting cooperative relationships in the field of flats with various agencies at home and abroad.

Article 117B

(1) The Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Implementation as referred to in Article LLTA consists of:

a. builder element;

b. unsur pelaksana; and

c. supervisory element.

(2) The supervisory element as referred to in paragraph

(1) Letter c consists of 5 (five) people whose selection and selection process is carried out by the Ralryat Representative Council.

(3) The establishment of the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Management as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by a Presidential Regulation.

(4) The supervisory element, the implementing element, and the supervisory element as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by a Presidential Decree.

14. The provisions of Article 134 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 134

Everyone is prohibited from carrying out the construction of a study that is not in accordance with the criteria, specifications, requirements, infrastructure, facilities, and agreed public utilities.

15. The provisions of Article 150 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 150

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(1) Any person who organizes housing and residential areas that do not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1), Article 29 paragraph (1), Article 30 paragraph (2), Article 34 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 36 paragraph (1), paragraph (2) or paragraph (4), Article 38 paragraph (4), Article 45, Article 47 paragraph (21, paragraph (3), or paragraph (4), Article 49 paragraph (21, Article 63, Article 7L paragraph (1), Article 126 paragraph (2), Article 134, Article 135, Article 136, Article 137, Article 138, Article 139, Article 140, Article 141, Article 142, Article 143, Article 144, Article 145, or Article 146 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. restrictions on development activities;

c. temporary or permanent suspension of the development implementation work;

d. temporary suspension or permanent termination of housing management;

e. temporary control by the government (sealed);

f. the obligation to demolish the building itself within a certain period of time;

g. rebuild housing in accordance with the criteria, specifications, requirements, infrastructure, facilities, and agreed public utilities, and standards;

h. limitation of business activities;

i. suspension of building approval;

j. revocation of building approval;

k. suspension/revocation of proof of home ownership;

l. orders for demolition of house buildings;

m. suspension of business licensing;

n. revocation of business permits;

o. Oh. supervision;

p. cancellation of business licensing;

q. obligation to restore land function within a certain period of time;

r. revocation of incentives;

s. imposition of administrative fines; and/or

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t. location closure.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 151 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 151

Everyone who carries out housing construction that builds housing that does not comply with the criteria, specifications, requirements, infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities that are agreed as referred to in Article 134 which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety and/or the environment shall be punished with the most fines RPS.000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

17. The provisions of Article 153 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 153

(1) Everyone who organizes a residential or Kasiba environment that does not separate the residential or Kasiba neighborhood into a residential or Lisiba neighborhood as referred to in Article 136 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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Article 51

Some of the provisions in Law Number 20 Year 2OLL concerning Flats (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLL Number 108, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5252) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) The construction of commercial flats as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (21 can be carried out by everyone.

(2') The actors in the construction of commercial flats as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to provide public flats at least 2oo/o (twenty percent) of the total floor area of commercial flats built.

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(3) In the event that the construction of public flats as referred to in paragraph (21 not in 1 (one) location of commercial flats, the construction of public flats can be carried out in the same 1 (one) district/city area.

(41 The obligation to provide public flats at least 2oo/o (twenty percent) as referred to in paragraph (21 can be converted in the form of funds for the construction of public flats.

(5) The management of funds as referred to in paragraph (41) is carried out by the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Management.

(6) Further provisions regarding the obligation to provide public flats as referred to in paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) Standards for the construction of flats include:

a. administrative requirements;

b. technical requirements; and

c. ecological requirements.

(21 Further provisions regarding the standard for the construction of flats as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) The separation of flats as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (1) must be stated in the form of pictures and descriptions.

(21 The drawings and descriptions as referred to in paragraph (1) are made before the implementation of the flat construction.

(3) The drawings and descriptions as referred to in paragraph (21) are stated in the form of a separation deed which is ratified by the Regent/Mayor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(4) Specifically for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the deed of separation as referred to in paragraph (3) is ratified by the Governor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

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4 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

In carrying out the construction of flats, development actors must meet administrative provisions which include:

a. status of land rights; and

b. building approval.

5 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

(1) Development actors must build flats and their environment in accordance with the function and utilization plan.

(21 The function and utilization plan as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a business permit from the regent/mayor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) Specifically for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the function and utilization plan as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain a business permit from the Governor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(41 Further provisions regarding the plan for the function and utilization of the construction of flats are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6. Article 30 is deleted.

7 The provisions of Article 31 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 31

Republic of Indonesia

Article 31

(1) The amendment of the plan for the function and utilization of the flat as referred to in Article 29 paragraph (2) must meet the business permit from the Regent/Mayor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

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(21 Specifically for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the amendment of the plan for the function and utilization of the flat as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the business permit from the Governor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) Change of the plan for the function and utilization of flats as referred to in paragraph

(1) does not reduce the function of the common parts, joint objects, and the function of dwelling.

8 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

Further provisions regarding business licensing related to the function plan and utilization and changes are regulated in a Government Regulation.

9. Article 33 deleted

10. The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

(1) Development actors are required to apply for a Function Worthy Certificate to the Regent/Mayor after completing all or part of the flat construction as long as it does not conflict with the approval of the building in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(2) Special .

(21 specifically for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the application for a certificate of function worthiness as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted to the Governor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(3) The Regional Government shall issue a Certificate of Functional Eligibility after conducting an inspection of the function of the flat building in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

11. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) Development actors are required to complete the flat environment with infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities.

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(21 Infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities as referred to in paragraph (1) must consider:

a. ease and harmony of relationships in daily activities;

b. security if something dangerous occurs; and

c. Structure, size, and strength according to their function and use.

(3) The infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the minimum service standards.

(41 Further provisions regarding minimum service standards for infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

Republic of Indonesia

Article 43

(1) The process of buying and selling Sarusun before the construction of flats is completed can be carried out through PPJB made before a Notary.

(21 PPJB as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out after fulfilling the certainty requirements for:

a. land ownership status;

b. building approval;

c. availability of infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities;

d. development of at least 2oo/o (twenty percent); and

e. agreed things.

13. The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 54

(1) Public condos that obtain facilities from the government can only be owned or rented by MBR.

(21 Any person who owns a public condominium as referred to in paragraph (1) may only transfer his ownership to another party in the case of:

a. inheritance; or

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b. ownership of flats after a period of 20 (twenty) years.

(3) The transfer as referred to in paragraph (21 letter b can only be carried out by the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Operations.

(41 Further provisions regarding the criteria and procedures for providing facilities for the ownership of public condominiums by MBR as referred to in paragraph

(1) and the transfer as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

14. The provisions of Article 56 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 56

(1) The management of flats includes operational activities, maintenance, and maintenance of joint parts, joint objects, and joint land.

(21 The management of flats as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out by a manager who is a legal entity, except for general rental flats, special flats, and state flats.

(3) Legal Entity as referred to in paragraph

(2) Must register and obtain a license from the Regent/Mayor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(4) Specifically for the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the legal entity as referred to in paragraph (21 must register and obtain a business permit from the Governor in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(5) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 67 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 67

(1) In the implementation of improving the quality of flats as referred to in Article 65 paragraph

(1) Letter a, PPPSRS may cooperate with development actors.

(2) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on a written agreement made before the authorized official based on the principle of equality.

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(3) The implementation of improving the quality of public flats and special flats is carried out by the Agency for the Acceleration of Housing Management.

16. Article 72 is deleted.

17. Article 73 is deleted.

18. The provisions of Article 107 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 107

Everyone who organizes flats does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (2), Article 22 paragraph (3), Article 25 paragraph (1), Article 26 paragraph (1), Article 39 paragraph (1), Article 40 paragraph (1), Article 51 paragraph (3), Article 52, Article 59 paragraph (1), Article 61 paragraph (1), Article 66, Article 4 paragraph (1), Article 98, Article 100, or Article 101 are subject to administrative sanctions.

19. The provisions of Article 108 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 108

(1) The administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 107 may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. limitation of development activities and/or business activities;

c. temporary suspension of the implementation of development;

d. termination

d. temporary suspension or permanent termination of the management of flats;

e. revocation of building approval;

f. revocation of function worthy certificate;

g. revocation of SHM SARUSUN or SKBG SARUSUN;

h. orders for demolition of flats;

i. administrative fines; and/or

j. revocation of business licensing.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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(3) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21 does not eliminate the responsibility for recovery.

20. Article 110 is deleted.

21. Article 112 is deleted.

22. The provisions of Article 113 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 13 Everyone who:

a. change the designation of the designated flats; or

b. Change the function and utilization of flats, as referred to in Article 10 1 which causes victims to humans or damage to goods, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah).

23. The provisions of Article 114 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 14 Every official who:

a. determine locations that have the potential to pose a danger to the construction of flats; or

b. Issuing approval for flat buildings that are not in accordance with the designation location, as referred to in Article LO2, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000.00o.o00.00 (five billion rupiah).

24. The provisions of Article 117 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 117

(1) In the event that the act as referred to in Article 109, Article 111, Article 115 or Article 116 shall be carried out by a legal entity, in addition to imprisonment and a fine against its management, a criminal can be imposed against a legal entity in the form of a fine with a weight of 3 (three) times of fines against people.

(21 In addition to the fine as referred to in paragraph (1), a legal entity may be subject to additional criminal charges in the form of:

a. revocation of business permits; or

b. revocation of legal entity status.

Article 52

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Several provisions in Law Number 2 Year 2OL7 concerning Construction Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL7 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6018) are changed as follows:

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1 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter a, the Central Government has the authority to:

a. Develop a construction service business structure;

b. develop a system of requirements for construction service business;

c. Organizing business licenses in the context of registration of Construction Services Business Entities;

d. Organizing business licensing related to construction services;

e. Organizing the granting of licensing for institutions that carry out business entities certification;

f. Develop a supply chain system for construction services;

g. Develop a capital system and a construction service business guarantee system;

h. Provide support and protection for national construction service business actors in accessing the international construction service market;

i. Develop an orderly supervision system for a construction service business;

j. Organizing the issuance of business licensing in the context of foreign investment;

k. Carry out an orderly supervision of foreign construction services and construction services for large qualifications;

1. Organizing the development of construction services business'

m. collect

m. Collect and develop information systems related to the construction service market in the country that has the potential for national construction service business actors;

n. Develop a partnership system between national and international construction service businesses;

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o. Oh. ensure the creation of fair competition in the construction service market;

p. develop the segmentation of the national construction service market;

q. Provide legal protection for national construction service business actors who access the international construction service market; and

r. Organizing business entity experience registration.

(21 In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter b, the Central Government has the authority to:

a. Develop a system of selection of service providers in the implementation of construction services;

b. Develop a construction work contract that ensures equal rights and obligations between service users and service providers;

c. encourage the use of alternative dispute resolution for the provision of construction services outside the court; and

d. Develop a performance system for service providers in the implementation of construction services.

(3) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter c, the Central Government has the authority to:

a. Develop security, safety, health, and sustainability standards in the implementation of construction services;

b. organize.

b. Carry out supervision of the implementation of security, safety, health, and sustainability standards in the implementation and utilization of construction services by construction service business entities;

c. Organizing expert appraisal registration; and

d. Establish an expert assessor who is registered in the event of a building failure.

(41 In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter d, the Central Government has the authority to:

a. Develop work competency standards and construction service training;

b. empowering national construction education and training institutions;

c. Organizing training for strategic and pilot construction workers;

d. Develop a construction workforce competency certification system;

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e. Establish minimum remuneration standards for construction workers;

f. Carry out supervision of the certification system, training, and minimum remuneration standards for construction workers;

g. Organizing accreditation for professional associations and licensing for professional certification bodies;

h. Organizing the registration of construction workers;

i. Organizing professional experience registration of construction workers as well as educational and job training institutions in the construction sector;

j. Organizing the equalization of foreign construction workers; and

k. Establish a professional certification body to carry out work competency certification tasks that cannot be carried out by professional certification bodies formed by professional associations or educational and training institutions.

(5) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter e, the Central Government has the authority:

a. Develop standards of construction materials and equipment, as well as innovation of construction technology;

b. Develop a cooperation scheme between research and development institutions and all construction service stakeholders;

c. Establish priority technology development;

d. Publish construction materials and equipment as well as domestic construction technology to all stakeholders, both nationally and internationally;

e. Establish and improve the use of material and equipment quality standards in accordance with Indonesian National Standards;

f. protect intellectual property on construction materials and equipment as well as construction technology of domestic research and development results; and

g. Build a supply chain system of materials, equipment, and construction technology.

(6) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter f, the Central Government has the authority:

a. Increasing quality and responsible community participation in supervising the implementation of construction services;

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b. increase the institutional capacity of the construction service community;

c. Facilitating the implementation of the Construction Services Forum as a medium for the aspirations of the community services for the construction of the Constrikt;

d. provide financial support for the implementation of work competency certification;

and

e. Increase community participation that is qualified and responsible in the business of providing buildings.

(71 Financing support as referred to in paragraph (6) letter d is carried out by considering the state's financial capacity.

(8) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter g, the Central Government has the authority:

a. developing a national construction service information system; and

b. Collect data and information on national and international construction services.

2 The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 6

(1) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter a, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority:

a. empowering construction service business entities;

b. carry out supervision of the granting of business licensing;

c. Carry out an orderly supervision of the construction service business in the Province;

-34t-

d. Carry out supervision of the construction supply chain system in the province; and

e. Facilitating partnerships between construction service business entities in the province and business entities from outside the province.

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(21 In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter b, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority:

a. Carry out supervision of the selection of service providers in the implementation of construction services;

b. carry out construction supervision;

and

c. Carry out supervision of orderly implementation and orderly use of construction services in the province.

(3) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter c, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority to supervise the implementation of the implementation of security, safety, health, and sustainability standards in the implementation and utilization of construction services by the Construction Services Business Entity small and medium qualifications.

(41 In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter d, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority to carry out supervision:

a. work competency certification system;

b. training of construction workers; and

c. construction workers wages.

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(5) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter e, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority:

a. Carry out supervision of the use of construction materials, equipment, and technology;

b. Facilitating cooperation between research and development services development institutions and all construction service stakeholders;

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c. Facilitating the development of priority technology;

d. Carry out supervision of the management and utilization of construction material sources;

and

e. Increase the use of quality standards for materials and equipment in accordance with Indonesian national standards.

(6) In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter f, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority:

a. strengthen the institutional capacity of the provincial construction service community;

b. Increasing the participation of the community with quality and responsible construction services in supervising the operation of the construction service business; and

c. Increase community participation of quality and responsible construction services in the business of providing buildings.

(71 In carrying out the responsibilities as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter g, the Governor as the representative of the Central Government in the regions in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority to collect data and information on construction services in the Province.

3 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

The authority of the provincial government is implemented in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government in the sub-'construction service affairs including:

a. implementation of training for construction experts;

and

b. Implementation of the Provincial Coverage Construction Services Information System.

4 The provisions of Article 8 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 8

The authority of the Regency/City Government is implemented in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government in the Construction Services Sub-Department which includes:

a. Implementation of training for construction skilled personnel;

b. Implementation of the Construction Services Information System for the Coverage of the Regency/City Region;

c. Issuance of small, medium, and large qualification business licensing; and

d. Supervision of business order, orderly implementation, and orderly use of construction services.

5 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

In carrying out the authority as referred to in Article 5 to Article 8, the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government may involve the Construction Services community.

6 The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

Further provisions regarding the responsibilities and authorities as well as business licensing as referred to in Articles 4 to Article 9 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

(1) Business qualifications for business entities as referred to in Article 19 consist of:

a. small;

b. medium; and

c. big.

l2l Determination of business qualifications as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through an assessment of:

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a. annual sales;

b. financial capacity;

c. availability of construction workers; and

d. ability in the provision of construction equipment.

(3) The business qualification as referred to in paragraph (1) determines the limits of business capacity and market segmentation of the construction service business.

(41 Further provisions regarding the determination of business qualifications as referred to in paragraph (2l, shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) Every individual business and Construction Services Business Entity as referred to in Article 19 who will provide Construction Services must fulfill business permits.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

9 The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27

The business licensing as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (ll is granted by the Regency/City Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government to the business of individuals who are domiciled in their territory in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

10. The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

Business licensing as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (ll is granted by the Regency/City Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government to business entities domiciled in their territory in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

11. The provisions of Article 29 are amended to read as follows:

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Article 29

(1) Business Licensing is valid to carry out construction service business activities throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) The district/city government is in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government as referred to in Article 27 and Article 28 to establish a regulation in the region regarding business licensing.

12. The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) Every business entity working on construction services is required to have a business entity certificate.

(21 Certificates of Business Entities as referred to in paragraph (1) are issued through a certification and registration process by the Central Government.

(3) Further provisions regarding the certification and registration of business entities as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. Article 31 is deleted.

14. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) The Representative Office as referred to in Article 32 letter a is obliged to:

a. in the form of a business entity with qualifications equivalent to large qualifications;

b. fulfill business permits;

c. Establishing cooperation with large qualifications of national construction service business entities that meet business licensing;

d. employ more Indonesian workers than foreign workers;

e. placing Indonesian citizens as the highest leadership of the Representative Office;

f. Prioritizing the use of domestic construction materials and technology;

g. Have high technology, up-to-date, efficient, environmentally sound, and pay attention to local wisdom;

h. carry out the technology transfer process; and

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i. carry out other obligations in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

In the L2L of Persersaha Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is given by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Operational cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out with the principle of equality of qualifications, similarity of services, and joint responsibility.

15. The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) Provisions regarding capital cooperation as referred to in Article 32 letter b are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) The Construction Services Business Entity established in the framework of Capital Cooperation as referred to in Article 32 letter b must meet the large qualification requirements as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (1) letter c.

(3) The Construction Services Business Entity established in the framework of Capital Cooperation as referred to in paragraph (21 is obliged to fulfill the Business License.

(41 Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (3) is granted by the Central Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

16. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

Further provisions regarding the granting of business licensing, work procedures for operations, and the use of more Indonesian workers, as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1) letter b, letter c, letter d, and granting of business permits as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (4) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. Article 36 is deleted.

18. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) The implementation of construction services is carried out through the implementation of a construction service business.

(2) The operation of the construction service business as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out alone or through the binding of construction services.

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(3) Further provisions regarding the operation of a construction service business that are carried out alone or through the binding of construction services as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. Article 42 is deleted.

20. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

Service users as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (2) are prohibited from using service providers who are affiliated to development for the public interest without going through a tender, selection, or electronic catalog.

21. Article 57 is deleted.

22. Article 58 is deleted.

23. The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

(1) In every construction service service, service users and service providers are required to meet the standards of security, safety, health, and sustainability.

(2) Further provisions regarding service users, and service providers are required to meet the standards of security, safety, health, and sustainability in the implementation of construction services as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

24. The provisions of Article 69 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 69

(1) Construction workforce training is held with relevant, effective, and efficient job training methods in accordance with work competency standards.

(21 The training as referred to in paragraph (1) is intended to increase the productivity of the keda.

(3) The work competency standards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(41 Construction workforce training as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by educational and job training institutions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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(5) The educational and training institutions as referred to in paragraph (4) fulfill business permits from the central government.

(6) Further provisions regarding the procedure for business licensing as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

25. The provisions of Article 72 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 72

(1) To gain professional experience, every construction worker must register with the central government.

(21 Registration as referred to in paragraph (1) is evidenced by a Professional Experience Registration Certificate.

(3) Further provisions regarding registration as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

26. Article 74 is deleted.

27. The provisions of Article 84 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 84

(1) The implementation of part of the authority of the Central Government as referred to in Article 5 involves the Community Construction Services.

(2) The participation of the Community Construction Services as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through one institution established by the Central Government.

(3) The elements of the management of the institution as referred to in paragraph (21 can be proposed from:

a. Association of accredited companies;

b. accredited professional associations;

c. Construction Service User Institutions that meet the criteria;

d. high-growth or experts who meet the criteria; and

e. associations related to accredited construction supply chains.

(41 The management of the institution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be determined by the Central Government after obtaining approval from the Ralryat Representative Council.

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-s52-

(5) The implementation of part of the authority of the central government carried out by the institution as referred to in paragraph (1) is financed with the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or other legal sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(6) The fees obtained from the public for services in the administration of some of the authority carried out by the institution as referred to in paragraph (21 are non-tax state revenues in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(7) Further provisions regarding the implementation of part of the authority of the Central Government that involve the construction service community as referred to in paragraph (1) and the establishment of the institution as referred to in paragraph (21 is regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. The provisions of Article 89 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 89

Every business of individuals and business entities that do not have business licensing as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines; and/or

c. temporary suspension of construction service activities.

29. Article 92 deleted

30. The provisions of Article 96 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 96

(1) Every service provider and/or service user who does not meet the standards of security, safety, health, and sustainability in the implementation of construction services as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. temporary suspension of construction service activities;

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d. blacklisted;

e. suspension of business licensing; and LATAU

f. revocation of business licensing.

(21 Every service user and/or service provider who in providing ratification or approval violates the provisions as referred to in Article 59 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. temporary suspension of construction service activities;

d. blacklisted;

e. suspension of business licensing;

f. revocation of business licensing; and LATAU

g. revocation of business entity certificate for service providers.

31. The provisions of Article 99 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 99

(1) Every construction worker who works in the construction service sector does not have a certificate of work competence as referred to in Article 70 paragraph (1) to be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of dismissal from the workplace.

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(21 Every service user and/or service provider employing construction workers who do not have a work competency certificate as referred to in Article 70 paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. administrative fines; and/or

b. temporary suspension of construction service activities.

(3) Every construction worker who works in the construction service sector who has a work competency certificate as referred to in Article 70 paragraph (1) who does not practice in accordance with the Indonesian National Work Competency Standards, international standards, and/or special standards is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

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a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. freezing of work competency certificates;

and/or

d. revocation of work competency certificate.

(4) Every professional certification body that does not follow the provisions of the competency test as referred to in Article 70 paragraph (61 is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. license suspension; and/or

d. license revocation.

32. Article 101 is deleted.

33. The provisions of Article 102 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 102

Article 102

Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 89, Article 90, Article 91, Article 93, Article 94, Article 95, Article 96, Article 97, Article 98, Article 99 and Article 100 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 53

Several provisions in Law Number 17 Year 2OL9 concerning Water Resources (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OI9 Number 190, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6405) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 8 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 8

(1) The people's right to water which is guaranteed to be fulfilled by the State as referred to in Article 6 is a basic daily need.

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(2) In addition to the legal rights to water which is guaranteed to be fulfilled by the State as referred to in paragraph (1), the State prioritizes the people's rights to water as follows:

a. daily basic needs;

b. Ralryat farming; and

c. The use of water resources for business needs to meet basic daily needs through a drinking water supply system.

(3) In the event that the availability of water is not sufficient for the priority of fulfillment as referred to in paragraph (21, the fulfillment of water for daily basic needs is prioritized over others.

(4) In

(4) In the event that the availability of sufficient water, after the order of priority of fulfillment as referred to in paragraph (2), the next order of priority is as follows:

a. the use of water resources to fulfill non-business activities for the public interest; and

b. the use of water resources for other business needs that have been determined by business licensing.

(5) The central government or local government is in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government to determine the priority order of fulfillment of water in the river area in accordance with its authority based on the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4).

(6) In setting the priority of water fulfillment as referred to in paragraph (5), the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government first takes into account the need for water for the maintenance of water sources and the environment.

(71 The right to water is not a right of ownership of water, but is only limited to the right to obtain and use a number of water quotas in accordance with the allocation whose stipulation is regulated in a Government Regulation.

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(8) Further provisions regarding the use of water resources to meet daily basic needs, ralryat agriculture, and business needs to meet daily basic needs through drinking water supply systems, as referred to in paragraph (21, as well as to fulfill non-business activities for the public interest and other business needs as referred to in paragraph (41) are regulated in a government regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) On the basis of state control over water resources as referred to in Article 5, the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government are given the task and authority to regulate and manage water resources.

(21 The control of water resources as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government while recognizing the customary rights of local indigenous peoples and rights similar to them as long as they do not conflict with the national interest and the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The customary rights of indigenous peoples to water resources as referred to in paragraph (21 are still recognized as long as the reality still exists and has been regulated in a Regional Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 12 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 12

The duties and authorities of the Regional Government as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) include the duties and authorities of the Provincial Government and/or Regency/City Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

4 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

The village government or what is called by another name in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government has the following duties:

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a. Assist the central government and/or local government in managing water resources in village areas based on the principle of public benefit and by taking into account the interests of other villages;

b. encourage the initiative and participation of rural communities in the management of water resources in their territory;

c. participate in maintaining the effectiveness, efficiency, quality, and order of the implementation of water resources management; and

d. Assist the district/city government in meeting the basic daily needs of water for villagers.

5. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Some of the duties and authorities of the Central Government and/or Regional Government as referred to in Article 10, Article 11, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, and Article 16 in managing water resources which include one river area can be assigned to the Water Resources Manager.

(2) The management of water resources as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of a Technical Implementation Unit of the Ministry/Regional Technical Implementation Unit or State-Owned Enterprises of Regional Owned Enterprises in the field of Water Resources Management.

(3) Some of the duties and authorities as referred to in paragraph (1) do not include:

a. establish a policy;

. b. Establish a pattern of water resources management;

c. Establish a water resource management plan;

d. establish protected areas for water sources;

e. issue business licensing or approval of the use of water resources;

f. establish a forum for coordination;

g. establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria;

h. Establish a water resources manager; and

i. Determine the unit value of the BJPSDA.

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(4) Further provisions regarding State-Owned Enterprises and Regional Owned Enterprises in the field of Water Resources Management as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

The stages of water resources management include:

a. water resource management planning;

b. implementation of water resources infrastructure construction and non-construction implementation or implementation of water source construction;

c. implementation of operation and maintenance of water resources; and

d. monitoring and evaluation of water resources management.

7 The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) The implementation of the construction of water resources infrastructure and non-construction implementation is carried out by the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the program and activity plan.

(2) The implementation of the construction of water resources infrastructure and the implementation of non-construction as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out by involving the participation of the community.

(3) Every person or community group on their own initiative can carry out the construction of water resources infrastructure and non-construction implementation for their own interests based on business licensing or approval for the use of water resources from the central government and/or local government in accordance with their authority based on norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(4) The implementation of the construction of water resources infrastructure and non-construction implementation is carried out by:

a. follow norms, standards, procedures, and criteria;

b. utilizing local technology and resources; and

c. Prioritizing safety, work security, and the sustainability of ecological functions, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

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(5) The obligation to obtain a business license or approval for the use of water resources as referred to in paragraph (3) is excluded for non-construction activities that do not result in physical changes to the water source.

(6) Further provisions regarding approval or business licensing as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 Among the provisions of Article 40 and Article 41 are inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 40A so that it reads as follows:

Article 40A

(1) The implementation of water source construction in the form of river channel diversion activities is carried out by the central government and/or local government in accordance with its authority in the management of water resources based on the program and activity plan.

(21 In addition to being carried out by the Central Government and/or Regional Government, the river channel diversion can be carried out by a Government Agencies based on the approval of the transfer of river channels from the Central Government and/or Regional Governments in accordance with their authority.

(3) In addition to being carried out by the Central Government and/or Regional Government as referred to in paragraph (1) and the Government Agencies as referred to in paragraph (2), the river channel diversion activities may be carried out by:

a. state-owned enterprises;

b. Regional Owned Enterprises;

c. Village-Owned Enterprises;

d. cooperatives; or

e. private business entity.

(4) The implementation of the transfer of the river channel as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out based on the approval of the transfer of the river channel from the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the approval of the transfer of the river channel as referred to in paragraph (41) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

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9 The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) Monitoring the management of water resources is carried out on:

a. water resource management planning;

b. implementation of construction of water resources infrastructure and non-construction implementation; and

c. operation and maintenance of water resources.

(21 Evaluation of water resources management is carried out based on the results of monitoring the water resources as referred to in paragraph (1) on the objectives of water resources management.

(3) The results of the evaluation of the management of water resources are used as material for consideration in improving the management of water resources.

(4) The implementation of monitoring and evaluation of the management of water resources as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out by the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(5) Further provisions regarding the monitoring and evaluation of water resources management are regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 44

(1) The use of water resources as referred to in Article 29 paragraph (2) letter c for business needs and non-business needs is carried out after fulfilling business permits or approval of the use of water resources.

(21 Licensing or approval of the use of water resources as referred to in paragraph

(1) given by taking into account the function of the area and the sustainability of the environment.

(3) Business licensing or approval of the use of water resources as referred to in paragraph

(1) Provided by the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

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(41 Business Licensing or Approval for the Use of Water Resources as referred to in paragraph (21) cannot be leased or transferred, either partially or completely.

11. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

(1) Approval of the use of water resources for non-business needs consists of:

a. Approval of the use of water resources to meet daily basic needs is necessary if:

1. How to use it is done by changing the natural condition of the water source;

and/or

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2. Its use is submitted for the needs of groups that require large amounts of water.

b. Approval of the use of water resources to meet agricultural needs is necessary if:

1. How to use it is done by changing the natural condition of the water source;

and/or

2. Its use for agricultural ralryat outside the existing irrigation system.

c. Approval of the use of water resources to meet the needs for activities other than to meet daily basic needs and agricultural activities that are not business activities.

12. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

(1) The use of water resources for business needs as referred to in Article 47 may be in the form of:

a. water resources as a medium;

b. water and water power as a material;

c. water source as a medium; and/or

d. water, water sources, and/or water power as a medium and material.

(21 The use of water resources for business needs as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill business permits.

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(3) The granting of business licensing is carried out strictly in the order of priority:

a. Fulfillment of daily basic needs for groups that need large amounts of water;

b. fulfillment of daily basic needs that change the natural conditions of water sources;

c. People's agriculture outside the existing irrigation system;

d. the use of water resources for business needs to meet basic daily needs through a drinking water supply system;

e. ACTIVITIES .

e. non-business activities for the public interest;

f. use of water resources for business needs by State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, or Village-Owned Enterprises; and

g. Use of water resources for business needs by private or individual business entities.

(41 Business Licensing Use of Water Resources for Business Needs as referred to in paragraph (21) may be granted to:

a. certain points or places on the water source;

b. certain segments of water sources; or

c. certain parts of the water source.

(5) Licensing of business use of water resources for business needs as referred to in paragraph can be granted to:

14)

a. state-owned enterprises;

b. Regional Owned Enterprises;

c. Village-Owned Enterprises;

d. cooperatives;

e. private business entities; or

f. individual.

13. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 50

Business Licensing The use of water resources for business needs by using water and water power as the material as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) letter b which produces products in the form of drinking water for daily basic needs is given to State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, or Village-Owned Enterprises that provide drinking water supply systems.

14. The provisions of Article 51 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 51

(1) Business Licensing The use of water resources for business needs can be granted to the private sector after fulfilling certain and strict requirements as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (1) letter f at least:

a. in accordance with the pattern of water resources management and the water resource management plan;

b. meet administrative technical requirements;

c. obtain approval from stakeholders in the water resources area;

and

d. Fulfill the obligation to conserve water resources which are components in the BJPSDA and other financial obligations in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing to use water resources as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 52

(1) The use of water resources for other countries is prohibited, except for humanitarian purposes.

(21 The exceptions as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the requirements that the need for the use of water resources in the river area is concerned and the surrounding area can be fulfilled.

(3) The use of water resources for other countries as referred to in paragraph (1) must be based on the pattern of water resources management and the water resources management plan in the river area concerned and taking into account the interests of the surrounding area.

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(41 Plans for the use of water resources for other countries are carried out through a public consultation process by the central government and/or local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(5) The use of water resources for other countries as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) must obtain approval for the use of water resources from the central government based on recommendations from local governments and in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

16. The provisions of Article 56 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 56

(1) Supervision of the management of water resources is carried out by the central government and/or local government in accordance with its authority on the management of water resources based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

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(21 Supervision of the management of water resources as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out by involving the role of the community.

(3) Further provisions regarding the supervision of the management of water resources are regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. The provisions of Article 70 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 70

Anyone who intentionally:

a. Carry out activities for the implementation of the construction of water resources and non-construction infrastructure at water sources without obtaining business permits or approval of the use of water resources from the central government or regional governments as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (3);

b. Carry out activities for the implementation of water source construction in the form of river channel diversion activities without obtaining approval for the diversion of river channels from the central government or regional governments as referred to in Article 40A paragraph (4);

c. lease or transfer, both in part and to all business permits or approval of the use of water resources as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (41;

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or

d. Carry out the use of water resources without business permits as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (21, shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine of at least Rp. 000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) And a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000.0oo, O0 (five billion rupiah).

18. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 73

Anyone who because of his negligence:

a. Carrying out activities for the implementation of the construction of water resources and non-construction infrastructure at water sources does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (3) and paragraph (41;

b. Carry out activities for the implementation of water source construction in the form of river channel diversion activities without obtaining approval for the diversion of river channels from the central government or regional governments as referred to in Article 40A paragraph (4); or

c. Using water resources for business needs without a permit, as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (21, shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and a maximum of 6 (six) years and a fine of at least Rp.3oo,000,000.00 (three) hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 1,000.00o.000.00 (one billion rupiah).

19. Between Article 75 and Article 76, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 75A so that it reads as follows:

Article 75A

(1) Any person who prior to the enactment of this Law, has committed:

a. implementation of the construction of water resources infrastructure and non-construction implementation without business permits and/or approval for the use of water resources as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (3);

b. implementation of the construction of water sources in the form of diverting river channels, without the approval of the diversion of river channels as referred to in Article 4OA paragraph (4); and/or

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c. The activities of the use of water resources without business licensing and/or approval of the use of water resources as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (1) and Article 49 paragraph (21, are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of administrative fines and must submit an application for business licensing, approval of the use of water resources, and/or approval The transfer of the river channel is a maximum of 3 (three) years since this Law is promulgated.

(21 Everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) after 3 (three) years since the enactment of this Law is promulgated has not submitted an application for a business permit, and or the approval of the transfer of the river channel, is subject to criminal sanctions as referred to in Article 70 lettera, letter b, and letter d and Article 73.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for business licensing, approval of the use of water resources, and/or approval of the diversion of river channels and the imposition of administrative sanctions for everyone as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Paragraph 10

Transportation

Article 54

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining licenses and facilities for investment requirements in the transportation sector, this Government Regulation in lieu of law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new regulations.

a. Law Number 22 Year: UN 2OO9 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5025);

b. Law Number 23 Year 2OO7 concerning Railways (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 65, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47221;

c. Law Number 17 of 2008 concerning Shipping (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48491;

and

d. Law Number 1 Year 2OO9 concerning Aviation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4956).

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Article 55

Several provisions in Law Number 22 Talrrun 2OO9 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5025) are changed as follows:

1. Conditions .

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1 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) The path is grouped into several classes by:

a. function and intensity of traffic for the sake of regulating the use of roads and smooth traffic and road transportation; and

b. Carrying capacity to receive the heaviest axis load and the dimensions of the motor vehicle.

(21 Further provisions regarding road grouping by road class are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36

Every public motorized vehicle on the route must stop at the terminal that has been determined, unless otherwise stipulated in the route that has been approved in the business permit.

3 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) Every terminal operator is required to provide terminal facilities that meet safety and security requirements.

(21 terminal facilities as referred to in paragraph

(1) Includes main facilities and supporting facilities.

(3) To maintain the condition of the terminal facilities as referred to in paragraph (21, the terminal operator is obliged to carry out maintenance in collaboration with micro and small businesses.

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(4) The HARRRS terminal facility provides a place for micro and small business activities of at least 30% (thirty percent).

(5) Provisions regarding cooperation with micro and small businesses as referred to in paragraph (3) and the provision of places for micro and small business activities as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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-37t-

Article 39

(1) The terminal work environment is an area designated for terminal facilities.

(21 The terminal work environment as referred to in paragraph (1) is managed by the terminal operator and used for the implementation of the construction, development, and operation of terminal facilities.

(3) In the event that the central government as the operator of the terminal as referred to in paragraph (2l, its implementation can be in cooperation with state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, village-owned enterprises, and the private sector.

5 The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) Terminal construction must be equipped with:

a. design;

b. design workbook;

c. terminal master plan; and

d. AMDAL documents or environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts that have included an analysis of the impact of traffic.

(21 The construction of the terminal as referred to in paragraph (1) can be cooperated with State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Village-Owned Enterprises, and the private sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Terminal operation includes the following activities:

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a. planning;

b. implementation; and

c. Supervision of terminal operations.

(41 The construction of the terminal as referred to in paragraph (1) as well as the planning and implementation in the operation of the terminal as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a and letter b can be cooperated with State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Village-Owned Enterprises, and the private sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

6. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) The provision of parking facilities to the public can only be carried out outside the road-owned space after fulfilling the business permit from the central government or local government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 The implementation of outdoor parking facilities as intended in paragraph (1) may be carried out by an individual Indonesian citizen or an Indonesian legal entity in the form of:

a. special parking efforts; or

b. Main business support.

(3) Parking facilities in the space belonging to the road can only be held in certain places on district roads, village roads, or city roads which must be stated by traffic signs and/or road markings.

(41 Further provisions regarding users of parking facilities, business licensing, requirements, and procedures for the implementation of parking facilities for the public as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 50

(1) The type test as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (21 letter a must be carried out for every motor vehicle, trailer train, and patch carriage, which is imported, made and/or assembled domestically, as well as modifications to motorized vehicles that cause changes in type.

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(21 The type test as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Central Government whose implementation can be collaborated with State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, Village-Owned Enterprises, and the Private.

(3) Further provisions regarding the type test as referred to in paragraph (1) and the implementation of the type test as referred to in paragraph (2l' are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

(1) The periodic test as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (21 letter b shall be carried out for general passenger cars, buses, freight cars, trailers, and patch trains operated on the road.

(2) The periodic testing as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the following activities:

a. physical inspection and testing of motorized vehicles; and

b. validation of test results.

(3) The physical inspection and testing activities of motorized vehicles as referred to in paragraph (21Hurr.RF A are carried out by:

a. Implementing Unit for District/City Regional Government Testing in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government;

b. Implementing Unit for the sole agent of the mark holder that receives a business license from the central government; or

C. Private Testing Implementing Unit that obtains business licensing from the central government.

9 The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 60

(1) The general workshop of motorized vehicles that function to repair and maintain motor vehicles, must meet the technical requirements and roadworthiness.

(2) General workshops that have certain accreditation and quality can conduct periodic testing of motorized vehicles.

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(3) The implementation of the general workshop as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the requirements set by the central government.

(4) The implementation of public workshops as referred to in paragraph (2) must fulfill business permits from the central government.

(5) Supervision of the General Workshop of Motor Vehicles as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regency City Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(6) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for the operation of public workshops as referred to in paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 78 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 78

(1) Driving education and training is organized by an institution that receives business licensing from the central government or local government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 99 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 99

(1) Every plan for the construction of activity centers, settlements, and infrastructure that will cause disturbances in traffic security and road transportation, traffic safety and road transportation, traffic order and road transportation, and smooth traffic and road transportation must be analyzed about the impact of traffic that is integrated with the AMDAL or environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations regarding the environment.

(21 Further provisions regarding the AMDAL document or environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring efforts which have included an analysis of the traffic impact as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. Article 100 is deleted.

13. Article 101 is deleted.

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14. The provisions of Article 126 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 126

Drivers of public motorized vehicles for transporting people are prohibited from:

a. stop the vehicle other than at the designated place;

b. tethering other than at the designated place;

c. drop off passengers other than at the stop and/or at the destination without a proper and urgent reason; and/or

d. through the road network other than those specified in the route that has been approved in the Business Licensing

15. The provisions of Article 162 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 162

(1) Motorized vehicles carrying special goods must:

a. meet the safety requirements in accordance with the nature and form of the goods being transported;

b. have certain signs according to the goods transported;

c. parking the vehicle in the designated place;

d. dismantling and loading goods in the designated place and by using tools in accordance with the nature and form of the goods being transported; and

e. Operate at a time that does not interfere with the security of traffic and road transportation, traffic and road transportation safety, smooth traffic and road transportation, and traffic order and road transportation.

(21 public motorized vehicles carrying heavy equipment with dimensions that exceed the dimensions set by the central government must be escorted by the Indonesian National Police.

(3) The driver and assistant of the driver of a public motorized vehicle who transports special goods must have certain competencies in accordance with the nature and form of the special goods transported.

16. The provisions of Article 165 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 165

(1) Public transportation on the road which is part of multimodal transportation is carried out by a multimodal legal entity.

(21 Public transportation activities in multimodal transportation are carried out based on agreements made between road transportation legal entities and multimodal transportation legal entities and/or other mode legal entities.

(3) Multimodal transportation services must be system integrated and fulfill business licensing from the central government.

l4l Provisions regarding multimodal transportation as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), and provisions regarding requirements, and procedures for obtaining business permits as referred to in paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. The provisions of Article 170 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 170

(1) Weighing equipment that is installed permanently as referred to in Article 169 paragraph (41 letter a is installed at a certain location.

(2) Determination of the location, operation, and closure of weighing equipment that is permanently installed on the road as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Central Government.

(3) The operation and maintenance of weighing equipment that is permanently installed and the Management Information System is carried out by the Central Government and can be collaborated with State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, and Private in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Weighing equipment officers who are permanently installed are required to record the type of goods transported, the weight of the transportation, and the origin of the destination.

18. The provisions of Article 173 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 173

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(1) Public Transport Company that conducts transportation of people and/or goods is obliged to fulfill business licensing from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 The obligation to fulfill the Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) does not apply to:

a. the transportation of the sick by using an ambulance; or

b. Freight Jenaza}..:^.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. Article 174 is deleted.

20. Article l75 . . -

20. Article 175 deleted

21. Article 176 deleted

22. Article 177 deleted

23. Article 178 deleted

24. The provisions of Article 179 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 179

(1) Business Licensing as referred to in Article 173 paragraph (1) related to the operation of people not on routes is granted by:

a. The central government responsible for traffic and road transportation facilities and infrastructure for the transportation of people who serve:

1. Taxi transportation whose operating area exceeds 1 (one) province;

2. transportation with a specific purpose; or

3. tourism transportation;

b. Governor for taxi transportation whose operating area exceeds more than 1 (one) district/city in 1 (one) province in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government;

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c. Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta for taxi transportation and certain areas whose operations are within the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government; and

d. Regents/Mayors for taxis and certain areas whose operations are located within the Regency/City area in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 Further provisions regarding the procedures and requirements for granting business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

25. Article 180 deleted

26. The provisions of Article 185 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 185

(1) The Central Government and/or Regional Government may provide transportation subsidies on certain routes or routes.

(21 Further provisions regarding the provision of transportation subsidies as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

27. The provisions of Article 199 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 199

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 167, Article 168, Article 173, Article 186, Article L87, Article 189, Article 192, or Article 193 shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. Freezing of business licensing; and LATAU

d. revocation of business licensing.

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(2) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. The provisions of Article 22o are amended so that they read as follows:

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Article 22O

(1) The design and maintenance of motor vehicles as referred to in Article 219 paragraph (1) Hurr.RF a and the development of motorized vehicles as referred to in Article 219 paragraph (21 letter a) shall be carried out by:

a. central government;

b. local government;

c. legal entity;

d. research institutes; and/or

e. college.

(21 The design as referred to in paragraph

(1) must obtain approval from the central government.

29. The provisions of Article 222 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 222

(1) The central government is obliged to develop industry and infrastructure technology that ensures the security, safety, order, and smoothness of traffic and road transportation.

(21 The development of industry and technology for road traffic and transportation infrastructure is carried out in an integrated manner with the support of all related sectors.

(3) Development

(3) The development of industry and technology as referred to in paragraph (21 must obtain approval from the Central Government.

30. The provisions of Article 3O2 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 302

Everyone who drives a public motorized vehicle for transportation of people who do not stop other than at a designated place, teet, drop off passengers other than at the stop, or pass the road network other than those specified in the route approved in the business permit as referred to in Article 126 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) month or a maximum fine of Rp. 250,000.00 (two hundred and fifty thousand rupiah).

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31. The provisions of Article 305 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 305

Any person who drives a motorized vehicle that transports special goods that does not meet the requirements regarding the requirements for safety, goods marking, parking, unloading and loading, or the operating time as referred to in Article 162 paragraph (1) letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d, or letter e shall be punished with imprisonment at the latest 2 (two) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah).

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32. Article 308 is deleted.

Article 56

Several provisions in Law Number 23 of 2OO7 concerning Railways (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 65, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4722) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) The Business Entity that organizes the Public Railway Infrastructure as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the Permission Permit related to Public Railway Infrastructure.

(21 Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) is granted based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government including:

a. the central government for the implementation of public railway infrastructure whose route network crosses provincial boundaries;

b. Provincial Government for the implementation of public railway infrastructure whose route network crosses the boundaries of the Regency/City within one province after obtaining approval from the Central Government; and

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c. Regency/City Regional Government for the implementation of public railways whose route network is within the Regency/City area after receiving the recommendation of the Provincial Government and the approval of the Central Government.

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(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to public railway infrastructure are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 between Article 24 and Article 25 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 24a so that it reads as follows:

Article 24a A business entity that organizes public railway infrastructure that does not meet the business license as referred to in Article 24 paragraph

(1) subject to administrative sanctions.

3 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

The operator of the railway facility that operates the railway facility does not meet the standard of operational feasibility of the railway facility as referred to in Article 27 is subject to administrative sanctions.

4 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) Business Entities that provide public railway facilities are required to fulfill business licensing.

(21 Licensing .

(2) The licensed license as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government including:

a. the central government for the operation of public railway facilities whose route network crosses provincial and state boundaries;

b. Provincial Government for the operation of public railway facilities whose route network crosses the boundaries of districts/cities within one province; and

c. Regency/City Government for the operation of public railway facilities whose route network is within the Regency/City area.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to the implementation of public railway facilities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 between Article 32 and Article 33 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 32A so that it reads as follows:

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Article 32a A business entity that organizes public railway facilities that do not fulfill the license of the business as referred to in Article 32 paragraph

(1) subject to administrative sanctions.

6. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) The implementation of the Special Railway as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (21) shall be carried out by the Business Entity to support its main activities.

(21 Business Entities as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the Business Licensing.

(3) Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be granted based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government including:

a. the central government for the implementation of special railways whose route network crosses provincial and state boundaries;

b. Provincial Government for the implementation of special railways whose route network crosses the boundaries of districts/cities within one province after obtaining approval from the central government; and

c. Regency/City Government for the implementation of special railways whose networks are located within the Regency/City area after receiving the recommendation of the Provincial Government and the approval of the Central Government.

(4) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to special railways are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 Between Article 33 and Article 34, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 33a so that it reads as follows:

Article 33a Special Railway Operators that do not meet the business permit as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (2) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

8 The provisions of Article 77 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Pasa|TT Every legal entity or institution that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76 is subject to administrative sanctions.

9 between Article 80 and Article 81 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 80a so that it reads as follows:

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Article 80a Railway infrastructure officers who operate railway infrastructure do not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 80 paragraph (1) are subject to administrative sanctions.

10. The provisions of Article 82 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 82

Railway infrastructure operators who violate the provisions as referred to in Article 81 are subject to administrative sanctions.

11. The provisions of Article 107 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 107

Every legal entity or institution that violates the provisions as referred to in Article 106 is subject to administrative sanctions.

12. The provisions of Article 112 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 12 In the event that the operator of the railway facility in carrying out the examination does not use personnel who have expertise qualifications and are not in accordance with the procedures stipulated as referred to in Article 111, they are subject to administrative sanctions.

13. Between Article 116 and Article 117, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 116A and Article 116E} so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 16a The crew of railway facilities that operate the railway facilities do not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 116 paragraph (1) to be subject to administrative sanctions.

Article 1 16El The operator of railway facilities that operate railway facilities with the crew of railway facilities who do not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 116 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

L4. The provisions of Article 135 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 135

The operator of the railway facility that does not provide transportation by other train or other mode of transportation until the destination station or does not provide compensation for the ticket price as referred to in Article 134 paragraph (4) is subject to administrative sanctions.

15. TERMS

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15. The provisions of Article 168 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 168

The operator of the railway facility that does not insure its responsibilities as referred to in Article 167 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

16. Between Article 185 and Article 186, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 185A so that it reads as follows:

Article 185A

(1) Violation of the provisions as referred to in Article 24A, Article 28, Article 32A, Article 33A, Article 77, Article 80A, Article 82, Article 1O7, Article 112, Article 116A, Article 1168, Article 135, or Article 168 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. The provisions of Article 188 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 188

a business entity that organizes public railway infrastructure that does not have a business license as referred to in Article 24 paragraph

(1) resulting in the emergence of victims to humans and/or damage to health, safety, and/or the environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

18. TERMS

Republic of Indonesia

18. The provisions of Article 190 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 190

a business entity that organizes public railway facilities that do not meet the business permit as referred to in Article 32 paragraph

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(1) resulting in the emergence of victims to humans and/or damage to health, safety, and/or the environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000.O0,o0 (three billion rupiah).

19. The provisions of Article 191 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 191

If the act of violation as referred to in Article 33A results in a train accident and/or loss to property, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

20. The provisions of Article 195 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 195

Railway Infrastructure Officer who operates the Railway Infrastructure does not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 80 paragraph (1) which results in an accident and/or causes the victim to be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year.

21. TERMS

21. The provisions of Article 196 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 196

(1) The Railway Infrastructure Operator who operates the Railway Infrastructure with officers who do not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 80 paragraph (1) which results in an accident and/or causes a victim to be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of a fine IDR 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(2) If the action as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury to the person, the Railway Infrastructure Provider shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years.

(3) If the action as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the Railway Infrastructure Provider shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

22. The provisions of Article 203 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 203

(1) The crew of railway facilities operating the railway facilities do not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 116 paragraph (1) resulting in a train accident and/or loss for property shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years.

(21 If the action as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury to the person, the crew of the railway facility shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years.

(3) If the action as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the crew of the railway facility shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

23. The provisions of Article 204 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 204

(1) The operator of the railway facility that operates the railway facility with the crew of the railway facility that does not have a certificate of proficiency as referred to in Article 116 paragraph (1) which results in an accident and/or causes the victim to be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of Rp. 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah).

(2) If the action as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury to the person, the Operator of the Railway Facilities shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years.

(3) If the action as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the operator of the railway facility shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

24. The provisions of Article 210 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 210

(1) In the event that the action as referred to in Article 189, Article 191, and Article 193 results in serious injury to the person, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

(2) In the event that the action as referred to in Article 193 results in the death of a person, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

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(3) In the event that the action as referred to in Article 189, Article 191, and Article 193 shall be carried out by the Organizing Business Entity resulting in serious injury to the person, the Organizing Business Entity shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billions) rupiah).

(4) In the event that the action as referred to in Article 189, Article 191, and Article 193, shall be carried out by the Organizing Business Entity which results in the death of the person, the Organizing Business Entity shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000.0oo.00 (three billions rupiah).

Article 57

Several provisions in Law Number 17 of 2OO8 concerning Shipping (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48491 are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) Shipping is controlled by the State and the guidance is carried out by the Central Government.

(21 Shipping development as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

a. setting;

b. control; and

c. supervision.

(3) Terms

(3) Further provisions regarding shipping development as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) Domestic sea transportation activities are structured and implemented in an integrated manner, both intramodal and intermodal, which is a unified national transportation system.

(21 Domestic sea transportation activities as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out with fixed and regular routes llinefL and can be equipped with irregular and irregular routes (trampers).

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(3) Domestic sea transportation activities that serve fixed and regular routes (liners) are carried out in the route network.

(41 Fixed and regular route networks (LineFL as referred to in paragraph (3) are determined by the Central Government.

(5) Operation of ships on non-permanent and irregular routes (Trampefi as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out by the National Sea Transportation Company and must be reported to the Central Government.

3 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) Special sea transportation activities are carried out by business entities to support the main business for their own interests by using Indonesian-flagged ships that meet the requirements of the ship's seaworthiness and are manned by Indonesian citizenship crews.

(21 Special sea transportation activities as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to fulfill a business permit from the central government.

4 between Article 14 and Article 15 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 14a so that it reads as follows:

Article 14A

(1) As long as the Indonesian-flagged ship is not yet available, foreign ships may carry out special activities in Indonesian waters that do not include passenger and/or goods transporting activities.

(21 Further provisions regarding special activities carried out by foreign ships as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27 To carry out transportation activities in the waters, an individual Indonesian citizen or a business entity is obliged to fulfill a business permit.

6 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) Based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government, business licensing for sea transportation is granted by:

a. Regent/Mayor concerned for business entities domiciled in the Regency/City area and operates across ports within the Regency/City area;

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b. the governor concerned for business entities domiciled in the provincial area and operates on inter-district/intercity ports within the province; or

c. Central government for business entities that carry out activities on inter-provincial and international ports.

(21 Based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government, business licensing for sea freight-ralryat is granted by:

a. the regent/mayor concerned for an individual person who is an Indonesian citizen or a business entity domiciled in the Regency/City area and operates across ports within the Regency/City area; or

b. The governor concerned is for an individual Indonesian citizen or a business entity domiciled and operates on the cross-district/intercity ports within the province, inter-provincial ports, and international ports.

(3) Based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government, business permits for river and lake transportation are granted by:

a. Regent/Mayor in accordance with the domicile of an individual Indonesian citizen or a business entity; or

b. Governor of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta for individuals who are Indonesian citizens or business entities domiciled in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

(41 In addition to having a Business License as referred to in paragraph (3) for river and lake transportation, ships that are operated are required to fulfill business permits for routes granted by:

a. the regent/mayor concerned for ships serving routes within the Regency/City area;

b. the governor concerned for ships serving inter-district/intercity routes within the province; or

c. The central government for ships serving inter-provincial and/or interstate routes, based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(5) Based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government, business licensing for ferry transportation is granted by:

a. regent/mayor in accordance with the domicile of the business entity; or

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b. Governor of the Province of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta for business entities domiciled in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.

(6) In addition to having a Business License as referred to in paragraph (5) for ferry transportation, the ship that is operated shall comply with the Business License for approval of the operation of the ship granted by:

a. the regent/mayor concerned for ships that serve cross-ports within the Regency/City area;

b. the governor concerned for ships that serve cross-district/inter-city port crossings within the province;

and

c. The central government for ships serving inter-provincial and/or interstate port crossings, based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(71 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, paragraph (3), paragraph (4), paragraph (5), and paragraph (6)) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7. Article 30 is deleted.

8 The provisions of Article 31 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 31

(1) For the smooth running of transportation activities in the waters as referred to in Article 6, a service business related to transportation in the waters can be carried out.

(2) The service business related to transportation in the waters as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of:

a. loading and unloading goods;

b. transportation management services;

c. port water transportation;

d. rental of sea transportation equipment or service equipment related to sea transportation;

e. independent tatly;

f. Container Depot;

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g. ship management (ship management);

h. intermediary for sale and purchase and/or rental of ships;

i. Ship crew agency (Ship Manning AgencGL;

j. ship agency; and

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k. Ship maintenance and repair (ship repairing and maintenanel.

(3) Further provisions regarding service businesses related to transportation in waters are regulated in a Government Regulation.

9 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) The related service business as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (2) is carried out by a business entity established specifically for the operation of a service business related to transportation in the waters.

(2) Provisions regarding the operation of a service business related to transportation in the waters as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations in the field of investment.

(3) In addition to business entities that are established specifically for the operation of service businesses related to transportation in the waters as referred to in paragraph (1) port water transportation activities can be carried out by national sea transportation companies.

10. The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

Business entities that were established specifically for the operation of service businesses related to transportation in the waters as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1), are obliged to fulfill business permits from the central government or regional governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

11. The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

Further provisions regarding the procedures and requirements for licensing services related to transportation in waters are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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L2. The provisions of Article 51 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 51

(1) Multimodal transportation is carried out by a business entity that has fulfilled the license to carry out multimodal transportation from the central government.

(21 The business entity as referred to in paragraph (1) is responsible for the goods from the time the goods are received until they are handed over to the recipient of the goods.

13. The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 52

(1) The implementation of multimodal transportation is carried out based on documents issued by the Multimodal Transportation Service Provider.

(2) The documents as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of electronic documents.

14. The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

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Article 59

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (21, Article 9 paragraph (5), Article 11 paragraph (4), Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 19 paragraph (2), Article 27, Article 28 paragraph (4), Article 28 paragraph (6), Article 33, Article 38 paragraph (1), Article 41 paragraph (3), Article 42 paragraph (1), Article 46, Article 47, or Article 54 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 90 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 90

(1) Concession activities at the port consist of the provision and/or port services and services related to ports.

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(21 Provision and/or port services as referred to in paragraph

(1) Includes the provision and/or services of ships, passengers, and goods.

(3) Provision and/or service of ships, passengers, and goods as referred to in paragraph (21 consists of:

a. provision of and f or dock services for mooring;

b. provision and/or service of refueling and clean water services;

c. Provision of DAN or service of facilities for up and down passengers and/or vehicles;

d. provision of and f or dock services for the implementation of loading and unloading activities of goods and containers;

e. provision

e. provision of and f or services for warehouses and storage of goods, loading and unloading equipment, and port equipment;

f. Provision of and f or service of container terminal, liquid bulk, dry bulk, and ro-ro;

g. provision of and f or loading and unloading services;

h. provision and/or service of distribution and consolidation center of goods; and/or

i. provision and/or service of ship delay services.

(4) Service activities related to the port as referred to in paragraph (1) include activities that support the smooth operation and provide added value for the port.

(5) Further provisions regarding business activities at the port are regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 91 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 91

(1) The activity of providing and/or port services as referred to in Article 90 paragraph (1) at a commercially operated port is carried out by a Port Business Entity after fulfilling a business permit from the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

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(21 Concession activities carried out by the Port Business Entity as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out for more than 1 (one) terminal.

(3) The activity of providing and/or port services as referred to in Article 90 paragraph (1) at the port that has not been commercially cultivated is carried out by the Port Operator Unit.

(4) Under certain circumstances, terminals and other port facilities at the port that the Port Operator Unit are operated on can be carried out by the Port Business Entity based on the agreement.

(5) Service activities related to the port as referred to in Article 90 paragraph (1) may be carried out by an individual Indonesian citizen and/or business entity.

17. The provisions of Article 96 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 96

(1) The construction of a sea port is obliged to fulfill the business permit from:

a. central government for major ports and collecting ports; and

b. Governor or regent/mayor for feeder ports, based on norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 The construction and operation of seaports carried out by government agencies must obtain approval from the central government.

18. The provisions of Article 97 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 97

(1) The seaport can only be operated after completion of construction and meet the operational requirements and must fulfill business licensing.

(21 Business Licensing related to the operation of the seaport is granted by:

a. central government for major ports and collecting ports; and

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b. Governor or regent/mayor for feeder ports, based on norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

19. The provisions of Article 98 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 98

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(1) The construction of river and lake ports is required to fulfill business permits from the regent/mayor based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 The construction and operation of river and lake ports carried out by government agencies must obtain approval from the central government.

(3) A business permit to operate river and lake ports is granted by the Regent/Mayor based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

20. The provisions of Article 99 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 99

Further provisions regarding the type of business activities at the port as well as business licensing related to the construction and operation of the port are regulated in a Government Regulation.

21. Article 103 is deleted.

22. The provisions of Article 104 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 104

(1) The Special Terminal as referred to in Article IO2 paragraph (1) can only be built and operated in the case of:

a. The nearest port cannot accommodate these main activities; or

b. Based on economic considerations and operational technical, it will be more effective and efficient and further ensure the safety and security of shipping when building and operating special terminals.

(21 The construction and operation of the special terminal as referred to in paragraph (1) is obliged to fulfill the business permit from the central government.

23. The provisions of Article 106 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 106

Special terminals that are no longer operated in accordance with the business permits that have been granted, then:

a. handed over to the central government;

b. returned to its original state; or

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c. It is proposed to change the status to a special terminal to support other main businesses or become a port.

24. Article 107 is deleted.

25. The provisions of Article 111 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 111

(1) Port activities to support the smooth trade that is open to foreign trade is carried out at the main port.

(2) Determination of

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(21 The determination of the main port as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on the considerations:

a. national economic growth and development;

b. international trade interests;

c. interest in developing national sea transportation capabilities;

d. geographical position located on the international shipping trajectory;

e. national port order;

f. port facilities;

g. state security and sovereignty; and

h. other national interests.

(3) Certain special terminals can be used to carry out foreign trade activities.

(41 Certain Special Terminals as referred to in paragraph (3) must meet the following requirements:

a. administrative aspects;

b. economic aspect;

c. aspects of shipping safety and security;

d. technical aspects of port facilities;

e. office facilities and supporting equipment for the agency holding the function of shipping safety and security functions, customs, immigration, and quarantine agencies; and

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f. special type of commodity.

(5) Main ports and special terminals that are open to foreign trade are determined by the Central Government.

26. The provisions of Article 124 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 124

Every procurement, construction, and construction of ships including equipment and ship operation in Indonesian waters must meet the safety requirements of ships in accordance with international standard provisions.

27. The provisions of Article 125 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 125

(1) Prior to the construction and construction of the ship, including the equipment, the owner or shipyard is required to make calculations and drawings of the design and completeness data.

(2) The construction or construction of ships which are an overhaul must be carried out in accordance with the design drawings and data that have fulfilled the business permits from the central government.

(3) Supervision of the construction and construction of ship reshuffle is carried out by the central government.

28. The provisions of Article 126 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 126

(1) Vessels that are declared to meet the safety requirements of ships are given a safety certificate by the Central Government.

(21 The safety certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:

a. passenger ship safety certificate;

b. freighter safety certificate; and

c. certificate of feasibility and crewing of fishing vessels.

29. The provisions of Article 127 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 127

(1) Ship certificate does not apply if:

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a. the validity period has expired;

b. not carrying out the inauguration of the certificate (endorsement);

c. the ship is damaged and declared not to meet the safety requirements of the ship;

d. the ship changed its name;

e. ships change flags;

f. the ship is not in accordance with the technical data in the ship safety certificate;

b' o The ship underwent an overhaul that resulted in changes in ship construction, changes in the main size of the ship, and changes in function, or type of ship;

h. the ship sinks or is lost; or

i. The ship is intact (scrappingl.

(21 vessel certificates are canceled if:

a. The information in the ship's document used for the issuance of the certificate is not in accordance with the actual situation;

b. the ship does not meet the safety requirements of the ship; or

c. Certificates are obtained illegally.

(3) The requirements of the ship certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph l2l can be adjusted based on the provisions of international standards.

(41 Further provisions regarding the procedure for canceling the certificate as referred to in paragraph (21) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

30. The provisions of Article 129 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 129

(1) Vessels based on certain types and sizes must be classified into the classification body for the purposes of the safety requirements of the ship.

l2l National Classification Body or recognized foreign classification body may be appointed to carry out inspection and testing of the ship to meet the safety requirements of the ship.

(3) The recognition and appointment of the classification body as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be carried out by the Central Government.

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(4) The designated classification body as referred to in paragraph (21 is required to report its activities to the central government.

31. The provisions of Article 130 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 130

(1) Every ship that obtains a certificate as referred to in Article 126 paragraph (1) must be maintained so that it still meets the safety requirements of the ship.

(21 In certain circumstances the central government may provide partial exemption of the requirements set with due regard to the safety of the ship.

(3) The maintenance of the ship as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out periodically and at any time.

32. The provisions of Article 133 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 133

Further provisions regarding the procedure for ratification of drawings and shipbuilding as well as inspection and certification of ship safety are regulated in a Government Regulation.

33. The explanation of Article 154 is amended as stated in the explanation.

34. The provisions of Article 155 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 155

(1) Every ship prior to operation shall be measured by a government official authorized by the Central Government.

(21 The measurement of the ship as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out according to 3 (three) methods, namely as follows:

a. domestic measurements for ships measuring less than 24 (twenty four) meters long;

b. international measurements for ships measuring 24 (twenty four) meters long or more; and

c. Specific measurements for ships going through a certain canal.

(3) Based on the measurement as referred to in paragraph (1) a measurement letter for ships with a gross tonnage size is issued at least GT 7 (seven gross tonnagel.

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(41 The measuring letter as referred to in paragraph (3) is issued by the central government and can be delegated to the appointed official.

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35. The provisions of Article 157 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 157

(1) The owner, ship operator, or the captain reports to the central government in the event of a ship reshuffle that causes changes in the data contained in the measurement letter.

(2) The reporting as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out electronically.

36. The provisions of Article 158 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 158

(1) Vessels that have been measured and received a Letter of Measurement can be registered in Indonesia by the Owner to the Registrant Officer and the Registrar of the Transfer of the Name of the Ship determined by the Central Government.

(2) Vessels that can be registered in Indonesia are:

a. ships with a gross tonnage size of at least GT 7 (seven gross tonnagel;

b. Ships owned by Indonesian citizens or legal entities established under Indonesian law and domiciled in Indonesia; and

c. The ship belongs to an Indonesian legal entity which is a joint venture whose majority shares are owned by Indonesian citizens.

(3) Ship registration is carried out by making a registration deed and recorded in the list of Indonesian ships.

(41 as proof of the ship has been registered, the owner is given a Grosse Deed of Ship Registration which functions as proof of ownership of the ship that has been registered.

(5) Ships that have been registered must be installed with a registration mark.

-4t2-

37. The provisions of Article 159 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 159

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(1) Vessel registration is carried out at a place designated by the Central Government.

(2) The owner of the ship is free to choose one of the places to register the ship as referred to in paragraph (1) to register the ship.

38. The provisions of Article 163 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 163

(1) Vessels registered in Indonesia and sailing at sea are given a National Certificate of Indonesian Ship by the Central Government.

(2) The National Certificate of Indonesian Ship as referred to in paragraph (1) is given in the form of:

a. sea mail for ships of GT 175 (one hundred and seventy five gross tonnage) or more;

b. Large fit for ships of GT 7 (seven gross tonnagels up to a size of less than GT 175 (one hundred and seventy five gross tonnage); or

c. Small fit for ships less than GT 7 (seven gross tonnage).

(3) Ships that only sail in river and lake waters are given a river and lake fitting.

39. The provisions of Article 168 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 168

-4t3-

Article 168

Further provisions regarding the procedure for measuring and issuing measuring letters, procedures, requirements, and documentation of ship registration as well as the procedures and requirements for issuing a ship nationality certificate are regulated in a Government Regulation.

40. The provisions of Article 169 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 169

(1) The owner or operator of the ship operating the ship for certain types and sizes must meet the requirements of the safety management and prevention of pollution from the ship.

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(21 ships that have met the requirements for safety management and prevention of pollution from ships as referred to in paragraph (1) are given a certificate.

(3) The certificate of safety management and prevention of pollution from the ship as referred to in paragraph (21) is in the form of a document of the management of the management of the TAN (Do Anment of Compliance for the Company and the Safety Management Certificate (Safety Management Certificate for Ships).

(41 The certificate as referred to in paragraph (3) is issued after an external audit by a government official who has competence or an institution authorized by the central government.

(5) Safety management and pollution prevention certificates are issued by officials appointed by the central government.

(6) Further provisions regarding the procedure for auditing and issuing certificates of safety management and prevention of pollution are regulated in a Government Regulation.

-4t4-

41. The provisions of Article 170 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 170

(1) The owner or operator of the ship operating the ship for a certain size must meet the requirements of ship safety management.

(2) Ships that have met the requirements of ship safety management as referred to in paragraph (1) are given a certificate.

(3) The ship safety management certificate as referred to in paragraph (21 is in the form of an International Ship Security Certificate (International Ship SE ANITG CERTIFICATEL).

(41 The certificate as referred to in paragraph (3) is issued after an external audit by a government official who has competence or an institution authorized by the central government.

(5) Ship security management certificate is issued by the authorized official appointed by the central government.

(6) Further provisions regarding the procedure for auditing and issuing a ship safety management certificate are regulated in a Government Regulation.

42. The provisions of Article 171 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 171

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 96 paragraph (1), Article 97 paragraph (1), Article 98 paragraph (1), Article 100 paragraph (3), Article 104 paragraph (2), Article 106, Article I25 paragraph (1), Article 130 paragraph (1), Article 131 paragraph (21, Article 132 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), Article 135, Article 137 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 138 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article l4l paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), Article 149 paragraph (1), Article 152 paragraph (1), Article 156 paragraph (1), Article 158 paragraph (5), Article 16o paragraph (1), Article 162 paragraph (1), or Article 165 paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

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(21 removed.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

43. The provisions of Article 197 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 197

(1) For the sake of shipping safety and security, design and dredging of shipping lanes and port pools, as well as reclamation must fulfill business permits from the central government or local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 The work of dredging the shipping lanes and port pools and reclamation is carried out by a company that has the ability and competence and is proven by a certificate issued by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Further provisions regarding the design and work of shipping lanes, port pools, and reclamation as well as certification of work implementers are regulated in a Government Regulation.

44. The provisions of Article 204 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 204

(1) Saluage activities are carried out on the skeleton of the ship and/or its cargo that has an accident or sink.

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(2) Every Saluage and Underwater Work activities are required to fulfill business permits from the Central Government.

45. The provisions of Article 213 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 213

(1) The owner, ship operator, or captain is obliged to notify the arrival of the ship at the port to the harbormaster.

(21 Every ship that enters the port is required to submit a letter, document, and news of the ship to the harbormaster immediately when the ship arrives at the port and/or submit it electronically before the ship arrives for inspection.

(3) After the inspection as referred to in paragraph (2l., letters, documents, and news of the ship is kept by the harbormaster to be handed back together with the issuance of the Sailing Approval Letter.

(41 Further provisions regarding the procedure for notification of the arrival of the ship, inspection, delivery, and storage of letters, documents, and news of the ship as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

46. The provisions of Article 225 are amended so that they read as follows:

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-4t7 -

Article 225

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 2O3 paragraph (1), Article 2O4 paragraph (2), Article 2I3 paragraph (1), Article 213 paragraph (21, Article 214, Article 25, or Article 216 paragraph

(1) subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

47. The provisions of Article 243 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 243

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(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 23O paragraph (21, Article 233 paragraph (3), Article 234, Article 235, or Article 239 paragraph (2) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

48. The provisions of Article 273 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 273

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 272 paragraph (LL may be subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

-4t8-

49. The provisions of Article 288 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 288

Everyone who operates a ship on river and lake transportation without fulfilling the permit is trying for the route as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (4) which causes ship accidents, human casualties, or property loss shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of a fine IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

50. The provisions of Article 289 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 289

Everyone who operates a ship on ferry transportation without fulfilling a business permit related to the approval of the ship's operation as referred to in Article 28 paragraph (6) which causes ship accidents, human casualties, or property losses shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of fines IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

51. The provisions of Article 290 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 290

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Any person who operates a service business related to transportation in the waters without fulfilling the license as referred to in Article 33 which causes human casualties or property losses shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

-4t9-

52. The provisions of Article 291 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 29 1 Any person who does not carry out his obligations to transport passengers and/or goods, especially postal transportation as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (1) which results in the occurrence of losses of other parties shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of fines IDR 350,000,000.00 (three hundred and fifty million rupiah).

53. The provisions of Article 292 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 292

Any person who does not insure his responsibilities as referred to in Article 4T paragraph

(3) which results in the incurred loss of another party shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million R-UPIAH).

54. The provisions of Article 293 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 293

Any person who does not provide special facilities and facilities as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (1) which causes accidents and/or human victims shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah).

55. The provisions of Article 294 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 294

(1) Any person who transports dangerous goods and special goods does not meet the requirements as referred to in Article 46 which results in the emergence of human casualties or damage to health, safety, and/or the environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of fines IDR 400.00o.0oo, O0 (four hundred million rupiah).

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph

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(1) resulting in property losses, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph

(1) Resulting in the death of a person and/or property loss, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1o (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

56. The provisions of Article 295 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 295

Any person who transports dangerous goods and special goods that does not submit the notification as referred to in Article 47 which results in the emergence of victims who are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

57. The provisions of Article 296 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 296

Any person who does not insure his responsibilities as referred to in Article 54 which results in the occurrence of losses of other parties shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 150,000.0oo.00 (one hundred and fifty million rupiah).

58. The provisions of Article 297 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 297

(1) Everyone who builds and operates river and lake ports that do not fulfill the business permit as referred to in Article 98 paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

(21 Everyone who uses the coastline to carry out the activities of mooring ships and loading and unloading goods or picking up and dropping passengers for their own interests outside of activities at the port, special terminal and terminal for their own benefit without fulfilling business permits or approval from the central government as referred to in Article 339 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).

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59. TERMS

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59. The provisions of Article 298 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 298

Any person who does not provide guarantees for the implementation of the responsibility for compensation in carrying out activities at the port as referred to in Article 100 paragraph (3) which results in the emergence of victims who are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months and a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

60. The provisions of Article 299 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 299

Everyone who builds and operates a special terminal without fulfilling the business permit from the central government as referred to in Article LO4 paragraph (21 which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or the environment shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

61. The provisions of Article 307 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 307

Everyone who operates the ship without being equipped with radio communication devices and their completeness as referred to in Article 13 1 paragraph (21 which results in the occurrence of ship accidents, human casualties, or loss of goods and property shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 300,000,000, O0 (three hundred million rupiah).

62. The provisions of Article 308 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 308

Everyone who operates the ship is not equipped with meteorological equipment as referred to in Article T32 paragraph (1) which results in ship accidents, human casualties, or loss of goods and property shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

63. The provisions of Article 310 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 310

Everyone who employs the crew without meeting the qualification and competency requirements as referred to in Article 135 which results in the occurrence of victims or property losses shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

64. The provisions of Article 313 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 313

Any person who uses a container as part of the means of transportation without meeting the requirements of the container eligibility as referred to in Article 149 paragraph (1) which results in the emergence of victims or property losses shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 300.0O0.000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

Indonesian Republik

65. The provisions of Article 314 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 314

Any person who does not post a registration mark on a ship that has been registered as referred to in Article 158 paragraph (5) which results in the occurrence of victims or property losses shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

66. The provisions of Article 321 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32 1 The owner of the ship who does not remove the skeleton of the ship and/or its cargo that interferes with the safety and security of the shipping within the time limit set by the government as referred to in Article 2O3 paragraph (1) which results in the emergence of victims/accidents of the ship shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and a sentence of a maximum fine of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

67. The provisions of Article 322 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 322

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The captain who carried out repair activities, experimenting with sailing, loading transfer activities at the port pool, delaying, and loading and unloading of dangerous goods without the consent of the harbormaster as referred to in Article 216 paragraph (1) which resulted in the emergence of victims or the occurrence of ship accidents shall be punished with imprisonment at most 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,00,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

Indonesian Republik

68. The provisions of Article 336 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 336

(1) Every official who violates a special obligation of his position or when committing a crime using power, and using the opportunity, or the means given to him because his position is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of Rp. 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

(21 In addition to the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) the perpetrator may be subject to additional punishment in the form of dishonorable dismissal from his position.

(3) Every official who because of carrying out his duties in accordance with his position and authority causes the loss of property and/or loss of a person's life beyond his control, the official cannot be subject to sanctions.

Article 58

Several provisions in Law Number 1 Year 2OO9 concerning Aviation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4956) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) Aircraft, aircraft engines, and aircraft propellers to be made for legal use (Eligiblel must have a design.

(2) The design of aircraft, aircraft engines, and aircraft propellers as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain approval from the Central Government.

2 Article 14 is deleted.

3 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 15

Aircraft, aircraft engines, or aircraft propellers made based on the design as referred to in Article 13 to be produced must have a type certificate.

4 The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) Every aircraft, aircraft engine, and propeller aircraft designed and manufactured abroad and imported to Indonesia must obtain a type validation certificate.

(21 Type Validation Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented based on an agreement between countries in the field of airworthiness.

5 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

Any change to the design of an aircraft, aircraft engine, or aircraft propeller that has received the type certificate as referred to in Article 15 must obtain approval from the central government.

6 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

Further provisions regarding the procedures and procedures for obtaining design approvals, design activities, changes to aircraft design, type validation certificates, and type certificates are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Every Indonesian legal entity that carries out the production and/or assembly of aircraft, aircraft engines, and/or aircraft propellers must have a production certificate.

(21 Further provisions regarding the production certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 Article 20 Deleted 9 Article 21 Deleted.

10. Article 22 is deleted.

1 1. TERMS

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11. The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

Aircraft that have been registered and meet the requirements as referred to in Article 25 are issued certificates of registration.

12. The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

Further provisions regarding the procedures and procedures for registration and elimination of registration marks and national marks as well as the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. Article 31 deleted

14. Article 32 deleted

15. Article 33 is deleted.

16. The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

Standard Airworthiness Certificate as referred to in Article 36 consists of:

a. The first standard airworthiness certificate

b Advanced Standard Airworthiness Certificate (Continous AINA Orthines S Certificatel given to aircraft after the first standard airworthiness certificate and will be operated continuously.

17. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

Further provisions regarding the procedures and procedures for obtaining a certificate of airworthiness and the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

18. The provisions of Article 41 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 41

(1) Everyone who operates aircraft for air transportation activities must have a certificate.

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(21 certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) consist of:

a. Aircraft Operator Certificate (Air Operator Certificatel granted to an Indonesian legal entity that operates a Civil Aircraft for Commercial Air Transport; or

b. Aircraft Operation Certificate (Operating Certificates granted to Indonesian people or legal entities that operate civil aircraft for non-commercial air transportation.

19. Article 42 is deleted.

20. Article 43 is deleted.

21. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

Further provisions regarding the procedures and procedures for obtaining aircraft operator certificates or aircraft operating certificates and the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

22. The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

(1) Everyone who operates the aircraft is obliged to maintain the aircraft, aircraft engine, aircraft propeller, and its components to maintain the reliability and airworthiness in a sustainable manner.

(21 In the maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft propellers, and their components as referred to in paragraph (1), each person must make an aircraft maintenance program approved by the central government.

23. The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

Maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engines, aircraft propellers, and their components as referred to in Article 46 may only be carried out by:

a. Air transportation company that already has an Aircraft Operator Certificate;

b. body

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-43r- b Aircraft Maintenance Organization which already has an aircraft maintenance organization certificate (Approued Maintenance Organizationl; or Aircraft Maintenance Expert Personnel who already has an aircraft maintenance expert's license (AirCrafi. Maintenance Engineer Licens EL .

24. Article 48 is deleted.

25. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

The certificate of the aircraft maintenance organization as referred to in Article 47 letter b can be given to the Aircraft Maintenance Organization (Approued Maintenance Organizationl abroad that meets the requirements after having an Aircraft Maintenance Organization Certificate issued by the Aviation Authority of the country concerned.

26. The provisions of Article 50 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 50

Everyone who violates the provisions of aircraft maintenance as referred to in Article 47 is subject to administrative sanctions.

27. The provisions of Article 51 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 51

Further provisions regarding the procedures, procedures, and certificates of aircraft maintenance organizations and aircraft maintenance experts licenses and the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. The provisions of Article 58 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 58

(1) Every aircraft personnel is required to have a license or certificate of competence.

(21 aircraft personnel who are directly related to the operation of the aircraft must have a valid and still valid license.

29. The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 60

Aircraft personnel licenses granted by other countries can be recognized through approval by the central government.

30. The provisions of Article 61 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 61

Further provisions regarding the requirements, procedures and procedures for obtaining a license, or a certificate of competence and educational institutions and/or training certificates are regulated in a Government Regulation.

31. TERMS

31. The provisions of Article 63 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 63

(1) The aircraft that can be operated in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is only Indonesian Aircraft.

(2) In certain circumstances and in a limited time, foreign civil aircraft can be operated after obtaining approval from the Central Government.

(3) Foreign civil aircraft can be operated by a national air transportation company for flights to and from abroad after an interstate contract.

(41 Foreign Civil Aircraft which will be operated as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) must meet the airworthiness requirements set by the Central Government.

(5) Everyone who violates the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(6) Further provisions regarding the operation of civil aircraft as well as the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

32. Article 64 is deleted.

33. The provisions of Article 66 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 66

Further provisions regarding the certification process and costs are regulated in a Government Regulation.

34. The provisions of Article 67 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 67

(1) Every state aircraft created and operated must meet the standards of design, production, and airworthiness set by the central government.

(21 State aircraft as referred to in paragraph (1) must have an identity mark.

35. The provisions of Article 84 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 84

Domestic commercial air transportation can only be carried out by national air transportation business entities that have fulfilled business permits from the central government.

36. The provisions of Article 85 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 85

(1) Domestic scheduled commercial air transportation can only be carried out by a national air transportation business entity that has fulfilled business licenses related to scheduled commercial air transportation.

(21 Scheduled Commercial Air Transport Business Entities as referred to in paragraph (1) under certain circumstances and are temporary may carry out unscheduled commercial air transportation activities after obtaining approval from the Central Government.

(3) Temporary non-scheduled commercial air transportation activities as referred to in paragraph (21 may be carried out at the initiative of government agencies and/or at the request of the National Commercial Air Transport Business Entity.

(41 Unscheduled Commercial Air Transport Activities carried out by the scheduled commercial air transportation business entity as referred to in paragraph (2) do not cause disruption of services on the route that are their responsibility and on routes that are still served by other scheduled commercial air transportation business entities.

37. The provisions of Article 91 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 91

(1) Domestic unscheduled commercial air transportation can only be carried out by national air transportation business entities that have fulfilled business permits from the central government.

12) The domestic unscheduled commercial air transportation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the flight approval (Flight Approautl.

(3) The domestic non-scheduled commercial air transportation business entity under certain circumstances and is temporary may carry out scheduled commercial air transportation activities after obtaining approval from the central government.

(4) Activities .

(4) The temporary scheduled commercial air transportation activities as referred to in paragraph (3) may be carried out at the initiative of the Government Agencies, Regional Governments, and/or National Commercial Air Transportation Entities.

(5) The scheduled commercial air transportation activities as referred to in paragraph (3) do not cause disruption of air transportation services on routes that are still served by other scheduled commercial air transportation business entities.

38. The provisions of Article 93 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 93

(1) The non-scheduled commercial air transportation activities carried out by the National Commercial Air Transportation Entity must obtain flying approval from the Central Government.

(2) The non-scheduled commercial air transportation activities carried out by foreign commercial air transportation companies are required to obtain flight approval from the central government.

39. The provisions of Article 94 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 94

(1) Unscheduled commercial air transportation activities by foreign air transportation companies serving routes to Indonesia are prohibited from transporting passengers from the territory of Indonesia, except for the passengers themselves who are dropped off on the previous flight.

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(2) Unscheduled commercial air transportation activities by foreign air transportation companies that violate the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

Republic of Indonesia

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

40. The provisions of Article 95 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 95

(1) A foreign commercial air transportation company, specifically for cargo carriers serving routes to Indonesia, is prohibited from transporting cargo from the territory of Indonesia, except with the approval of the Central Government.

(21 Unscheduled Commercial Air Transport Companies, specifically for cargo carriers who violate the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

41. The provisions of Article 96 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 96

Further provisions regarding commercial air transportation, air transportation cooperation, and administrative sanctions including procedures and procedures for imposition, are regulated in a Government Regulation.

42. The provisions of Article 97 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 97

(1) The services provided by the Scheduled Commercial Air Transport Business Entity in carrying out its activities can be grouped at least in:

a. service with maximum standards;

b. services with medium standards; or

c. service with minimum standards.

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(2) Scheduled Commercial Air Transport Business Entities in providing services as referred to in paragraph (1) must notify the service user about the conditions and specifications of the services provided.

43. Article 99 is deleted.

44. The provisions of Article 1O0 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 100

Further provisions regarding the service of scheduled commercial air transportation business entities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

45. The provisions of Article 109 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 109

Commercial air transportation activities as referred to in Article 108 are carried out by business entities in the field of national commercial air transportation after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

46. Article 110 is deleted.

Indonesian Republik

47. Article 111 deleted

48. The provisions of Article 112 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 12 Business Licensing as referred to in Article 109 is valid as long as the Business Licensing Holder is still carrying out real air transportation activities by continuously operating the aircraft in accordance with the Business License granted.

49. The provisions of Article 113 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 113

(1) The business licensing as referred to in Article 109 is prohibited from being transferred to another party before carrying out the real air transportation business activity by operating the aircraft in accordance with the business permit granted.

(21 Business Licensing Holders who violate the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of Business Licensing.

50. The provisions of Article 114 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 1 14 Further provisions regarding the requirements, procedures, and procedures for obtaining business permits related to commercial air transportation are regulated in a Government Regulation.

51. The provisions of Article 118 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 118

Article 118

(1) The holder of a business permit for commercial air transportation must:

a. carry out air transportation activities in real no later than 12 (twelve) months since the business permit is issued by operating a minimum number of aircraft owned and controlled in accordance with the scope of business or activities;

b. own and control the aircraft with a certain amount;

c. Comply with the mandatory provisions of transportation, civil aviation, and other provisions in accordance with the laws and regulations;

d. cover the liability insurance of the carrier with a coverage value of the compensation for commercial air transportation passengers as evidenced by an insurance closure agreement;

e. serve prospective passengers fairly without discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, agarrra, race, intergroup, as well as economic and social strata;

f. Submit a report on air transportation activities, including delays and flight cancellations for every certain period of time to the Central Government;

g. Submit a financial performance report that has been audited by the Registered Public Accounting Firm which at least contains a balance sheet, income statement, cash flow, and details of costs, every year no later than the end of April of the following year to the Central Government;

h. report if there is a change in the person in charge or the owner of a commercial air transportation business entity, the domicile of the commercial air transportation business entity, and the ownership of the aircraft to the central government; and

-44t-

i. meet the established service standards.

(21 License holders of non-commercial air transportation activities carried out by the central government, local governments, business entities, and certain institutions are obliged to:

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a. operate the aircraft no later than t2 (twelve) months after the activity permit is issued;

b. Comply with the laws and regulations in the field of civil aviation and other applicable laws and regulations;

c. Submit a report on air transportation activities every month no later than the 10th (ten) of the following month to the Central Government; and

d. Report if there is a change in the person in charge, ownership of the aircraft, and/or the domicile of the Activity Head Office to the Central Government.

(3) The holder of the Permit for Non-Commercial Air Transportation Activities carried out by Individuals is obliged to:

a. operate the aircraft no later than 12 (twelve) months after the permit is issued;

b. comply with the laws and regulations in the field of civil aviation and other laws and regulations;

c. Submit a report on air transportation activities every month no later than the 10th (ten) of the following month to the Central Government; and

d. Report if there is a change in the person in charge, ownership of the aircraft, and/or the domicile of the permit holder to the central government.

52. The provisions of Article 119 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 119

(1) In the event that the holder of a commercial air transportation business permit and the holder of a non-commercial air transportation permit holder does not carry out real air transportation activities by operating the aircraft for 12 (twelve) consecutive months as referred to in Article 118 paragraph (1) letter a, paragraph (21 letter a and paragraph (3) Letter a, Commercial Air Transport Business Licensing or Non-Commercial Air Transport Activity Permits issued do not apply automatically.

(21 Commercial Air Transportation Business Licensing Holders and Non-Commercial Air Transportation Permit Holders who violate the provisions as referred to in Article 118 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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53. The provisions of Article 120 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 120

Further provisions regarding the obligations of business licensing holders, requirements, and administrative sanctions including procedures and procedures for imposing sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

54. The provisions of Article 130 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 130

Further provisions regarding the domestic scheduled commercial air transportation fare for economy class and pioneer air transportation as well as administrative sanctions, including procedures and procedures for imposing sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

55. Article 131 deleted

56. Article 132 deleted

57. Article 133 deleted

58. The provisions of Article 137 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 137

Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 136 paragraph (5) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

59. The provisions of Article 138 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 138

(1) Owner, aircraft cargo expedition agent, or sender who delivers special and/or hazardous goods is obliged to submit notification to the warehouse manager and/or air transportation business entity before being loaded into the aircraft.

Indonesian Republik

(21 Airport Business Entities, Airport Operator Units, Warehousing Business Entities, or Commercial Air Transportation Business Entities that carry out the transportation of special goods and/or dangerous goods are required to provide a place for storage or stacking and are responsible for composing systems and procedures for handling special and/or dangerous goods as long as the goods have not been loaded into the aircraft.

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(3) Owner, Aircraft Cargo Expedition Agent, Sender, Airport Business Entity, Airport Operator Unit, Warehousing Business Entity, or Commercial Air Transportation Business Entity that violates the provisions for the transportation of dangerous goods as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(41 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

60. The provisions of Article 139 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 139

Further provisions regarding the transportation of special goods and dangerous goods as well as the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

61. The provisions of Article 205 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 205

(1) The area of interest in the airport as referred to in Article 202 letter g is an area outside the airport work environment that is used to ensure the safety and security of flights and the smooth accessibility of passengers and cargo.

(21 Utilization of the area of the airport interest area must obtain approval from the central government.

62. Article 215 is deleted.

63. The provisions of Article 218 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 2 18 Further provisions regarding flight safety and security, airport services, as well as procedures and procedures for obtaining airport certificates or airport registers and the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

64. The provisions of Article 219 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 219

(1) Every airport business entity or airport operator unit is obliged to provide airport facilities that meet the requirements of flight safety and security as well as airport services in accordance with the established service standards.

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(21 Every airport business entity or airport operator unit that violates the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

65. The provisions of Article 221 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 22l Further provisions regarding the operation of airport facilities as well as the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

66. The provisions of Article 222 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 222

(1) Every airport personnel is required to have a license or certificate of competence.

(21 Competency certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) are obtained through education and/or training organized by institutions that have been accredited by the central government.

67. The provisions of Article 224 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 224

Airport personnel licenses granted by other countries are declared valid through endorsement or validation by the central government.

68. The provisions of Article 225 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 225

Further provisions regarding the requirements, procedures and procedures for obtaining a license, educational and/or training institutions, as well as the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

69. The provisions of Article 233 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 233

(1) Airport services as referred to in Article 232 paragraph (21 may be carried out by:

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a. Airport business entity for airports that are commercially operated after fulfilling business permits from the central government; or

b. Airport Operator Unit for airports that have not been commercially cultivated which are formed by and responsible to the Central Government and/or Regional Government according to their authority.

(21 Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a cannot be transferred.

(3) Services related to the airport as referred to in Article 232 paragraph (3) may be provided by an individual Indonesian citizen and/or an Indonesian legal entity.

(4) The airport business entity that transfers the business licensing as referred to in paragraph (21 is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of business licenses.

70. The provisions of Article 237 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 237

The central government develops airport businesses through investment in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of investment.

71. The provisions of Article 238 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 238

Further provisions regarding business activities at the airport, as well as the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

72. The provisions of Article 242 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 242

Further provisions regarding responsibility for losses as well as the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

73. The provisions of Article 247 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 247

(1) In order to support certain activities, Central Government Agencies, Regional Governments, and/or Indonesian Legal Entities may build special airports after obtaining approval from the Central Government.

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(2) The provisions of flight safety and security at special airports apply as stipulated in airports.

74. The provisions of Article 249 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 249

Special airports are prohibited from serving direct flights from and to foreign countries except in certain circumstances and are temporary after obtaining approval from the central government.

75. The provisions of Article 250 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 250

Special airports are prohibited from being used for the public interest, except in certain circumstances with the approval of the central government.

76. The provisions of Article 252 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 252

Further provisions regarding the approval of the construction and operation of special airports as well as changing the status to an airport that can serve the public interest is regulated in a Government Regulation.

77. The provisions of Article 253 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 253

The helicopter landing and takeoff site consists of:

a. landing and takeoff sites on the mainland (Surface Leuel LRCLIPORTL;

b. the landing and takeoff place of the helicopter above the building (eleuated heliport); and

c. Landing and takeoff sites in the waters (Helideckl.

78. The provisions of Article 254 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 254

(1) Every helicopter landing and takeoff site shall comply with the requirements of aviation safety and aviation security.

l2l where the helicopter landing and takeoff that has fulfilled the flight safety requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) is given a registration mark (register) by the central government.

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79. The provisions of Article 255 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 255

Further provisions regarding the procedures and procedures for granting approval for the construction and operation of the helicopter landing and takeoff site are regulated in a Government Regulation.

80. The provisions of Article 275 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 275

(1) The Aviation Navigation Service Provider as referred to in Article 271 paragraph (21 must have a Certificate of Aviation Navigation Services determined by the Central Government.

(2) The certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is given to each service unit of the Aviation Navigation Provider.

(3) The Aviation Navigation Service Unit as referred to in paragraph (21 consists of:

a. flight navigation service unit at the airport;

b. Approach Navigation Service Unit; and

c. The cruising flight navigation service unit.

81. The provisions of Article 277 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 277

Further provisions regarding the procedures and procedures for the formation and certification of the Aviation Navigation Service Provider and the Cost of Aviation Navigation Services are regulated in a Government Regulation.

82. The provisions of Article 292 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 292

(1) Every flight navigation personnel is required to have a license or certificate of competence.

(21 Flight Navigation Personnel who are directly related to the operation and/or maintenance of the Aviation Navigation Facility must have a valid and still valid license.

83. The provisions of Article 294 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 294

The license of the flight navigation personnel granted by another country is declared valid through endorsement or validation by the central government.

84. The provisions of Article 295 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 295

Further provisions regarding the requirements, procedures and procedures for obtaining licenses, criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

85. The provisions of Article 317 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 317

Further provisions regarding the safety management system of aviation service providers, criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

86. The provisions of Article 389 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 389

Article 389

Every personnel in the field of aviation who already has a certificate of competence as referred to in Article 388 can be licensed by the Central Government after meeting the requirements.

87. The provisions of Article 392 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 392

Further provisions regarding competency certificates and licenses as well as the preparation of training programs are regulated in a Government Regulation.

88. The provisions of Article 409 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 409

Any person other than those specified in Article 47 who performs maintenance of aircraft, aircraft engine, aircraft propeller and its components shall be punished with imprisonment of a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000.00o.00 (two hundred million) rupiah).

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89. The provisions of Article 414 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 414

Everyone who operates a foreign civilian aircraft in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia without the approval of the Central Government as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (21 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000.00o.000.00 (two billion). rupiah).

90. The provisions of Article 416 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 416

Everyone who carries out domestic commercial air transportation activities without business permits from the central government as referred to in Article 84 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 50o.00o.o00.0o (five hundred million rupiah).

Indonesian Republik

91. The provisions of Article 418 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 418

Everyone who carries out non-scheduled commercial air transportation activities without the approval of the flight from the central government as referred to in Article 93 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 350.0o0,000.00 (three hundred five hundred five). tens of millions of rupiah).

92. The provisions of Article 423 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 423

(1) Airport personnel who operate and/or maintain airport facilities without having a license or certificate of competence as referred to in Article 222 which results in the emergence of victims who are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two) hundred million rupiah).

(2) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

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93. The provisions of Article 426 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 426

Everyone who builds a special airport without the approval of the central government as referred to in Article 247 paragraph (1) shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

94. TERMS

94. The provisions of Article 427 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 427

Everyone who operates a special airport by serving direct flights from and/or abroad without the approval of the central government as referred to in Article 249, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000,000.0o (three billion rupiah).

95. The provisions of Article 428 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 428

(1) Any person who operates a special airport that is used for the public interest without the approval of the central government as referred to in Article 25o which results in the emergence of victims who are sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

(21 In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 15,000,000,000.00 (fifteen billion rupiah).

Paragraph 1 1 Health, Medicine, and Food

Article 59

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the health, drug, and food sector, the Government Regulation in lieu of this law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new regulations. Several provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 36 Year 2OO9 concerning Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number l44, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063);

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b. Law Number 44 Year 2OO9 concerning Hospitals (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 153, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50721;

c. Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 1O, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36711;

d. Law Number 35 Year 2OO9 concerning Narcotics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5062); and

e. Law Number 18 Year 2OL2 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL2 Number 227, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360).

Article 60

Several provisions in Law Number 36 Year 2OO9 concerning Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 144, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063) are changed as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 3O are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) Health service facilities according to the type of service consist of:

a. individual health services; and

b. public health services.

(21 Health service facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

a. first level health services;

b. second level health services; and

c. third level health services.

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(3) Health service facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented by the central government, local government, and private sector.

(4) Every health service facility is required to fulfill business licensing from the central government or local government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

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2 The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 35

Further provisions regarding health service facilities and business licensing are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 60 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 60

(1) Everyone who performs traditional health services using tools and technology is obliged to fulfill business licensing from the central government or local government in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

{21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 106 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 106

(1) Everyone who produces and/or distributes pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices must fulfill business permits from the central government or local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices can only be circulated after fulfilling business permits from the central government or local governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government has the authority to revoke business permits and order the withdrawal from the circulation of pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices that have obtained a business permit, which is proven Does not meet the requirements of quality and/or safety and/or benefit, as well as pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices can be confiscated and destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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(4) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2)', and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 The provisions of Article 111 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 111

(1) Food and beverages used for the community must be based on health standards and/or requirements.

(2) Food .

(21 Food and beverages can only be circulated after fulfilling business permits from the Central Government or Regional Governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(3) Food and beverages that do not meet the standard provisions and/or health requirements as referred to in paragraph (1) and/or health hazards are prohibited from being circulated, and must be withdrawn from circulation, revocation of business permits, and secured/confiscated to be destroyed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(41 Further provisions regarding business licensing related to food and beverages as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6. The provisions of Article 182 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 182

(1) The central government or local government in accordance with its authority to supervise the community and every organizer of activities related to resources in the health sector and health efforts based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority in carrying out supervision can provide business licensing for every implementation of health efforts based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(3) The central government in carrying out supervision can delegate supervision to local governments and include the community.

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7 The provisions of Article 183 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 183

The Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority as referred to in Article 182 in carrying out its duties can appoint supervisory personnel with the main task of supervising everything related to resources in the health sector and health efforts.

8 The provisions of Article 187 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 187

Further provisions regarding supervision in the implementation of efforts in the health sector are regulated in a Government Regulation.

9 The provisions of Article 188 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 188

The central government or local government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government may take administrative action against health workers and/or health service facilities that violate the provisions as stipulated in this law.

10. The provisions of Article 197 are amended so that it reads as follows:

-46t-

Article 197

Any person who intentionally produces or distributes pharmaceutical preparations and/or medical devices that do not have a business license as referred to in Article 106 paragraph (1) and/or paragraph (21, shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of fines Rp1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

Article 61

Several provisions in Law Number 44 Year 2OO9 concerning Hospitals (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 153, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50721 are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 17

(1) Hospitals that do not meet the requirements as referred to in Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, Article 12, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, or Article 16 shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. temporary suspension of activities;

c. administrative fines;

d. Freezing of business licensing; and LATAU

e. revocation of business licensing.

(2) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) The central government shall determine the classification of hospitals based on the capacity of services, health facilities, supporting facilities, and human resources.

(21 Further provisions regarding the classification of hospitals as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) Every hospital operator is obliged to fulfill business licensing.

(21 Every hospital administrator who does not fulfill the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

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(1) The business licensing related to the hospital as referred to in Article 25 is granted by the Central Government and the Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the classification of the Hospital as referred to in Article 24.

(21 The implementation of business licenses related to hospitals by local governments is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government"

5 The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27 The business licensing related to the hospital as referred to in Article 25 may be revoked if:

a. expiration date;

b. no longer meet the requirements and standards;

c. proven to have violated the provisions of the legislation;

and/or

d. by order of the court in the context of law enforcement.

6 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

Further provisions regarding business licensing related to hospitals are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

(1) Every hospital has the following obligations:

a. provide correct information about hospital services to the community;

b. Providing safe, quality, anti-discrimination, and effective health services by prioritizing the interests of patients in accordance with hospital service standards;

c. provide emergency services to patients according to the ability of their services;

d. have a role

d. Take an active role in providing health services in disasters in accordance with the capabilities of their services;

e. Providing facilities and services for the poor or poor;

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f. carry out social functions, among others, by providing service facilities for poor or poor patients, emergency services without a down payment, free ambulances, services for victims of disasters and extraordinary events, or social services for humanitarian missions;

g. Creating, implementing, and maintaining the quality standards of health services in hospitals as a reference in serving patients;

h. Organizing medical records;

i. Providing proper public facilities and infrastructure, including worship facilities, parking lots, waiting rooms, facilities for people with disabilities, breastfeeding women, children, and the elderly;

j. implement a referral system;

k. Rejecting the patient's wishes that are contrary to professional standards and ethics as well as the provisions of the legislation;

l. provide true, clear, and honest information about the rights and obligations of the patient;

m. respect and protect the rights of patients;

n. Implement hospital ethics;

o. Oh. Have a system of accident prevention and disaster management;

p. Implement government programs in the health sector, both regionally and nationally;

q. Make a list of medical personnel who practice medicine or dentistry and other health workers;

r. Develop and implement internal hospital regulations;

s. protect and provide legal assistance for all hospital staff in carrying out their duties; and

t. Enforce the entire hospital environment as a non-smoking area.

(21 Violations of the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. reprimand;

b. written warning;

c. fines; and/or

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d. revocation of business license.

(3) Further provisions regarding the obligations of the hospital as referred to in paragraph (1) and the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. The provisions of Article 4o are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 40

(1) In an effort to improve the quality of hospital services, accreditation must be carried out periodically at least once every 3 (three) years.

(21 Hospital accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by an independent institution, both from within and from abroad based on the applicable accreditation standards.

(3) The independent institution as referred to in paragraph (21 is determined by the Central Government.

(41 Further provisions regarding hospital accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

9. TERMS

9 The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 54

(1) The central government and local governments with norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government shall provide guidance and supervision of hospitals by involving professional organizations, hospital associations, and other community organizations in accordance with their respective duties and functions.

(2) The guidance and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is directed to:

a. meeting the needs of health services that are affordable by the community;

b. Improving the quality of health services;

c. patient safety;

d. development of service coverage; and

e. improvement of hospital independence.

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(3) In carrying out the supervisory duties, the central government and local governments in accordance with their authority to appoint supervisory personnel according to their competence and expertise.

(4) The supervisory personnel as referred to in paragraph (3) carry out supervision of a medical technical and technical hospital.

(5) In the context of guidance and supervision, the Central Government and Regional Government as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 may impose administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. reprimand;

b. written warning;

c. fines; and/or

d. revocation of business license.

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(6) Further provisions regarding the guidance and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2l, paragraph (3), paragraph (4l., as well as the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 62 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 62

Any person who intentionally organizes a hospital that does not fulfill the business permit as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (1) which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and a maximum fine of fines IDR 7,000,000,000.00 (seven billion rupiah).

Article 62

Several provisions in Law Number 5 of 1997 concerning Psychotropics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 10, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36711 are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

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Psychotropics can only be produced by the pharmaceutical industry that has fulfilled business permits from the central government.

2 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) Psychotropics in the form of finished drugs can only be circulated after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) Psychotropic exports can only be carried out by the pharmaceutical industry or pharmaceutical wholesalers who have fulfilled business permits from the central government.

(21 Psychotropic imports can only be done by:

a. pharmaceutical industry or pharmaceutical wholesalers who have fulfilled business permits from the central government; or

b. research institutes and/or educational institutions.

(3) The research institution and/or educational institution as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is prohibited from circulating the imported psychotropics.

(41 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) To be able to obtain an Export Approval Letter or an Import Approval Letter, Exporter or Importer as referred to in Article 17, submit an application to the Central Government.

(2T The application for obtaining a Psychotropic Export Approval Letter is attached with a Psychotropic Import Approval Letter which has obtained the approval of Psychotropic Import from and/or issued by the Government of the Psychotropic Importing Country.

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(3) Further provisions regarding the Export Approval Letter and the Import Approval Letter are regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

The central government submits an import approval letter related to the import of psychotropic substances to the government of the country of psychotropic exporting.

6 The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

Further provisions regarding the export or import of psychotropic activities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 21 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 21

(1) Every Psychotropic Export Freight shall be accompanied by a Psychotropic Export Approval Letter issued by the Central Government.

(21 Every Psychotropic Import Carriage must be accompanied by a Psychotropic Export Approval Letter issued by the Government of the Exporting Country.

8 The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) Psychotropic Exporters are required to provide a Psychotropic Export Approval Letter issued by the Central Government and a Psychotropic Import Approval Letter issued by the Government of the Importing Country to the person responsible for the Export Freight Company.

(21 The person responsible for the Export Carrier Company is required to provide a Psychotropic Export Approval Letter issued by the Central Government and a Psychotropic Import Approval Letter issued by the Government of the Importing Country to the person in charge of the Carrier.

(3) The person in charge of the Psychotropic Export Carrier is obliged to carry and be responsible for the completeness of the Psychotropic Export Approval Letter issued by the Central Government and the Psychotropic Import Approval Letter issued by the Government of the Importing Country.

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(4) The person in charge of the Psychotropic Import Carrier who enters the territory of the Republic of Indonesia is obliged to carry and be responsible for the completeness of the Psychotropic Import Approval Letter issued by the Central Government and the Psychotropic Export Approval Letter issued by the Government of the Exporting Country.

Article 63

Several provisions in Law Number 35 Year 2OO9 concerning Narcotics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5062) are changed as follows:

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

Republic of Indonesia't

Article 11

(1) Certain pharmaceutical industries can produce narcotics after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

(21 The central government controls the production of narcotics in accordance with the narcotics annual needs plan as referred to in Article 9.

(3) The Central Government shall supervise the raw materials, production process, and the final result of the production of narcotics in accordance with the plan of the annual needs of narcotics as referred to in Article 9.

(41 Further provisions regarding the procedure for granting business licensing, control, and supervision as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2)', and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as ' the following:

Article 15

(1) The pharmaceutical industry or company of state-owned pharmaceutical wholesalers can carry out narcotics imports after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

(21 In certain circumstances, the central government may grant business licenses to companies other than state-owned companies as referred to in paragraph (1) that meet the business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding licenses as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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3. TERMS

3. The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) Narcotics Importer must have an Import Approval Letter issued by the Central Government for every time to conduct Narcotics.

(21 The narcotics import approval letter as referred to in paragraph (1) is given based on the results of the central government audit of the plan for the need and realization of the production and/or use of narcotics.

(3) A very limited amount of approval letter for narcotics imports can only be given for the benefit of developing science and technology.

(41 The Import Approval Letter as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Government of the Exporting Country.

4 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) The pharmaceutical industry or pharmaceutical wholesaler companies can carry out narcotics exports after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

(2) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Narcotics Exporter must have an Export Approval Letter issued by the Central Government for every narcotic export.

l21 In order to obtain a narcotics export approval letter as referred to in paragraph (1), the applicant must attach a letter of approval issued by the importing country.

6 The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22 Further provisions regarding the terms and procedures for obtaining an Import Approval Letter and an Export Approval Letter are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 24

(1) Every narcotics import transport must be accompanied by a valid narcotic export approval document or letter in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the exporting country and the narcotics import approval letter issued by the central government.

(21 Every narcotic export transport must be accompanied by a narcotic export approval letter issued by the central government and a valid narcotics import document or approval letter in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the importing country.

(3) Further provisions regarding the Approval Letter for Narcotics Import as referred to in paragraph

(1) and the approval letter for the export of narcotics as referred to in paragraph (21) is regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. TERMS

8 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) Narcotics Exporter is obliged to provide a narcotics export approval letter issued by the Central Government and a valid Narcotics Import Approval Letter in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the importing country to the person responsible for the export transportation company.

(21 The person responsible for the export transportation company is obliged to provide a narcotic export approval letter issued by the central government and a valid narcotics import approval document in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the importing country to the person in charge of the carrier.

(3) The person in charge of the narcotics export carrier is obliged to carry and be responsible for the completeness of the narcotics export approval letter issued by the central government and a valid narcotics import approval document in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the importing country.

9 The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36

(1) Narcotics in the form of finished drugs can only be circulated after fulfilling business permits from the central government.

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(21 Further provisions regarding the terms and procedures for business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Republic of Indonesia

Article 39

(1) Narcotics can only be distributed by the pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceutical wholesalers, and government pharmaceutical preparation storage facilities in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

(21 The pharmaceutical industry, pharmaceutical wholesalers, and government pharmaceutical preparation storage facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to fulfill business permits from the central government.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 64

Several provisions in Law Number 18 Year 2OL2 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL2 Number 227, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360) are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Food is everything that comes from biological sources of agricultural products, plantations, forestry, fisheries, livestock, waters, and water, both processed and unprocessed which is intended as food or beverages for human consumption, including food additives, food raw materials, and other materials used in preparation, processing, and the manufacture of food or drink.

2 Food sovereignty is the right of the state and nation that independently determines food policies that guarantee the right to food for ralryat and which gives the community the right to determine a food system that is in accordance with the potential of local resources.

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3 Food independence is the ability of the state and nation to produce diverse food from within the country that can guarantee the fulfillment of sufficient food needs at the individual level by utilizing the potential of natural, human, social, economic, and local wisdom in a dignified manner.

4 Food security is a condition of fulfilling food for the state to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable, and affordable and does not conflict with religion, beliefs, and culture of the community to be able to live healthy, active, and productive in a sustainable manner.

Food safety is a condition and effort needed to prevent food from the possibility of biological, chemical, and other contaminated objects that can disturb, harm, and endanger human health and do not conflict with the religion, beliefs, and culture of the community so that it is safe for consumption.

6 Food production is an activity or process of producing, preparing, processing, making, preserving, packaging, repackaging, and/or changing the form of food.

7 Availability of food is the condition of the availability of food from domestic production, national food reserves, and food imports.

8 National Food Reserves are food supplies throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for human consumption and to deal with the problem of food shortages, disruption of supply and price, and emergency situations.

9. Government food reserves are food supplies that are controlled and managed by the central government.

10. Food Reserves Provincial Government is food supply that is controlled and managed by the Provincial Government.

11. Food reserves for district/city governments are food supplies that are controlled and managed by district/city governments.

12. Food Reserves Village Government is food supply that is controlled and managed by the Village Government.

13. Community food reserves are food supplies that are controlled and managed by the community at the level of traders, communities, and households.

14. Food administration is an activity of planning, implementing, and supervising the provision, affordability, fulfillment of food consumption and nutrition, as well as food safety by involving the participation of coordinated and integrated communities.

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15. Basic food is food that is intended as the main daily food in accordance with the potential of resources and local wisdom.
16. Food diversification is an effort to increase the availability and consumption of food that is diverse, nutritious, balanced, and based on the potential of local resources.
17. Local food is food consumed by the local community in accordance with the potential and local wisdom.
18. Fresh food is food that has not undergone processing that can be consumed directly and/or which can be used as raw material for food processing.
19. Processed food is food or beverage resulting from the process in a certain way or method with or without additional ingredients.
20. Farmers are Indonesian citizens, both individuals and their families who carry out farming in the food sector.

Republic of Indonesia

2i. Fishermen are Indonesian citizens, both individuals and their families whose livelihoods are fishing.

22. Fish farmer is an Indonesian citizen, both individually and with his family whose livelihood is raising, breeding, and/or maintaining fish and other aquatic biological resources and harvesting the results in a controlled environment.
23. Food trade is any activity or series of activities in the context of selling and/or purchasing food, including offers to sell food and other activities related to food transfer in exchange for compensation.
24. Food export is the activity of removing food from the customs area of the Republic of Indonesia which includes land, waters, and air space above it, certain places in the exclusive economic zone, and the continental shelf.
25. Food import is the activity of entering food into the customs area of the Republic of Indonesia which includes land, waters, and air space above it, certain places in the Exclusive Economic Zone, and the Continental Shelf.
26. Circulation of food is any activity or series of activities in the context of food distribution to the community, whether traded or not.

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27. Food aid is a basic food and other food assistance provided by the central government, local governments, and/or the community in overcoming food problems and food crises, increasing access to food for the poor and/or food insecurity and nutrition, and international cooperation.
28. Food problems are conditions of shortages, advantages, and/or inability of individuals or households to meet food needs and food safety.

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29. The food crisis is a condition of food scarcity experienced by most people in an area caused by, among others, the difficulty of food distribution, the impact of climate change, natural and environmental disasters, and social conflicts, including the consequences of war.
30. Food sanitation is an effort to create and maintain a healthy and hygienic food condition that is free from the dangers of biological, chemical, and other contaminants.
31. Sanitation requirements are hygiene and health standards that must be met to ensure food sanitation.
32. Food irradiation is a method of handling food, either by using radioactive substances or accelerators to prevent decay and damage, free food from pathogenic micro-organisms, and prevent shoot growth.
33. Genetic Engineering Food is a process that involves the transfer of genes (carriers) from a biological type to another different or the same biological type to obtain a new type that is able to produce superior food products.
34. Food Genetic engineering products are food produced or using raw materials, food additives, and/or other materials produced from the genetic engineering process.
35. Food packaging is a material used to accommodate and/or wrap food, whether in direct contact with food or not.
36. Food quality is the value determined on the basis of the criteria for food safety and nutritional content.
37. Nutrition is a substance or compound found in food which consists of carbohydrates, proteins, fats, vitamins, minerals, fiber, water, and other components that are beneficial for human growth and health.
38. Everyone is an individual or a corporation, both a legal entity and a non-legal entity.

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39. A food business actor is any person who is engaged in one or more food agribusiness subsystems, namely providing input production, production process, processing, marketing, trade, and support.

40. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

41. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government administration which is the authority of autonomous regions.

2 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) Sources of food supply are prioritized from:

a. domestic food production;

b. national food reserves; and/or

c. food imports.

(2) The source of food supply as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by taking into account the interests of farmers, fishermen, fish cultivators, and micro and small-scale food business actors through tariff and non-tariff policies.

3 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) Domestic food production is used to meet food consumption needs.

(2) In

Republic of Indonesia

-48T- (21 in terms of food availability for consumption needs and food reserves has been fulfilled, excess domestic food production can be used for other purposes.

4 The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 36

(1) Food imports are carried out to meet domestic needs.

(2) Import of staple food is carried out to meet the needs of consumption and national food reserves.

(3) The import of food and the import of staple food as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be determined by the central government by taking into account the interests of farmers, fishermen, fish cultivators, and micro and small scale food business actors.

5 The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

The central government stipulates food import policies and regulations in the context of the sustainability of farming, improving the welfare of farmers, fishermen, fish farmers, and micro and small scale food business actors.

6 The provisions of Article 68 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 68

(1) The central government and local governments ensure the realization of the implementation of food security in every food chain in an integrated manner.

(2) Government

(2) The central government establishes food safety norms, standards, procedures, and criteria.

(3) Food business actors, including micro and small businesses, are required to apply the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for food safety as referred to in paragraph (21.

(4) The application of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for food safety as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in stages based on the type of food and the scale of the food business.

(5) The central government or regional governments are obliged to foster and supervise the implementation of the implementation of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for food safety as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4).

(6) Further provisions regarding norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for food safety including their phasing as referred to in paragraph

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(4) regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 72 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 72

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 71 paragraph (1), and/or paragraph (21) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. fines;

b. temporary suspension of activities, production, and or circulation;

c. withdrawal of food from circulation by producers;

d. compensation; and/or

e. revocation of business license.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. The provisions of Article 74 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 74

(1) The central government shall inspect the safety of materials to be used as food additives whose impact on human health is unknown in food production activities or processes for distribution.

(21 Inspection of the safety of additional materials as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the context of fulfilling business licensing from the central government.

9 The provisions of Article 77 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 77

(1) Everyone is prohibited from producing food produced from food genetic engineering that has not fulfilled business permits from the central government.

(2) Everyone who carries out food production activities or processes is prohibited from using raw materials, food additives, and/or other materials produced from food genetic engineering that has not fulfilled the business permit from the central government.

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(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 81 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 81

(1) Food irradiation as referred to in Article 80 paragraph (1) shall be conducted based on business licensing from the Central Government.

(2) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

1 1. Article 87 is deleted.

12. The provisions of Article 88 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 88

(1) Food business actors in the field of fresh food must meet food safety standards and food quality.

(21 The central government or local government in accordance with its authority must foster, supervise, and facilitate the development of fresh food businesses to meet the minimum technical requirements of food safety and food quality based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(3) The application of food safety standards and food quality as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in stages according to the type of fresh food and the type and/or scale of the business.

13. The provisions of Article 91 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 91

(1) In the case of supervision of safety, quality, and nutrition, any processed food made domestically or imported to be traded in retail packaging, food business actors are required to fulfill business licensing from the central government or regional government in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 The obligation to fulfill business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded from certain processed food products produced by micro and small businesses.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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14. Between Article 91 and Article 92, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 91A so that it reads as follows:

Article 91A

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 91 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. fines;

b. temporary suspension of activities, production, and/or circulation;

c. withdrawal of food from circulation by producers;

d. compensation; and/or

e. revocation of business license.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 133 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 133

Article 133

Food business actors who intentionally stockpile or store basic food exceed the maximum amount as referred to in Article 53 with the intention of obtaining profits which result in the price of basic food being expensive or soaring shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of fines IDR 150,000,000,000.00 (one hundred and fifty billion rupiah).

L6. The provisions of Article 134 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 134

(1) Any person who produces certain processed food to be traded, who intentionally does not apply food processing procedures that can hinder the process of decreasing or loss of the nutritional content of food raw materials used as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (1) and which results in the occurrence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or The environment is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of Rp. 2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah).

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(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions for violations committed by any person who conducts business and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) Everyone who commits a violation as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 65.

17. The provisions of Article 135 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Indonesian Republik

Article 135

(1) Everyone who carries out production activities or processes, deposits, transportation, and/or food distribution that does not meet the requirements of food sanitation as referred to in Article 71 paragraph (21 which results in the emergence of victims of damage / to human health and safety, and/or the environment shall be punished with imprisonment) a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp. 4,000.00o.ooo.00 (four billion rupiah).

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions for violations committed by any person who carries out business and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) Everyone who commits a violation as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 72.

18. The provisions of Article 139 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 139

(1) Any person who intentionally opens the final package of food to be repackaged and traded as referred to in Article 84 paragraph (1) which results in the emergence of victims of human health problems shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a fine of up to a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions for violations committed by any person who conducts business and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) Everyone who commits a violation as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 85.

19. The provisions of Article 140 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 140

(1) Any person who produces and trades food that intentionally does not meet food safety standards and food quality as referred to in Article 86 paragraph (2) resulting in the emergence of victims of human health problems shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of IDR 4,000,000,000.00 (four billion rupiah).

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions for violations committed by any person who conducts business and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) Everyone who commits a violation as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 94.

20. The provisions of Article 141 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 141

(1) Any person who intentionally trades food that is not in accordance with food safety and food quality as stated on the food packaging label as referred to in Article 89 which results in human health problems shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of IDR 4,000,000.0o0.00 (four billion rupiah).

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions for violations committed by any person who conducts business and/or low or medium-risk activities.

(3) Everyone who commits a violation as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 94.

21. The provisions of Article l42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 142

(1) Food business actors who intentionally do not have business licensing related to processed food made domestically or imported to be traded in retail packaging as referred to in Article 91 paragraph

(1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of:-;.a 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of Rp4.OOO.00o.000,00 (four billion rupiah).

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded from the imposition of criminal sanctions for violations committed by food business actors who carry out businesses and/or low or medium-risk activities.

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(3) Food business actors who commit violations as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 91a.

Paragraph 12

education and culture

Article 65

(1) The implementation of licensing in the education sector can be carried out through business licensing as referred to in a Government Regulation in lieu of this Law.

(21 Further provisions regarding the implementation of licensing in the education sector as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

490 -

Article 66

To make it easier for film business actors to carry out business activities, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, deletes, or stipulates new regulations regulated in Law Number 33 of 2OO9 concerning Film (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number l4l, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5060) changed as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) The type of film business as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (2) is obliged to fulfill the Business Licensing from the Central Government.

(2) Business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) does not include business licensing related to film performances carried out through television broadcasting or information technology networks.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to film business as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

(1) Making films by filmmaking business actors as referred to in Article l6 paragraph

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(3) must fulfill business permits from the central government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing related to filmmaking as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) Filming by foreign parties using the location in Indonesia is carried out based on the approval of the Central Government free of charge.

(21 Film making using foreign film personnel is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Further provisions regarding the approval of the use of locations and foreign film personnel as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 78 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 78

(1) Violation of the provisions as referred to in Article 6, Article 7, Article 10 paragraph (1) or paragraph (21, Article 11 paragraph (1), Article 14 paragraph (1), Article 15, Article 17 paragraph (1), Article 20 paragraph (1), Article 2l paragraph (2), Article 22 paragraph (1) or paragraph (2), Article 26 paragraph (1), Article 27 paragraph (1), Article 31, Article 33 paragraph (1), Article 39 paragraph (1), Article 43, and or Article 57 paragraph (1) subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. temporary closure; Danf or

d. dissolution or revocation of business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. Article 79 is deleted.

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Paragraph 13

tourism

Article 67

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the tourism sector, several provisions in Law Number 10 of 2OO9 concerning Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966) as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) Tourism business includes:

a. tourist attraction;

b. tourism area;

c. tourist transportation services;

d. travel services;

e. food and beverage services;

f. provision of accommodation;

g. organizing entertainment and recreational activities;

h. Organizing meetings, incentive trips, conferences, and exhibitions;

i. travel information services;

j. tourism consulting services;

k. tour guide services;

1. Tirta Tourism; and

m. spa.

(21 Tourism businesses other than as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 15

(1) In order to be able to carry out the tourism business as referred to in Article 14, the tourism entrepreneur is obliged to fulfill the business licensing from the central government or the regional government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3. Article 16 is deleted.

4. The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) Every tourism entrepreneur is obliged to:

a. Maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture, and values that live in the local community;

b. provide accurate and responsible information;

c. provide non-discriminatory services;

d. provide comfort, friendliness, security protection, and safety of tourists;

e. Provide insurance protection for tourism businesses with high-risk activities;

f. Develop partnerships with micro, small, and local cooperatives that need each other, strengthen, and are profitable;

g. Prioritizing the use of local community products, domestic products, and providing opportunities for local workers;

h. Improving the competence of the workforce through training and education;

i. Take an active role in efforts to develop community empowerment infrastructure and programs;

j. Participate in preventing all forms of acts that violate decency and activities that violate the law in the environment where the business is located;

k. Maintain a healthy, clean, and beautiful environment;

t. preserving the natural and cultural environment;

m. maintain the image of the Indonesian state and nation through responsible tourism business activities; and

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n. Fulfill business licensing from the central government or the regional government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter n shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. TERMS

5 The provisions of Article 29 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 29

(1) The Provincial Government has the authority to:

a. Develop and establish a master plan for provincial tourism development;

b. Coordinate the implementation of tourism in the region;

c. issue business permits;

d. determine the tourism destination of the province;

e. establish the tourist attraction of the province;

f. facilitate the promotion of tourism destinations and tourism products located in the region;

g. Maintain provincial assets that are a tourist attraction for the province; and

h. allocate tourism budget.

(21 Issuance of Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

6 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) Regency/City Government has the authority to:

a. Develop and establish a master plan for the development of tourism for districts and cities;

b. determine the tourism destinations of districts/cities;

c. determine the tourist attraction of the city district;

d. issue business permits;

e. set

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e. regulate the implementation and management of tourism in its territory;

f. facilitate and promote tourism destinations and tourism products located in the region;

g. facilitate the development of new tourist attractions;

h. Organizing tourism training and research within the scope of the Regency/City;

i. maintain and preserve tourist attractions in the region;

j. Organizing the Guidance of the Tourism Awareness Community; and

k. allocate tourism budget.

(21 Issuance of Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

7 The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 54

(1) Products, services, and management of tourism businesses have business standards.

(21 Business Standards as referred to in paragraph

(1) Conducted by complying with the provisions of the Business Licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding business standards as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. Article 56 is deleted.

9. Article 64

9. Article 64 is deleted

Paragraph 14

Religious

Article 68

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To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the religious sector, several provisions in Law Number 8 Year 2OL9 concerning the Implementation of Hajj and Umrah (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL9 Number 75, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6338) are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. The pilgrimage is the fifth pillar of Islam for Muslims who are able to carry out a certain series of worship in the Baitullah, Masyair, and certain places, times, and conditions.
2. Umrah is a visit to the Baitullah outside the Hajj season with the intention of performing Umrah which is followed by performing Tawaf, Sai, and Tahalul.
3. The implementation of hajj and umrah programs is an activity of planning, organizing, implementing, supervising, evaluating, and reporting the pilgrimage and umrah pilgrimage.
4. Pilgrims are citizens who are Muslim and have registered to perform Hajj in accordance with the requirements set.
5. Regular Hajj pilgrims are pilgrims who carry out the pilgrimage organized by the Minister.
6. Special Hajj Pilgrims are pilgrims who carry out the pilgrimage organized by the organizers of the Special Hajj Services.
7. The Umrah congregation is someone who performs Umrah.
8. The implementation of the regular Hajj pilgrimage is the implementation of the pilgrimage carried out by the Minister with general management, financing, and services.
9. The Hajj Organizing Officer, hereinafter abbreviated as PPIH, is an officer who is appointed and/or determined by the Minister in charge of providing guidance, service and protection, as well as controlling and coordinating the implementation of Hajj operations in the country and/or in Saudi Arabia.
10. The implementation of the Special Hajj pilgrimage is the implementation of the pilgrimage carried out by PIHK with special management, financing, and services.

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11. Special Hajj Organizer, hereinafter abbreviated as PIHK, is a legal entity that has a business permit to carry out a special pilgrimage.

12. The cost of the pilgrimage, hereinafter referred to as BIPIH, is the amount of money that must be paid by the citizen who will perform the pilgrimage.

13. The cost of organizing the pilgrimage, hereinafter abbreviated as BPIH, is a number of funds used for the operation of the pilgrimage.

14. The value of benefits is funds obtained from the results of the financial development of Hajj carried out through placement and or investment.

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15. Efficiency funds are funds obtained from the results of the efficiency of the operational costs of organizing the pilgrimage.

16. The cost of the special Hajj pilgrimage, hereinafter referred to as the Special BIPIH, is the amount of money that must be paid by the pilgrims who will perform the special Hajj pilgrimage.

17. The bank receiving the Hajj Travel Fee Deposit, hereinafter abbreviated as BPS BIPIH, is a Sharia Commercial Bank and/or Sharia Business Unit appointed by the Hajj Financial Management Agency.

18. The congregation's deposit is the amount of money submitted by the pilgrims through BPS BIPIH.

19. The organizer of the Umrah pilgrimage, hereinafter abbreviated as PPIU, is a travel agency that has a business permit to organize Umrah travel.

20. The Hajj and Umrah Guidance Group, hereinafter abbreviated as KBIHU, is a group that organizes Hajj and Umrah guidance that has fulfilled business permits.

2 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) PIHK who does not report the departure of Indonesian citizens who receive an invitation to the Mujamalah Hajj Visa from the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) is subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

a. verbal warning;

b. written warning;

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c. temporary suspension of activities;

d. fine

d. administrative fines;

e. government coercion; and/or

f. revocation of business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

The central government supervises PIHK who dispatches Indonesian citizens who receive an invitation to the Mujamalah Hajj visa from the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

4 The provisions of Article 58 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 58

To obtain a business license to become a PIHK, a legal entity must meet the following requirements:

a. owned and managed by Indonesian citizens who are Muslim;

b. registered as an accredited PPIU;

c. Have technical ability, personnel competence, and financial ability to organize a special pilgrimage as evidenced by bank guarantees; and

d. Have a commitment to improve the quality of the implementation of the special pilgrimage.

5 The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

(1) The implementation of the Special Hajj Agency is carried out by PIHK after fulfilling the business permit from the Central Government.

(21 The license as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid as long as the PIHK carries out business activities for the implementation of the Special Hajj pilgrimage.

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(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing in the context of organizing special Hajj are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 61 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 61

Further provisions regarding the requirements of PIHK and the opening of PIHK branch offices as referred to in Article 58 and Article 60 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 63 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 63

(1) Mandatory PIHK:

a. Facilitate the writing of special Hajj travel documents;

b. provide guidance and guidance for special pilgrimages;

c. provide health services, transportation, accommodation, consumption, and protection;

d. dispatch, serve, and repatriate special pilgrims in accordance with the agreement;

e. send .

e. dispatched the person in charge of PIHK, health workers, and special Hajj advisors in accordance with the provisions of special Hajj services;

f. Facilitating the transfer of prospective special pilgrims to other PIHK at the request of the congregation; and

g. Report the implementation of the special Hajj pilgrimage to the Minister.

(21 PIHK who do not carry out the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. suspension of business licensing; or

d. revocation of business licensing.

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(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8 The provisions of Article 83 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 83

(1) The Central Government shall supervise and evaluate the PIHK no later than 60 (sixty) days from the completion of the Special Hajj pilgrimage.

(21 The results of the supervision and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) are reported to the DPR RI.

9 The provisions of Article 84 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 84

Further provisions regarding the procedure for supervision and evaluation by the central government as referred to in Article 83 paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The provisions of Article 85 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 85

(1) The central government implements PIHK accreditation.

(21 The accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to assess the performance and quality of PIHK services.

(3) The central government sets PIHK accreditation standards.

(4) The central government publishes the results of the PIHK accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) to the public electronically and/or non-electronically.'

(5) Further provisions regarding PIHK accreditation are regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 89 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 89

(1) In order to obtain a business license to become a PPIU, a travel agency must be owned and managed by a Muslim Indonesian citizen and meet the requirements in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

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(2) Provisions regarding norms, standards, procedures, and criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 90 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 90

(1) The implementation of Umrah services is carried out by PPIU after fulfilling the business permit from the Central Government.

(2) The Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid as long as PPIU carries out business activities for the implementation of Umrah worship.

13. The provisions of Article 91 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 91

(1) PPIU may open PPIU branch office outside the Company's domicile.

(21 The opening of the PPIU Branch Office as referred to in paragraph (1) must be reported to the Central Government.

L4. The provisions of Article 92 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 92

Further provisions regarding business licensing and opening of PPIU branch offices as referred to in Article 89, Article 9o, and Article 91 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

15. The provisions of Article 94 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 94

(1) PPIU must:

a. Provide at least 1 (one) worship guide for every 45 (forty five) Umrah pilgrims;

b. Providing services for travel documents, accommodation, consumption, and transportation to the congregation in accordance with the written agreement agreed between PPIU and Umrah pilgrims;

c. have a cooperation agreement with health care facilities in Saudi Arabia;

d. dispatch and repatriate Umrah pilgrims in accordance with the validity period of the Umrah visa in Saudi Arabia;

e. Submitting the Umrah plan to the Minister'. in writing before departure;

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f. Report to representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in Saudi Arabia when they arrive in Saudi Arabia and when they will return to Indonesia.

g. Make a report to the Minister no later than 10 (ten) days after arriving back in the country;

h. dispatched Umrah pilgrims who were registered in the current Hijri year;

i. following minimum service standards and reference prices;

j. follow the principles of the Shari'a; and

k. Opening a storage account used to accommodate congregational funds for Umrah activities.

(21 Further provisions regarding the storage account as referred to in paragraph

(1) Letter k is regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. TERMS

16. The provisions of Article 95 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 95

(1) PPIUs that do not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 94 shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines;

c. Freezing of business permits; or

d. revocation of business license.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

17. The provisions of Article 99 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 99

(1) The central government supervises and evaluates the implementation of Umrah worship.

(21 Supervision and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Central Government Apparatus on the implementation, guidance, service, and protection carried out by PPIU to Umrah pilgrims.

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(3) In carrying out the function of supervising and evaluating the implementation of Umrah worship, the central government may form a Coordination Team for the Prevention, Supervision, and Enforcement of Issues for the Implementation of Umrah Worship.

18. The provisions of Article 101 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 101

(1) The results of the supervision and evaluation of the implementation of Umrah worship are used as the basis for accreditation and imposition of sanctions.

(21 Further provisions regarding supervision and evaluation are regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. The provisions of Article 103 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 103

Central Government Sets PPIU Accreditation Standards

20. The provisions of Article 104 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 104

(1) The central government carries out PPIU accreditation.

(2) The accreditation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out to assess the performance and quality of PPIU services.

(3) Accreditation of PPIU is carried out every 5 (five) years.

21. The provisions of Article 106 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 106

Further provisions regarding the accreditation of PPIU are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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22. Between Article 118 and Article 119, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 118A so that it reads as follows:

Article 118A

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(1) PIHK which intentionally causes the failure of departure, neglect, or failure to return the special Hajj pilgrims as referred to in Article 118 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. temporary suspension of activities;

b. administrative fines;

c. government coercion;

d. suspension of business licensing; and F or

e. revocation of business licensing.

(3) In addition to being subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2), PIHK shall be subject to sanction with the obligation to return a number of fees that have been deposited by special pilgrims and other immaterial losses.

(41 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2l, and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

23. Between Article 119 and Article 120, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 119a so that it reads as follows:

Article 119A

(1) PPIU which intentionally causes the failure of departure, neglect, or failure to return the Umrah pilgrims as referred to in Article 119 is subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:

a. temporary cessation of activities;

b. administrative fines;

c. government coercion;

d. suspension of business licensing; and LATAU

e. revocation of business licensing.

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(3) In addition to being subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), PPIU is subject to sanctions in the form of an obligation to return a number of fees that have been deposited by the Umrah congregation and other immaterial losses.

(41 Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

24. The provisions of Article 125 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 125

In the event that the PIHK who takes the action as referred to in Article 118A within a maximum period of 5 (five) days does not repatriate special pilgrims to the homeland, PIHK shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1 0.000.000.000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

25. The provisions of Article 126 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Republic of Indonesia

Article 126

In the event that the PPIU who takes the action as referred to in Article 119a within a maximum period of 5 (five) days does not repatriate the Umrah pilgrims to the homeland, the PPIU shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 1 0.000.000.000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

Paragraph 15

posts, telecommunications, and broadcasting

Article 69

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing and ease of investment requirements from the postal, telecommunications and broadcasting sectors, this Government Regulation in lieu of law changes, deletes, or stipulates new regulations. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 38 Year 2OO9 concerning POS (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 146, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5065);

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b. Law Number 36 of 1999 concerning Telecommunications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 154, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3881); and

c. Law Number 32 Year 2OO2 concerning Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO2 Number 139, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42521.

Article 70

Several provisions in Law Number 38 Year 2OO9 concerning Post (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number l46, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5065) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

(1) The postal administration can be carried out after fulfilling the business permit from the central government.

(2) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 12 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 12

(1) The central government develops the post of the postal operator through investment in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the field of investment.

(21 Foreign Post Operators who have met the requirements can organize POS in Indonesia.

(3) Further provisions regarding the requirements for foreign postal providers as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 Article 13 is deleted.

4 The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1), Article 14 paragraph (1), Article 14 paragraph (3), or Article 15 paragraph (4) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

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-5r2-

(2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. administrative fines; and/or

c. revocation of business license.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 71

Several provisions in Law Number 36 of 1999 concerning Telecommunications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 154, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3881) are amended as follows:

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

Article 1I

(1) The telecommunications operation as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) may be implemented after fulfilling the business licensing from the Central Government.

(21 Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 28

(1) The tariff for the operation of the telecommunications network and/or the operation of telecommunications services is determined by the telecommunications network operator and/or telecommunications service based on the formula set by the central government.

(21 The Central Government may set the upper limit and lower tariff rates for telecommunications operations by taking into account the interests of the community and fair business competition.

3 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 30

(1) In the event that the Telecommunication Network Operator and/or Telecommunication Service Provider has not been able to provide access in certain areas, the Special Telecommunications Operator as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (3) letter a may operate the Telecommunications Network and/or Telecommunication Service as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter a and letter b after fulfilling the Business License from the Central Government.

(21 In the event that the operator of the telecommunications network and/or telecommunications service is able to provide access in the regions as referred to in paragraph (1), the Special Telecommunication Operator can still operate the telecommunications network and/or the operation of telecommunications services.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. Conditions.

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4 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) Every telecommunications equipment and/or telecommunications equipment made, assembled, and/or entered for trading and/or use in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must meet technical standards.

(21 Further provisions regarding the technical standards of telecommunications equipment and/or telecommunications equipment as referred to in paragraph

(1) regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) The use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit by business actors must fulfill business licensing from the central government.

(2) The use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit by other than business actors must obtain approval from the central government.

(3) The use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) must be carried out in accordance with the designation and does not cause harmful interference.

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(4) In the event that the use of the radio frequency spectrum is not optimal and/or there is a greater public interest, the Central Government may revoke the Business License or the approval of the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum.

(5) The central government may determine the common use of the radio frequency spectrum.

Republic of Indonesia

(6) Holder of Business Licensing related to the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) for telecommunications operations may perform:

a. Cooperation in the use of the radio frequency spectrum for the application of new technologies;

and/or

b. Diversion of the use of the radio frequency spectrum, with other communication tele maintenance.

(71 Cooperation in the use and/or transfer of the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in paragraph (6) must first obtain approval from the Central Government.

(8) Guidance, supervision, and control of the use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 shall be carried out by the Central Government.

(9) Further provisions regarding business licensing related to the use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit as referred to in paragraph (1), approval of the use of the radio frequency spectrum and satellite orbit as referred to in paragraph (2), the joint use of the radio frequency spectrum as referred to in paragraph (5), as well as cooperation in the use of the frequency spectrum Radio and the transfer of the use of the radio frequency spectrum as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) The holder of the Business License and the approval of the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 is obliged to pay the cost of the use of the Radio Frequency Spectrum whose amount is based on the use of the type and width of the Radio Frequency Band.

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(2) Terms

(21 Further provisions regarding the cost of the right to use the radio frequency spectrum as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 Between Article 34 and Article 35, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 34A and Article 34B_ so that it reads as follows:

Article 34A

(1) The central government and regional governments provide facilitation and/or facilities to telecommunications operators to develop telecommunications infrastructure in a transparent, accountable and efficient manner.

(21 In the operation of telecommunications, the central government and local governments can participate in providing joint facilities for telecommunications passive infrastructure to be used by telecommunications operators together at affordable costs.

(3) Further provisions regarding the role of the central government and regional governments as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 34B

(1) Business actors who have passive infrastructure that can be used for telecommunications purposes are obliged to open access to the utilization of the said passive infrastructure to telecommunications operators.

(21 Business actors who have infrastructure other than as referred to in paragraph (1) in the field of telecommunications and/or broadcasting can open access to the utilization of the infrastructure to the telecommunications operator and/or broadcasting operator.

-5t7-

(3) The use of passive infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the cooperation of the parties in a fair, fair, and non-discriminatory manner.

(41 Utilization of infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out based on the cooperation of the parties.

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(5) Further provisions regarding the utilization of infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

(1) Violation of the provisions of Article 16 paragraph (1), Article 18 paragraph (2), Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 25 paragraph (2), Article 26 paragraph (1), Article 29 paragraph (LL, Article 29 paragraph (2), Article 32 paragraph (1), Article 33 paragraph (1), Article 33 paragraph (2), Article 33 paragraph (3), Article 33 paragraph (71, or Article 34 paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. temporary cessation of activities;

c. administrative fines; and/or

d. revocation of business licensing.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraphs (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

9. Article 46 is deleted.

Republic of Indonesia

10. The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 1,500,000,000.00 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

1 1. Article 48 is deleted.

Article 72 Some of the provisions in Law Number 32 of 2OO2 concerning Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO2 Number 139, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42521 is amended as follows:

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1 The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) Private Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) letter b is a commercial broadcasting institution in the form of an Indonesian legal entity whose business sector provides radio broadcasting or television broadcasting services.

l2L Foreign Citizens can become administrators of private broadcasting institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) only for the financial and engineering fields.

2 The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) The Subscription Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) letter d is a broadcasting institution in the form of an Indonesian legal entity whose line of business provides a subscription broadcasting service and must first obtain a business permit.

(21 Subscribed Broadcasting Institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) transmit or distribute broadcast material specifically to customers through radio, television, multi-media, or other information media.

3 The provisions of Article 33 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 33

(1) Broadcasting can be held after fulfilling the business permit from the central government.

(2) Broadcasting Institutions are required to pay business licensing fees as referred to in paragraph (1 based on the Broadcasting Area I Zone) which is determined by the parameters of the economic level of each regional zone.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation with the coverage area of broadcasting broadcasting operations covering the entire Indonesia.

4. Article 34 deleted

5. The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 55

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Article 55

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2), Article 17 paragraph (3), Article 18 paragraph (1), Article 18 paragraph (2), Article 20, Article 23, Article 24, Article 26 paragraph (21, Article 27, Article 28, Article 33 paragraph (1), Article 33 paragraph (2), Article 36 paragraph (2), Article 36 paragraph (3), Article 36 paragraph (4), Article 39 paragraph (1), Article 43 paragraph (2), Article 44 paragraph (1), Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 46 paragraph (3), Article 46 paragraph (6), Article 46 paragraph (7), Article 46 paragraph (8), Article 46 paragraph (9), Article 46 paragraph (10), or Article 46 paragraph (11) subject to administrative sanctions.

(21 Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. written warning;

b. Temporary termination of the problematic agenda after going through a certain stage;

c. limitation of broadcast duration and time;

d. administrative fines;

e. freezing of broadcast activities for a certain time;

f. not given an extension of the Business Licensing Business Broadcasting; and/or

g. revocation of business licenses for broadcasting.

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 The provisions of Article 57 are amended so that it reads as follows:

President

Article 57

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1), Article 36 paragraph (5), or Article 36 paragraph (6) shall be carried out for radio broadcasting shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of a fine IDR 1.5O0.O00,000, O0 (one billion five hundred million rupiah).

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(21 Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1), Article 36 paragraph (5), or Article 36 paragraph (6) shall be carried out for television broadcasting shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of a fine IDR 10,000,000,000.00 (ten billion rupiah).

7 The provisions of Article 58 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 58

(1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1) for radio broadcasting shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah).

(21 Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1) for television broadcasting shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 5.00o.o00,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

8. Between Article 60 and Article 61, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 60A so that it reads as follows:

Article 60A

(1) Broadcasting is carried out by following technological developments, including broadcast migration from analog technology to digital technology.

(21 Migration of terrestrial television broadcasting from analog technology to digital technology as referred to in paragraph (1) and the termination of analog broadcasts (OIFR switch analogues completed no later than 2 November 2022.

(3) Further provisions regarding broadcast migration from analog technology to digital technology as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Paragraph 16

Defense and security

Article 73

To provide convenience for the public, especially business actors in obtaining business licensing from the defense and security sector, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, removes, or stipulates new regulations. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

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a. Law Number 16 Year 2OL2 concerning the Defense Industry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL2 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5343); and

b. Law Number 2 Year 2OO2 concerning the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO2 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4168).

Article 74

Several provisions in Law Number 16 Year 2OL2 concerning the Defense Industry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL2 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5343), are amended as follows:

1. Conditions .

-S23- 1 The provisions of Article 11 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1 1 The main tool industry as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter a is:

a. state-owned enterprises; and/or

b. Private-owned enterprises, which are designated by the central government as the main integrators (lead integratofl that produce the main weapon system tools and/or integrate all the main components, components, and raw materials into the main tools.

2 The provisions of Article 21 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 21

(1) In carrying out the functions as referred to in Article 20, KKIP has the duties and authorities:

a. Formulate strategic national policies in the defense industry;

b. Develop and establish a medium and long-term defense industry master plan;

c. Coordinate the implementation and control of national defense industry policies;

d. Coordinate foreign cooperation in order to advance and develop the defense industry;

e. synchronize the determination of the need for defense and security equipment between the user and the defense industry;

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f. Establish industry defense standards;

g. Formulate a policy of funding and/or financing for the defense industry;

h. Define the mechanism for the sale and purchase of defense equipment and the security of the defense industry products to and from abroad; and

i. Carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the defense industry policy on a regular basis.

(21 The draft long-term master plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is submitted to the DPR for consideration.

3 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) Production activities are the manufacture of products by the defense industry in accordance with the production planning as referred to in Article 37 paragraph (1).

(21 The production activities of the defense industry must prioritize the use of raw materials, raw materials, and domestic components.

(3) In the production activities as referred to in paragraph (1) 2 (two) defense industry production functions can be developed.

(41 The defense industry in production activities must first fulfill business permits from the central government.

(5) Further provisions regarding production activities as referred to in paragraph (1) and business licensing as referred to in paragraph (41 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4. TERMS .

Rep1teuk Indonesia

4 The provisions of Article 52 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 52

(1) The capital ownership of the main equipment industry is owned by a State-Owned Enterprise and/or Private-Owned Enterprise with approval from the Minister who carries out government affairs in the defense sector.

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(21 State-Owned Enterprises and Private-Owned Enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) must implement a supervisory system implemented by the Ministry that organizes government officials in the defense sector.

(3) The supervision system as referred to in paragraph (2) includes the production process to the sale of products, both domestically and abroad.

(41 Capital Ownership of Main and/or Supporting Component Industry, Component and/or Supporting Industry (Supply), and Raw Material Industry is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of investment.

5 The provisions of Article 55 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 55

Everyone who exports and/or transfers equipment used for defense and security of other countries is required to fulfill business permits from the central government.

6 The provisions of Article 56 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 56

Article 56

(1) The marketing of defense and security equipment is carried out by fulfilling business licensing from the central government.

(21 In the context of consideration of national strategic interests, the DPR may prohibit or provide exceptions to the sale of certain defense and security equipment products in accordance with foreign policy run by the central government.

(3) Provisions regarding the procedure for granting business licensing related to the marketing of defense and security equipment as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 66 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 66

Everyone is prohibited from divulging confidential information regarding the formulation of technology for defense and security equipment for defense and security.

8 The provisions of Article 67 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 67

Everyone is prohibited from producing defense and security equipment without fulfilling business permits from the central government.

9 The provisions of Article 68 are amended so that it reads as follows:

527 -

Article 68

Everyone is prohibited from selling, exporting, and/or transferring defense and security equipment without fulfilling business permits from the central government.

10. The provisions of Article 69 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 69

Everyone is prohibited from buying and/or importing defense and security equipment without fulfilling business permits from the central government.

1 1. Between Article 69 and Article 70, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 69a so that it reads as follows:

Article 69A

(1) In the event that the activities referred to in Article 55, Article 56, Article 67, Article 68, and Article 69 shall be carried out by the Government Agencies, such activities shall obtain approval from the Central Government.

(21 Business Licensing and Approval from the Central Government is carried out by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of defense based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set.

(3) Further provisions regarding business licensing as referred to in Article 38, Article 55, Article 56, Article 67, Article 68, and Article 69, and approval from the Central Government as referred to in paragraph (1), as well as Certificate of Eligibility for Defense and Security Equipment as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (2) is regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 72 of the Dlubah so that it reads as follows:

Article 72

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(1) Everyone who produces defense and security equipment without fulfilling business permits from the central government as referred to in Article 67 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 10.0oo.000,000.00 (ten billion (ten billion). rupiah).

(21 In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in a state of war, the perpetrator shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 25,000,000.0oo,oo (twenty five billion rupiah).

13. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 73

(1) Everyone who sells, exports, and/or transfers defense and security equipment without fulfilling business permits from the Central Government as referred to in Article 68 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years and/or a maximum fine of a fine Rp200.00o.o0o.000.00 (two hundred billion rupiah).

(21 In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in a state of war, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000,000.00 (five hundred billion). rupiah).

14. TERMS

14. The provisions of Article 74 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 74

(1) Everyone who exports and/or transfers equipment used for defense and security purposes of other countries without fulfilling business permits from the Central Government as referred to in Article 55 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of fines IDR 100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah).

(21 In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in a state of war, the perpetrator is sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 500,000,000,000.00 (five hundred billion). rupiah).

15. The provisions of Article 75 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 75

Everyone who purchases and/or imports defense and security equipment without fulfilling business permits from the Central Government as referred to in Article 69 and the approval of the Central Government as referred to in Article 69a shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years and/or a maximum fine of fines IDR 100,000,000,000.00 (one hundred billion rupiah).

Article 75

The provisions of Article 15 of Law Number 2 Year 2OO2 concerning the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO2 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4168) is amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) In order to carry out the duties as referred to in Article 13 and Article 14, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is generally authorized to:

a. receive reports and/or complaints;

b. help resolve disputes between community members that can disrupt public order;

c. prevent and overcome the growth of community diseases;

d. Supervise the flow that can cause division or threaten the unity and integrity of the nation;

e. Issuing police regulations within the scope of the administrative authority of the police;

f. Carry out special examinations as part of the police action in the context of prevention;

g. take the first action on the scene;

h. Taking fingerprints and other identities and photographing someone;

i. seek information and evidence;

j. Organizing the National Criminal Information Center;

k. Issuing a permit and/or certificate required in the context of community services;

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1. Provide security assistance in the trial and implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies, and community activities; and

m. receive and store the findings for a while.

(21 State Police of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of the legislation has the authority to:

a. Granting permits and supervising public crowd activities and other community activities;

President den

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b. Organizing registration and identification of motorized vehicles;

c. provide a motorized vehicle driving license;

d. receive notifications about political activities;

e. grant permits and supervise firearms, explosives, and sharp weapons;

f. provide business licensing and supervise business entities in the field of security services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of business licensing;

g. provide instructions, educate, and train special police officers and self-sufficient security officers in the technical field of the police;

h. Cooperating with the police of other countries in investigating and eradicating international crimes;

i. Carry out police functional supervision of foreigners who are in the territory of Indonesia in coordination with the relevant agencies;

j. Representing the Government of the Republic of Indonesia in the International Police Organization; and

k. carry out other authorities within the scope of the police's duties.

(3) The procedure for implementing the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21 letters a and letter d shall be further regulated by a Government Regulation.

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Part Five

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simplification of investment requirements in certain sectors

Paragraph 1

General

Article 76

To make it easier for the public, especially business actors to invest in certain sectors, namely investment, banking, and Islamic banking, this Government Regulation in lieu of Employment Law changes, deletes, or stipulates new regulations. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 25 Year 2OO7 concerning Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 67, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number A7241:.

b. Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 31, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3472) as amended by Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 Year 7 1992 concerning Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1998 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 379o); and

c. Law Number 2L of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 94, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48671.

Paragraph 2

Investment

Article 77

Several provisions in Law Number 25 Year 2OO7 concerning Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 67, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4724) are changed as follows:

1. Conditions .

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

Article 2

The provisions in this law apply and become the main reference for investment in all sectors in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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2 The provisions of Article 12 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 12

(1) All business fields are open to investment activities, except for business fields that are declared closed for investment or activities that can only be carried out by the Central Government.

(21 Business Fields Closed for Investment as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

a. Cultivation and Narcotics Industry Class I;

b. all forms of gambling and/or casino activities;

c. fishing species listed in Appendix I Conuention on International Tlade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);

d. Utilization or extraction of coral and utilization or extraction of coral from nature which is used for building materials, calcium, aquariums, and souvenirs/jewelry, as well as living coral or dead coral from nature;

e. chemical weapons manufacturing industry; and

f. industrial chemicals industry and industrial ozone depleting materials.

(3) Further provisions regarding business fields as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) The central government or local government in accordance with its authority provides convenience, protection, and empowerment for cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises in the implementation of investment based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 Protection and empowerment as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of fostering and developing cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises through:

a. Partnership Program;

b. Human resource training;

c. increased competitiveness;

d. Providing encouragement of innovation and market expansion;

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e. access to financing; and

f. widespread dissemination of information.

(3) The Partnership Program as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is a partnership as referred to in the Law in the field of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

President

4 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 18

(1) The central government provides facilities to investors who invest.

(21 Investment Facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) may be granted to Investment which:

a. carry out business expansion; or

b. make new investments.

(3) Investment that receives the facility as referred to in paragraph (21 at least meets the following criteria:

a. absorb a lot of labor;

b. including high priority scale;

c. including infrastructure development;

d. perform technology transfer;

e. carry out the pioneer industry;

f. located in remote areas, underdeveloped areas, border areas, or other areas deemed necessary;

g. preserving the environment;

h. Carry out research, development, and innovation activities;

i. Partnering with micro, small, medium, or cooperative enterprises;

j. industries that use capital goods or machinery or equipment produced domestically; and/or

k. Including tourism business development.

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(41 The form of facilities provided to investment as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of taxation.

5. TERMS .

5 The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) Investors who invest in Indonesia must be carried out in accordance with the provisions as referred to in Article 5.

(21 Ratification of the establishment of a domestic investment business entity in the form of a legal entity or not a legal entity is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The ratification of the establishment of a foreign investment business entity in the form of a Limited Liability Company is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Investment companies that will carry out business activities must fulfill business licensing from the central government or regional governments in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

Paragraph 3

Banking

Article 78

Provisions of Article 22 of Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 31, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3472) as amended by Law Number 10 of 1998 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 Year 19G2 concerning Banking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1998 Number I82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 37901 is amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) Commercial Banks can be established by:

a. Indonesian citizen;

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b. Indonesian legal entity; or

c. Indonesian citizens and/or Indonesian legal entities with foreign nationals and/or foreign legal entities in partnership.

(21 Further provisions regarding the establishment requirements that must be met by the parties as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by the Financial Services Authority.

Paragraph 4

Syariah banking

Article 79

The provisions of Article 9 of Law Number 21 of 2008 concerning Sharia Banking (l, the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OOB Number 94, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4867) was amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) Sharia Commercial Banks can only be established and/or owned by:

a. Indonesian citizen;

b. Indonesian legal entity;

c. local government; or

d. Indonesian citizens and/or Indonesian legal entities with foreign nationals and/or foreign legal entities in partnership.

(21 Sharia People's Financing Banks can only be established and/or owned by:

a. Indonesian citizens and/or Indonesian legal entities which are entirely owned by Indonesian citizens;

b. local government; or

c. two or more parties as referred to in letter a and letter b.

(3) Maximum .

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(3) The maximum ownership of a sharia commercial bank by a foreign legal entity is determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of investment.

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CHAPTER IV

Employment

Part One

General

Article 80

In order to strengthen the protection of the workforce and improve the role and welfare of workers/labor in supporting the investment ecosystem, the Government Regulation in lieu of this law changes, removes, or stipulates new regulations. Several provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 13 Year 2OO3 concerning Manpower (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 39, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number A2791;

b Law Number 40 Year 2OO4 concerning the National Social Security System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 150, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number AASQ;

c' Law Number 24 Year 2oll concerning the Social Security Administering Body (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLL Number 116, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5256); and d Law Number 18 of 2OL7 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL7 Number 242, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6T+TL.

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The second part

Employment

Article 81

Several provisions in Law Number 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO3 Number 39, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4279) are amended as follows:

1. The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 13

(1) Job training is organized by:

a- Government Job Training Institute;

b. Private Job Training Institute; or

c. corporate job training institute.

(2) Job training can be held at the training site or workplace.

(3) The Government Job Training Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a in organizing job training can cooperate with the private sector.

(41 Government Job Training Institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and the Company's Job Training Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c register their activities to the agency responsible for manpower in the Regency/City.

2 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) The Private Job Training Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (1) letter b is required to fulfill the Business License issued by the Regency/City Regional Government.

(2) For private job training institutions that have foreign capital participation, business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the central government.

(3) Business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) must meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

3 The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

(1) The executor of the placement of workers as referred to in Article 35 paragraph (1) consists of:

a Government agency responsible for manpower affairs; and b Private Manpower Placement Institution.

(21 Private Manpower Placement Institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b in carrying out the placement service for the placement of workers are required to fulfill business permits issued by the Central Government.

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(3) Business licensing as referred to in paragraph (2) must meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

4 The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) Every employer who employs foreign workers is required to have a plan for the use of foreign workers legalized by the Central Government.

l2l Employers Individuals are prohibited from employing foreign workers.

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

a- Directors or Commissioners with certain shareholdings or shareholders in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;

b. diplomatic and consular employees at the representative offices of foreign countries; or

c. Foreign workers required by the KEDA provider on the type of production activity that is stopped due to emergencies, vocational, start-ups (technology-based start-upl, business visits, and research for a certain period of time.

(4) Foreign workers can be employed in Indonesia only in a working relationship for a certain position and at a certain time and have competence in accordance with the position to be occupied.

(5) Foreign workers are prohibited from occupying positions in charge of personnel.

(6) Provisions regarding certain positions and certain times as referred to in paragraph (41) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5. Article 43 deleted

6. Article 44 is abolished 7 The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

(1) Foreign Employer Employer must:

a- appoint Indonesian workers as assistants to foreign workers who are employed for technology transfer and transfer of expertise from foreign workers;

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b. implement

b. Carry out job education and training for Indonesian citizens as referred to in HURRF A in accordance with the qualifications of positions occupied by foreign workers; and

c. repatriate foreign workers to their home countries after their employment relationship ends.

(21 The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and letter b do not apply to foreign workers who occupy certain positions.

8. Article 46 is deleted.

9 The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

(1) The employer is obliged to pay compensation for every foreign worker he employs.

(21 The obligation to pay compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) does not apply to government agencies, representatives of foreign countries, international agencies, social institutions, religious institutions, and certain positions in educational institutions.

(3) The provisions regarding the amount and use of compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

10. Article 48 is deleted.

11. The provisions of Article 49 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 49

Further provisions regarding the use of foreign workers are regulated in a Government Regulation.

12. The provisions of Article 56 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 56

(1) Work pedanjian is made for a certain time or for an indefinite period.

(21 The specified time work agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on:

a- period; or

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b. completion of a particular job.

(3) The period or completion of a certain work as referred to in paragraph (2) is determined based on the work agreement.

l4l Further provisions regarding a certain time work agreement based on a period of time or the completion of a certain work are regulated in a Government Regulation.

13. The provisions of Article 57 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 57

(1) A certain time work agreement is made in writing and must use Indonesian and Latin letters.

(21 In the event that a certain time work agreement is made in Indonesian and a foreign language, if then there are differences in interpretation between the two, which applies a certain time work agreement made in Indonesian.

14. The provisions of Article 58 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 58

(1) A certain time work agreement cannot require a probationary period.

(21 In the event that the probationary period is required as referred to in paragraph (1), the required probationary period is null and void by law and the working period is still calculated.

15. The provisions of Article 59 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 59

(1) A certain time work agreement can only be made for certain work which according to the type and nature or activity of the work will be completed within a certain time, namely as follows:

a. work that is once completed or temporary in nature;

b. work that is estimated to be completed in a short time;

c. seasonal work;

d. Jobs related to new products, new activities, or additional products that are still under trial or exploration;

or

e. work whose type and nature or activities are not fixed.

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(21 Certain Time Employment Agreements cannot be made for permanent work.

(3) A certain time work agreement that does not meet the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) by law becomes an indefinite work agreement.

(4) Further provisions regarding the type and nature or activity of the work, the period of time, and the time limit for the extension of the work agreement for a certain time is regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. TERMS

16. The provisions of Article 61 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 61

(1) The Employment Agreement ends if:

a- worker/labor dies;

b. the expiration of the term of the keda agreement;

c. completion of a particular job;

d. the existence of a court decision and/or a decision of the Industrial Relations Dispute Settlement Institution that has permanent legal force; or

e. There are certain circumstances or events that are included in the work agreement, company regulations, or collective labor agreement that can cause the end of the employment relationship.

(21 Employment agreements do not expire due to the death of the employer or the transfer of rights to the company due to the sale, inheritance, or grant.

(3) In the event of a transfer of the company, the rights of the worker/labor shall be the responsibility of the new employer, unless otherwise specified in the transfer agreement that does not reduce the rights of the worker/labourer.

(41 In the event that an individual entrepreneur dies, the heirs of the employer can end the work pedanjian after negotiating with the worker/laborer.

(5) In the event that the worker/labourer dies, the heirs of the worker/labourer are entitled to their rights in accordance with the provisions of the legislation or rights that have been regulated in the work agreement, company regulation, or collective labor agreement.

L7. Between Article 61 and Article 62, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 61A so that it reads as follows:

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Article 61A

(1) In the event that a certain period of work expires as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (1) letter b and letter c, the Employer is obliged to provide compensation money to the Worker/Labourer.

(21 The compensation money as referred to in paragraph (1) is given to the worker/labourer in accordance with the working period of the worker/labor in the company.

concerned.

(3) Further provisions regarding compensation money are regulated in a Government Regulation.

18. The provisions of Article 64 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 64

(1) The Company may submit part of the work execution to the other Company through a written outer-off agreement.

(2) The Government shall determine part of the implementation of the work as referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) Further provisions regarding the determination of part of the implementation of the work as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. Article 65 is deleted.

20. The provisions of Article 66 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 66

(1) The employment relationship between the outsourcing company and the workers/laborers it employs is based on a written work agreement made, both a certain time work agreement and an indefinite time work agreement.

(2) Protection of workers/laborers, wages and welfare, terms of work, and disputes that arise are carried out at least in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and are the responsibility of the outsourcing company.

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(3) In the event that the outsourcing company employs workers/laborers based on a certain time work agreement as referred to in paragraph (1), the certain time work agreement must require the transfer of the protection of the rights of workers/BUH if there is a change of outsourcing company and as long as the object The work is still there.

(41 Outsourcing Companies as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of legal entities and are obliged to fulfill business permits issued by the Central Government.

(5) Business licensing as referred to in paragraph (41 must meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(6) Further provisions regarding the protection of workers/laborers as referred to in paragraph

(2) And the Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

21. The title of paragraph 1 in Chapter X is changed so that it reads as follows:

Paragraph 1

persons with disabilities

22. The provisions of Article 67 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 67

(1) Employers who employ workers with disabilities are required to provide protection in accordance with the type and degree of disability.

(21 The provision of protection as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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23. The provisions of Article 77 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 77

(1) Every entrepreneur is obliged to carry out the provisions of working time.

(21 The working time as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

a. 7 (seven) hours 1 (one) day and 40 (forty) hours 1 (one) week for 6 (six) working days in 1 (one) week; or

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b. 8 (eight) hours 1 (one) day and 40 (forty) hours 1 (one) week for 5 (five) working days in 1 (one) week.

(3) The provision of keda time as referred to in paragraph (2) does not apply to certain business sectors or jobs.

(4) The implementation of working hours for workers/labourers in the company is regulated in a work agreement, company regulation, or collective labor agreement.

(5) Further provisions regarding working time in certain business or work sectors as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

24. The provisions of Article 78 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 78

(1) Employers who employ workers/laborers exceeding the working time as referred to in Article 77 paragraph (2) must meet the following requirements:

a- There is the consent of the worker/labor concerned; and

b. Overtime work can only be done for a maximum of 4 (four) hours in 1 (one) day and 18 (eighteen) hours in 1 (one) week.

(2) Entrepreneur

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(21 Employers who employ workers/laborers exceeding the working time as referred to in paragraph (1) are required to pay overtime wages.

(3) The provision of overtime work as referred to in paragraph (1) hurrrf b does not apply to certain business sectors or jobs.

(4) Further provisions regarding overtime work and overtime wages are regulated in a Government Regulation.

25. The provisions of Article 79 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 79

(1) Entrepreneurs are obliged to provide:

A- rest time; and

b. Leave.

(21 rest time as referred to in paragraph

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(1) Letter a must be granted to the Worker/Labourer at least including:

a. Rest between working hours, at least half an hour after working for 4 (four) hours continuously, and the rest time excluding working hours; and

b. Weekly rest 1 (one) day for 6 (six) working days in I (one) week.

(3) Leave as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b which must be given to workers/laborers, namely annual leave, at least 12 (twelve) working days after the worker/labor concerned works for 12 (twelve) months continuously.

(4) The implementation of the annual leave as referred to in paragraph (3) is regulated in a work agreement, company regulation, or collective work agreement.

(5) Apart from.

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(5) In addition to the time of rest and leave as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3), certain companies may provide long rest which is regulated in work agreements, company regulations, or collective work agreements.

(6) Further provisions regarding certain companies as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

26. The provisions of Article 84 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 84

Every worker/labourer who uses the right of rest time as referred to in Article 79 paragraph (21 letter b, paragraph (3), paragraph (5), Article 80, and Article 82 is entitled to full wages.

27. The provisions of Article 88 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 88

(1) Every worker/labourer has the right to a decent living for humanity.

(21 The central government establishes a wage policy as one of the efforts to realize the rights of workers/laborers on a decent living for humanity.

(3) The wage policy as referred to in paragraph (21 includes:

a minimum wage;

h structure and scale of wages;

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c. overtime wages;

d Wages for not coming to work and/or not doing work for certain reasons;

e Form and Method of Payment of Wages;

f Things that can be calculated with wages; and g wages as the basis for calculating or paying other rights and obligations.

(4) Further provisions regarding the wage policy are regulated in a Government Regulation.

28. Between Article 88 and Article 89, 6 (six) articles are inserted, namely Article 88A, Article 88b, Article 88C, Article 88D, Article 88E, and Article 88F so that it reads as follows:

Article 88A

(1) The rights of workers/laborers on wages arise when there is an employment relationship between the worker/labourer and the employer and ends at the time of the termination of the employment relationship.

(21 Every worker/labourer is entitled to equal wages for work of the same value.

(3) Employers are obliged to pay wages to workers/laborers in accordance with the agreement.

(4) The arrangement of wages stipulated by agreement between the Employer and the Worker/ Labor or the Trade Union/Labour Union shall not be lower than the wage provisions stipulated in the legislation.

(5) In the event that the agreement as referred to in paragraph (41 is lower or contrary to the laws and regulations, the agreement is null and void and wage arrangements are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(6) Employers who intentionally or negligence result in delays in payment of wages, are subject to a fine in accordance with a certain percentage of the wages of workers/laborers.

-S52- (71 workers/laborers who commit violations of intentional or negligence may be subject to fines.

(8) The government regulates the imposition of fines to employers and/or workers/labourers in payment of wages.

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Article 88B

(1) Wages are determined based on:

a unit of time; and/or

b. result unit.

(2) Further provisions regarding wages based on the unit of time and/or unit of outcome as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 88C

(1) The Governor is obliged to stipulate the Provincial Minimum Wage.

(2) The Governor may set the Regency/City Minimum Wage.

(3) The determination of the Regency/City Minimum Wage as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out in the event that the results of the calculation of the Regency/City Minimum Wage are higher than the Provincial Minimum Wage.

(4) The minimum wage as referred to in paragraph

(1) and paragraph (2) are determined based on economic and employment conditions.

(5) The economic and employment conditions as referred to in paragraph (41) use data sourced from authorized institutions in the field of statistics.

(6) In the event that the Regency/City does not yet have a minimum wage and will set a minimum wage, the determination of the minimum wage must meet certain requirements.

(7) Conditions . ,

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(71 Further provisions regarding the procedure for determining the minimum wage as referred to in paragraph (41 and certain conditions as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 88D

(1) The minimum wage as referred to in Article 88C paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 is calculated using the formula for calculating the minimum wage.

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(2) The formula for calculating the minimum wage as referred to in paragraph (1) takes into account the variables of economic growth, inflation, and certain indexes.

(3) Further provisions regarding the formula for calculating the minimum wage are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 88E

(1) The minimum wage as referred to in Article 88C paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 applies to workers/laborers with a working period of less than 1 (one) year at the company concerned.

(21 Employers are prohibited from paying wages lower than the minimum wage.

Article 88F In certain circumstances, the government may stipulate a formula for calculating a minimum wage that is different from the formula for calculating the minimum wage as referred to in Article 88D paragraph (2).

29. Article 89 is deleted.

30. Article 90 is deleted.

31 . Between Article 90 and Article 91, 2 (two) articles are inserted, namely Article 9OA and Article 908 so that it reads as follows:

Article 90a Wages above the minimum wage are determined based on an agreement between the employer and the worker/labourer in the company.

Article 90B

(1) The minimum wage provisions as referred to in Article 88C paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are excluded for micro and small businesses.

(21 Wages on micro and small businesses are determined based on an agreement between the employer and the worker/labourer in the company.

(3) The wage agreement as referred to in paragraph (2) is at least a certain percentage of the average public consumption based on data sourced from the competent authority in the field of statistics.

(4) Further provisions regarding wages for micro and small businesses are regulated in a Government Regulation.

32. Article 91 is deleted.

33. The provisions of Article 92 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 92

(1) Employers are required to arrange structure and wage scale in the company by taking into account the company's ability and productivity.

(2) The structure and scale of wages are used as a guideline for employers in setting wages for workers/labourers who have a working period of 1 (one) year or more.

(3) Further provisions regarding the structure and scale of wages are regulated in a Government Regulation.

34. Between Article 92 and Article 93, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 92A so that it reads as follows:

Article 92a Entrepreneurs conduct periodic wage reviews by taking into account the company's ability and productivity.

35. The provisions of Article 94 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 94

In the event that the wage component consists of basic wages and fixed allowances, the amount of basic wages is at least 75% (seventy five percent) of the total basic wages and fixed allowances.

36. The provisions of Article 95 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 95

(1) In the event that the Company is declared bankrupt or liquidated based on the provisions of the legislation, wages and other rights that have not been received by the Worker/Labourer are debts whose payment is prioritized.

(21 The wages of workers/burrrh as referred to in paragraph (1) are prioritized before payment to all creditors.

(3) Other rights of the worker/labor as referred to in paragraph (1) are prioritized for payment of all creditors except the creditors who hold material collateral rights.

37. Article 96

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37 Article 96 is deleted.

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38 Article 97 is deleted.

39. The provisions of Article 98 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 98

(1) To provide advice and consideration to the Central Government or Regional Government in the formulation of the Wage Policy and the development of the Wage System, a Wage Council is formed.

(21 The Wage Council consists of elements of the government, employers' organizations, trade unions/labor unions, experts, and academics.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for the formation, composition of membership, procedures for the appointment and dismissal of membership, as well as the duties and work procedures of the Wage Council shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

40. The provisions of Article 151 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 151

(1) Employers, workers/laborers, trade unions/labor unions, and the government must strive to prevent termination of employment.

(21 In the event that the termination of employment is unavoidable, the intent and reason for the termination of the employment relationship is notified by the Employer to the Worker/Labourer and/or the Worker's Union/Labor Union.

(3) In the event that the Worker/Labourer has been notified and rejected the termination of employment, the settlement of the termination of employment must be carried out through bipartite negotiations between the Employer and the Worker/Labourer and/or the Trade Union/Labor Union.

(41 In the event that the bipartite negotiations as referred to in paragraph (3) do not get an agreement, the termination of employment is carried out through the next stage in accordance with the mechanism for resolving industrial relations disputes.

41. Between Article 151 and Article 152, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 151A so that it reads as follows:

Article 151a Notification as referred to in Article 151 paragraph (21 does not need to be carried out by the entrepreneur in the event of:

a. Workers/laborers resign on their own accord;

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b. Pekeda/labor and employer end their employment relationship in accordance with a certain time work agreement;

c. Workers/laborers reach retirement age in accordance with work agreements, company regulations, or collective work pedanjian; or

d. worker/labor dies.

42. Article 152 is deleted.

43. The provisions of Article 153 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 153

(1) Employers are prohibited from terminating employment relations to workers/laborers for the following reasons:

a. absent

a- unable to go to work due to illness according to the doctor's statement for a period of not exceeding 12 (twelve) months continuously;

b. unable to carry out their work because they fulfill their obligations to the state in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;

c. carry out the worship that is commanded by his religion;

d. married;

e. pregnant, childbirth, obstetric, or obese the baby;

f. have blood ties and/or marriage ties with other workers/labor in one company;

g. Establish, become a member and/or administrator of a trade union/labor union, worker/labourer carries out the activities of a trade union/labor union outside working hours, or in working hours on the agreement of the entrepreneur, or based on the provisions stipulated in the work agreement, company regulation, or collective labor agreement;

h. Complaining the entrepreneur to the authorities regarding the actions of the entrepreneur who commits a crime;

i. different understanding, religion, political sect, ethnicity, skin color, class, gender, physical condition, or marital status; and

j. In a permanent disability, illness due to a work accident, or illness due to an employment relationship which according to a doctor's certificate whose healing period has not been confirmed.

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(21 Termination of Employment carried out for the reasons as referred to in paragraph

(1) null and void and the employer is obliged to re-employ the worker/labourer concerned.

44. Article 154 is deleted.

45. Between Article 154 and Article 155, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 154a so that it reads as follows:

Article 154A

(1) Termination of employment may occur for the following reasons:

a- The company conducts merger, consolidation, takeover, or separation of the company and the worker/labourer is not willing to continue the employment relationship or the employer is not willing to accept the worker/labourer;

b. The company makes efficiency followed by the closure of the company or not followed by the closure of the company caused by the company experiencing losses;

c. the company closed due to the Company's continuous losses for 2 (two) years;

d. the company closed due to coercive circumstances (force majeuf;

e. the company is in a state of delay in the obligation to pay debts;

f. bankrupt company;

g. There is an application for the termination of the Keda relationship submitted by the Worker/Labourer on the grounds that the Employer has committed the following actions:

1. Persecution, insulting harshly or threatening workers/laborers;

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2. Persuade and/or order workers/laborers to commit acts that are contrary to the laws and regulations;

3. Not paying wages on a predetermined time for 3 (three) consecutive months or more, even though the entrepreneur pays wages on time after that;

4. Do not carry out the obligations that have been promised to workers/laborers;

5. Order workers/laborers to carry out work outside the agreed; or

6. Provide work that endangers the life, safety, health, and decency of workers/laborers while the work is not included in the work agreement;

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h. there is a decision of the Industrial Relations Dispute Settlement Institution which states that the Employer does not commit the act as referred to in letter g against the application submitted by the worker/labor and the Employer decides to terminate the Employment;

i. Workers/laborers resign on their own accord and must meet the following requirements:

1. submit a written resignation application no later than 30 (thirty) days before the start date of the resignation;

2. Not bound in official bonds; and

3. continue to carry out its obligations until the start date of resignation;

j. Workers/laborers are absent for 5 (five) working days or more consecutively without written information accompanied by valid evidence and have been summoned by the Employer 2 (two) times properly and in writing;

k Workers/laborers violate the provisions stipulated in work agreements, company regulations, or collective work agreements and have previously been given the first, second, and third warning letters respectively valid for a maximum of 6 (six) months unless otherwise stated in the work agreement, company regulations, or collective work agreement;

1. Workers/laborers are unable to perform work for 6 (six) months due to being detained by the authorities for allegedly committing a crime;

m. Workers/laborers experience prolonged illness or disability due to work accidents and are unable to do their work after exceeding the 12 (twelve) month limit;

n. workers/laborers entering retirement age; or

o. Oh. worker/labor dies.

(21 In addition to the reasons for termination of employment as referred to in paragraph (1), the reasons for termination of other employment relations in the Employment Agreement, Company Regulations, or Collective Labor Agreements as referred to in Article 61 paragraph (1) may be stipulated.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for termination of employment are regulated in a Government Regulation.

46. Article 155 is deleted.

47. The provisions of Article 156 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 156

(1) In the event that the termination of employment, the entrepreneur is obliged to pay the severance pay and/or the award for the period of service and the compensation for the rights that should be received.

(21 severance pay as referred to in paragraph

(1) is given with the following conditions:

a- work period of less than 1 (one) year, 1 (one) month wages;

b. a period of 1 (one) year or more but less than 2 (two) years, 2 (two) months of wages;

c. 2 (two) years of service or more but less than 3 (three) years, 3 (three) months of wages;

d. 3 (three) years of service or more but less than 4 (four) years, 4 (four) months of wages;

e. 4 (four) years or more but less than 5 (five) years, 5 (five) months of wages;

f. 5 (five) years of service or more, but less than 6 (six) years, 6 (six) months of wages;

g. 6 (six) years of service or more but less than 7 (seven) years, 7 (seven) months of wages;

h. 7 (seven) years of service or more but less than 8 (eight) years, 8 (eight) months of wages;

i. 8 (eight) years of service or more, 9 (nine) months of wages.

(3) The service period award as referred to in paragraph (1) is given with the following conditions:

a- work period of 3 (three) years or more but less than 6 (six) years, 2 (two) months of wages;

b. 6 (six) years of service or more but less than 9 (nine) years, 3 (three) months of wages;

-s63-

c. 9 (nine) years of service or more but less than 12 (twelve) years, 4 (four) months of wages;

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d. the second period of 12 (twelve) years or more but less than 15 (fifteen) years, 5 (five) months of wages;

e. 15 (fifteen) years or more but less than 18 (eighteen) years, 6 (six) months of wages;

f. 18 (eighteen) years of service or more but less than 21 (twenty one) years, 7 (seven) months of wages;

g. 21 (twenty one) years or more but less than 24 (twenty four) years, 8 (eight) months of wages;

h. 24 (twenty four) years of service or more, 10 (ten) months of wages.

(4) The compensation for the rights that should be received as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

A- Annual leave that has not been taken and has not fallen;

b. the cost or the cost of returning for workers/laborers and their families to the place where the worker/labor is accepted to work;

c. Other matters stipulated in the Employment Agreement, Company Regulation, or Collective Labor Agreement.

(5) Further provisions regarding the granting of severance pay, service period awards, and compensation for rights as referred to in paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

48. The provisions of Article 157 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 157

(1) The wage component used as the basis for calculating the severance pay and the service period award consists of:

a- Basic wages; and

b. fixed allowances given to workers/laborers and their families.

(21 In the event that the income of workers/laborers is paid on the basis of daily calculations, a month's wages are equal to 30 (thirty) multiplied by daily wages.

(3) In the event that the wages of workers/laborers are paid on the basis of the calculation of the unit of yield, the monthly wages are the same as the average income in the last 12 (twelve) months.

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(4) In the event that the monthly wage as referred to in paragraph (3) is lower than the minimum wage, the wages that form the basis for calculating severance pay are the minimum wages applicable in the domicile area of the company.

49. Between Article 157 and Article 158, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 157a so that it reads as follows:

Article 157A

(1) During the settlement of industrial relations disputes, employers and workers/laborers must continue to carry out their obligations.

(21 Employers may take action to suspend workers/laborers who are in the process of laying off employment by continuing to pay wages along with other rights that are usually received by workers/laborers.

(3) The implementation of the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out until the completion of the Industrial Relations Dispute settlement process according to its level.

50. Article 158

50. Article 158 deleted

51. Article 159 deleted

52. The provisions of Article 16o are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 160

(1) In the event that the worker/laborer is detained by the authorities for allegedly committing a crime, the Employer is not obliged to pay wages, but is obliged to provide assistance to the family of the Worker/Labourer who is his responsibility with the following conditions:

a- for 1 (one) dependent, 25o/o (twenty five percent) of the wages;

b. for 2 (two) dependents, 35% (thirty five percent) of wages;

c. for 3 (three) dependents, 45o/o (forty five percent) of wages;

d. For 4 (four) dependents or more, 50% (fifty percent) of the wages.

(21 The aid as referred to in paragraph (1) is given for a maximum of 6 (six) months from the first day of the worker/burrr being detained by the authorities.

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(3) The Employer may terminate the Employment of Worker/Labourer who after 6 (six) months cannot carry out the work as it should because in the process of a criminal case as referred to in paragraph (1).

The L4L Court in the case of deciding on a criminal case before the 6 (six) month period as referred to in paragraph (3) ends and the worker/labourer is found not guilty, the Employer is obliged to re-employ the worker/labourer.

(5) In the event that the Court decides a criminal case before the 6 (six) month period ends and the Worker/Labourer is found guilty, the Employer may terminate the Employment Relationship to the Worker/Labourer concerned.

53. Article 161 is deleted.

54. Article 162 is deleted.

55. Article 163 is deleted.

56. Article 164 is deleted.

57. Article 165 is deleted.

58. Article 166 is deleted.

59. Article 167 is deleted.

60. Article 168 is deleted.

61. Article 169 is deleted.

62. Article 170 is deleted.

63. Article 171 is deleted.

64. Article 172 is deleted.

65. Article 184 is deleted.

66. The provisions of Article 185 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 185

(1) Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 42 paragraph (2), Article 68, Article 69 paragraph (2), Article 80, Article 82, Article 88A paragraph (3), Article 88E paragraph (2), Article 143, Article 156 paragraph (1), or Article 160 paragraph (41 shall be subject to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a fine of at least Rp.1OO.OOO.0O0.00 (one hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 400.0o0.0oo.00 (four hundred million rupiah).

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(2) Action

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(21 criminal acts as referred to in paragraph

(1) is a crime.

67. The provisions of Article 186 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 186

(1) Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 35 paragraph (2) or paragraph (3), or Article 93 paragraph (2), shall be subject to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a fine of at least Rp. 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 400.00o.ooo.00 (four hundred million rupiah).

(21 criminal acts as referred to in paragraph

(1) is a crime of violation.

68. The provisions of Article 187 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 187

(1) Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 67 paragraph (1), Article 7L paragraph (2), Article 76, Article 78 paragraph (21, Article 79 paragraph (1), Paragraph (2), or Paragraph (3), Article 85 paragraph (3), or Article 144 shall be subject to a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) month and a maximum of 12 (twelve) months and/or a fine of at least Rp. 10,000.0o0.00 (ten million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

(21 criminal acts as referred to in paragraph

(1) is a crime of violation.

69. The provisions of Article 188 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 188

(1) Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (2), Article 63 paragraph (1), Article 78 paragraph (1), Article 108 paragraph (1), Article 111 paragraph (3), Article 114, or Article 148 shall be subject to criminal sanctions a minimum of Rp. 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

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(2) The crime as referred to in paragraph

(1) is a crime of violation.

70. The provisions of Article 190 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 190

(1) The central government or regional government in accordance with its authority impose administrative sanctions for violations of the provisions as stipulated in Article 5, Article 6, Article T4 paragraph (1), Article 15, Article 25, Article 37 paragraph (2), Article 38 paragraph (2), Article 42 paragraph (LL, Article 47 paragraph (1), Article 61a, Article 66 paragraph (4), Article 87, Article 92, Article 106, Article 126 paragraph (3), or Article 160 paragraph (1) or Paragraph (21 of the Law) this and the rules of conduct.

l21 Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

71. Between Article 191 and Article 192, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 191a so that it reads as follows:

Article 191A

Article 191A at the time of the enactment of this Law:

a. For the first time the applicable minimum wage, namely the minimum wage that has been determined based on the implementing regulations of Law Number 13 of 2OO3 concerning Manpower which regulates wages.

b. For companies that have given wages higher than the minimum wage set before this law, employers are prohibited from reducing or lowering wages.

Third part

types of social security programs

Article 82

Several provisions in Law Number 40 Year 2OO4 concerning the National Social Security System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 150, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4456) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 18 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 18

Types of social security programs include:

a. health insurance;

b. work accident insurance;

c. old age guarantee;

d. pension guarantee;

e. death guarantee; and

f. job loss guarantee.

2 Between Article 46 and Article 47, 1 (one) part is inserted, namely the seventh part of the job loss guarantee so that it reads as follows:

Seventh Part

job loss guarantee

Article 46A

(1) Workers/laborers who have been termination of employment are entitled to a guarantee of job loss.

(21 Job loss guarantees are provided by the Employment Social Security Administering Body and the Central Government.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for administering job loss guarantees are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 46e}

(1) The guarantee of job loss is carried out nationally based on the principle of social insurance.

(2) Job loss guarantees are held to maintain a decent degree of life when workers/laborers lose their jobs.

Article 46C

(1) Participant Loss guarantee is everyone who has paid the dues.

(2) The contribution as referred to in paragraph (1) is paid by the Central Government.

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Article 46D

(1) Benefits of job loss guarantee in the form of cash, access to job market information, and job training.

(21 The guarantee of job loss as referred to in paragraph (1) is given a maximum of 6 (six) months of wages.

(3) The benefits as referred to in paragraph (1) are received by the participant after having a certain membership period.

(41 Further provisions regarding the benefits as referred to in paragraph (1) and certain membership periods as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 46E

(1) The source of funding for job loss guarantees comes from:

a. government initial capital;

b. Recomposition of Social Security Program Contributions;

and/or

c. BPJS Employment Operational Fund.

(21 Further provisions regarding the funding of the job loss guarantee as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Fourth Part

Social Security Administering Body

Article 83

Some of the provisions in Law Number 24 Year 20ll concerning Social Security Administering Body (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLL Number 116, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5256) are amended as follows:

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

Article 6

(1) BPJS Kesehatan as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter a shall administer the Health Insurance Program.

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(2) BPJS Employment as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b shall organize the following program:

a- work accident insurance;

b. old age guarantee;

c. pension guarantee;

d. death guarantee; and

e. job loss guarantee.

2 The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) BPJS Kesehatan as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (21 letter a functions to organize a health insurance program.

(21 BPJS Ketenagakerjaan as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (2) letter b functions to organize a work accident insurance program, death insurance program, pension insurance program, old-age insurance program, and job loss insurance program.

3 The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) The initial capital as referred to in Article 4l paragraph (1) letter a for BPJS Health and BPJS Employment is determined at a maximum of Rp. 2,000,000,000,000.00 (two trillion rupiah) sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

(2) The initial capital as referred to in Article 41 paragraph (1) letter a for the job loss guarantee program is stipulated at least Rp. 6,000,000,000.O0.00 (six trillion rupiah) sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Part Five

protection of Indonesian migrant workers

Article 84

Several provisions in Law Number 18 Year 2OL7 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL7 Number 242, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 614l) are changed as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers are every Indonesian worker who meets the requirements as a job seeker who will work abroad and is registered with a district/city government agency that is responsible for manpower.
2. Indonesian Migrant Workers are any Indonesian citizens who will, are, or have done work by receiving wages outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. The family of Indonesian migrant workers are husbands, wives, children, or parents including relationships due to decisions and/or court decisions, both those in Indonesia and those living with Indonesian migrant workers abroad.

Republic of Indonesia

4. Individual Indonesian Migrant Workers are Indonesian Migrant Workers who will work abroad without going through the placement executor.
5. Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers is all efforts to protect the interests of prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers and/or Indonesian Migrant Workers and their families in realizing the assurance of their rights in all activities before work, during work, and after working in legal, economic, and social aspects.
6. Protection before work is the entire activity to provide protection from registration to departure.
7. Protection during work is the entire activity to provide protection while Indonesian migrant workers and their family members are abroad.
8. Post-employment protection is the overall activity to provide protection since Indonesian migrant workers and their family members arrive at Debarkation in Indonesia until they return to their area of origin, including further services to become productive workers.
9. Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company is a Limited Liability Company Legal Entity that has obtained written permission from the Central Government to provide Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Services.
10. Business Partners are agencies and/or business entities in the form of legal entities in the place of placement destination that are responsible for placing Indonesian Migrant Workers to Employers.

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11. Employers are government agencies, government legal entities, private legal entities, and/or individuals in the place of placement destination that employ Indonesian migrant workers.
12. The Placement Cooperation Agreement is a written agreement between the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company and the Business Partner or Employer which contains the rights and obligations of each party in the context of the Placement and Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers in the Place of Placement Destination.
13. Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Agreement, hereinafter referred to as Placement Agreement, is a written agreement between the Executor of Placement of Indonesian Migrant Workers and Prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers which contains the rights and obligations of each party, in the context of placing Indonesian Migrant Workers in the country of placement in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
14. Employment Agreement is a written agreement between Indonesian Migrant Workers and Employers which contains the terms of work, rights, and obligations of each party, as well as guarantees for security and safety while working in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
15. A work visa is a written permission granted by an authorized official in a place of placement destination that contains approval to enter and perform work in the country concerned.
16. License for the Placement of Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company, hereinafter referred to as SIP3MI, is a written permit granted by the Central Government to an Indonesian legal entity that will become an Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company.
17. Indonesian Migrant Worker Recruitment Permit, hereinafter referred to as SIP2MI, is a permit granted by the Head of the Agency to the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company which is used to place prospective Indonesian Migrant Workers.
18. Social security is a form of social protection to ensure that all people can meet the basic needs of a decent life.

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19. Persons are individuals and/or corporations.
20. The Social Security Administering Body is a legal entity that organizes the Social Security Program for Indonesian Migrant Workers.

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21. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

22. Regional Government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

23. Village Government is the Village Head or what is called by another name assisted by Village Apparatus as an element of Village Administration.

24. Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia abroad, hereinafter referred to as Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, are diplomatic representatives and consular representatives of the Republic of Indonesia who officially represent and fight for the interests of the nation, state, and government of the Republic of Indonesia as a whole in the country of destination or in international organizations.

25. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of Manpower.

26. Agency is a non-ministerial government institution that serves as a policy implementer in the service and protection of Indonesian migrant workers in an integrated manner.

2 The provisions of Article 51 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 51

(1) The Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company as referred to in Article 49 letter b is required to have a license that meets the Business License and is issued by the Central Government.

(2) The permit as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be transferred and transferred to another party.

(3) Business licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

3 The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 53

(1) Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company may establish branch office outside the domicile area of its head office.

(21 activities carried out by the branch office of the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company are the responsibility of the Company's Head Office for the Placement of Migrant Workers in Indonesia.

(3) The Branch Office as referred to in paragraph

(1) Mandatory to fulfill the Business License issued by the Provincial Government.

(41 Business licensing as referred to in paragraph (3) must meet the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

4 The provisions of Article 57 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 57

(1) Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company must submit data update no later than 30 (thirty) working days.

(21 In the event that the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company does not submit data updates as referred to in paragraph (1), the Indonesian Migrant Worker Placement Company is allowed to renew the permit no later than 30 (thirty) working days by paying a late fee.

(3) Provisions regarding the late fee as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

5. Between Article 89 and Article 90, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 89a so that it reads as follows:

Article 89a At the time of the enactment of this Law, the meaning or meaning of SIP3MI in Law Number 18 of 2OL7 concerning the Protection of Indonesian Migrant Workers is in accordance with the provisions regarding business licensing.

CHAPTER V

convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives, business

micro, small and medium

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Part One

General

Article 85

To provide convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and UMK-M, the Government Regulation in lieu of this Law amends, removes, or stipulates new regulations. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 116, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3502);

b. Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 93, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4866); and

c. Law Number 38 Year 2OO4 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 132, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4444) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 38 Year 2OO4 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 12, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6760L..

The second part

Cooperative

Article 86

Several provisions in Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 116, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3502) are changed as follows:

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

Article 6

(1) Primary cooperatives are formed by at least 9 (nine) people.

(21 secondary cooperatives are formed by at least 3 (three) cooperatives.

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PTTEsiden

2 The explanation of Article 17 is amended as stated in the explanation.

3 The provisions of Article 21 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 21

(1) The cooperative organization apparatus consists of:

a. Member Meeting;

b. administrator; and

c. supervisor.

(21 In addition to having a cooperative organizational apparatus as referred to in paragraph (1), cooperatives that carry out business activities based on sharia principles must have a Sharia Supervisory Board.

4 The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) The Meeting of Members is the holder of the highest power in the cooperative.

(2) The Meeting of Members as referred to in paragraph

(1) Attended by members whose implementation is regulated in the Articles of Association/Budgets.

(3) The Meeting of Members as referred to in paragraph

(2) Can be done online and/or offline.

(41 Further provisions regarding the Members' Meeting as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in the Articles of Association/Budgets.

5 The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) Cooperative business is a business that is directly related to the interests of members to improve the business and welfare of members.

(21 Cooperative businesses as referred to in paragraph

(1) Can be carried out singly in a business or business.

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(3) The excess capacity of cooperative services can be used to meet the needs of the community who are not members of the cooperative in order to attract the community to become members of the cooperative.

(41 Cooperatives carry out business activities and play a major role in all areas of people's economic life.

(5) Further provisions regarding cooperative business activities are regulated in a Government Regulation.

6 between Article 44 and Article 45 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 44a so that it reads as follows:

Article 44A

(1) Cooperatives can carry out business activities based on sharia principles.

(21 Cooperatives as referred to in paragraph (1) must have a Sharia Supervisory Board.

(3) The Sharia Supervisory Board as referred to in paragraph (21 consists of 1 (one) or more who understands sharia and is appointed by the Members' Meeting.

(41 The Sharia Supervisory Board as referred to in paragraph (21) is in charge of providing advice and advice to the management and supervising the activities of the cooperative so that it is in accordance with sharia principles.

(5) The Sharia Supervisory Board as referred to in paragraph (21 further receives guidance or capacity building by the Central Government and/or the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council.

(6) Further provisions regarding cooperatives that carry out business activities based on sharia principles are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Third part

Criteria for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Article 87

Several provisions in Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 93, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48I66L' are amended as follows:

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

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Article 6

(1) Criteria for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises can contain business capital, indicators of net worth, annual sales results, or investment value, incentives and disincentives, application of environmentally friendly technology, local content, or the number of workers in accordance with the criteria of each business sector.

(21 Further provisions regarding the criteria for micro, small and medium enterprises are regulated in a Government Regulation.

2 The provisions of Article 12 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 12

(1) Aspects of Business Licensing as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) letter e are intended to:

a. simplify the procedures and types of business licensing with a one-stop integrated service system; and

b. waiver of business licensing fees for micro-enterprises and provide relief from business licensing fees for small businesses.

(21 Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for business licensing are regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 21 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 21

(1) The central government and local governments provide financing for micro and small businesses.

(21 State-Owned Enterprises provide financing from the allowance for the annual profit share allocated to micro and small businesses in the form of lending, guarantees, grants, and other financing.

(3) Large national and foreign businesses provide financing allocated to micro and small businesses in the form of lending, guarantees, grants, and other financing.

(4) The central government, regional governments, and the business world provide grants, seek foreign assistance, and seek other legal and non-binding sources of financing for micro and small businesses.

(5) Government

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(5) The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority provide incentives in the form of ease of licensing requirements, waivers of facilities and infrastructure tariffs, and other forms of incentives in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations to the business world that provides financing for micro and small businesses.

4 Article 25 is abolished 5 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

Partnership is carried out in the following pattern:

a. Plasma-nucleus;

b. subcontract'

c. franchise;

d. general trading;

e. distribution and agency;

f. supply chain; and

g. other forms of partnership.

6 The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 30

(1) The implementation of the partnership with the general trading pattern as referred to in Article 26 letter d, can be carried out in the form of marketing cooperation or the provision of business locations from micro, small and medium enterprises by large businesses that are carried out openly.

(2) Fulfillment of the needs of goods and services required by large businesses is carried out by prioritizing the procurement of small or micro-enterprise production as long as they meet the quality standards of goods and services required.

(3) The arrangement of the payment system is carried out without harming one of the parties.

7 between Article 32 and Article 33 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 32A so that it reads as follows:

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Article 32a In the implementation of the Partnership with the Supply Chain Pattern as referred to in Article 26 letter f, it can be carried out through the activities of Micro and Small Enterprises by Medium and Large Enterprises at least including:

a. management of product transfer carried out by the company with the provider of raw materials;

b. distribution of products from company to consumer; and/or

c. management of the availability of raw materials, supply of raw materials and fabrication processes.

8 The explanation of Article 35 is amended as stated in the explanation.

Fourth Part

Single database

Article 88

(1) The central government and local governments are obliged to implement an integrated information system and data collection of UMK-M.

(2) Results

President

(2) The results of the data collection as referred to in paragraph (1) as a single UMK-M database.

(3) The single database as referred to in paragraph (21 must be used as a consideration to determine the policy regarding UMK-M.

(4) The single database as referred to in paragraph (21) is presented in a timely, accurate, and effective manner and can be accessed by the public.

(5) The Central Government shall update the Information System and Single Database at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) year.

(6) The single database as referred to in paragraph (21) will be established within the latest period of November 2, 2022.

(71 Further provisions regarding the single UMK-M database are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Part Five

integrated management of micro and small businesses

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Article 89

(1) The central government encourages the implementation of integrated management of micro and small enterprises in cluster arrangement through synergy of central government, local government, and related stakeholders.

(2) Integrated Management of Micro and Small Enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) is a collection of micro and small business groups related to:

a. a common product chain;

b. Dependence on similar workforce skills; or

c. The use of technology that is harmonious and complementary in an integrated manner.

(3) Complementing the integrated Seczrra as referred to in paragraph (21 letter C is carried out at the cluster location with the stage of establishment/legalization, financing, supply of raw materials, production process, curation, and marketing of micro and small business products through electronic/non-electronic commerce.

(41 Determination of the location of the micro and small business clusters is prepared in the central and local government programs by taking into account the mapping of potential, regional advantages, and strategies for determining business locations.

(5) The central government and local governments carry out assistance as an effort to develop micro and small businesses to provide management support, human resources, budgets, and facilities and infrastructure.

(6) The central government and local governments in providing support for human resources, budgets, and facilities and infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (5) are obliged to provide facilities which include:

a. Cluster location land;

b. production aspects;

c. infrastructure;

d. value chain;

e. establishment of a legal entity;

f. certification and standardization;

g. promotion;

h. marketing;

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i. digitization; and

j. research and development.

(71 The Central Government coordinates the integrated management of micro and small businesses in cluster arrangement.

(8) The central government evaluates the integrated management of micro and small businesses in cluster arrangement.

(9) Further provisions regarding the Integrated Management of Micro and Small Enterprises shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Sixth part

Partnership

Article 90

(1) The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to facilitate, support, and stimulate the activities of medium-sized business partnerships with cooperatives, micro-enterprises, and small businesses aimed at improving the competence and level of business.

(21 The partnership as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the process of transferring skills in the fields of production and processing, marketing, capital, human resources, and technology.

(3) The central government and regional governments provide incentives and ease of doing business in the context of partnerships in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

(41 Central Government and Regional Government in accordance with its authority to supervise and evaluate the implementation of partnerships between medium and large businesses with cooperatives, micro-enterprises, and small businesses.

(5) The central government regulates the provision of incentives to medium and large businesses that enter into partnerships with cooperatives, micro-enterprises, and small businesses through innovation and development of export-oriented products, absorption of labor, use of appropriate and environmentally friendly technology, as well as providing education and training.

(6) Further provisions regarding partnerships are regulated in a Government Regulation.

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Seventh Part

Ease of business licensing

Article 91

(1) In the context of ease of business licensing, the central government and local governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to carry out guidance and registration for micro and small businesses based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government.

(21 Registration as referred to in paragraph (1) can be done online or offline by attaching an Identity Card.

(3) Online registration as referred to in paragraph (21 is given a business master number through an electronic business licensing system.

(4) The Business Identification Number as referred to in paragraph (3) is a single permit that applies to all business activities.

(5) The single licensing as referred to in paragraph (4) includes business licensing, Indonesian national standards, and halal product guarantee certification.

(6) The Central Government and Regional Governments are in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(71 In the event that the business activities as referred to in paragraph (41) have a medium or high risk of health, security, and safety as well as the environment in addition to registering to obtain a Business Identification Number, Micro and Small Enterprises must have a DANF standard certification certificate or permit.

(8) The Central Government and Regional Governments are in accordance with their authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government to facilitate the certification of DAN or Permits as referred to in paragraph (5).

(9) Further provisions regarding single licensing as referred to in paragraph (5) and facilitation of standard certification and/or permits as referred to in paragraph (8) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Part Eight

Ease of facilitation of financing and fiscal incentives

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Article 92

(1) Micro and small businesses are given the convenience/simplification of tax administration in the context of submitting financing facilities from the central government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of taxation.

(21 Micro and small businesses that apply for business licenses can be given incentives in the form of no fees or fee waivers.

(3) Export-oriented micro and small businesses can be given customs incentives in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the customs sector.

(41 Certain micro and small businesses can be given income tax incentives in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the field of income tax.

Article 93

Micro and small business activities can be used as collateral for program credit.

Article 94

(1) The Central Government and Regional Government in accordance with its authority simplify and simplify the process for Micro and Small Enterprises in terms of registration and financing of Intellectual Property Rights, ease of import of raw materials and auxiliary materials if it cannot be fulfilled from within the country, and/or export facilitation.

(21 Further provisions regarding the ease and simplification of registration and financing of intellectual property rights, ease of import of raw materials and industrial auxiliary materials if they cannot be fulfilled from within the country, and/or export facilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Ninth Part

Special allocation funds, legal assistance and assistance, procurement of goods and services, and financial bookkeeping/recording systems/applications and

Incubation

Article 95

(1) The central government allocates special allocation funds to support funding for local governments in the context of empowerment and development of UMK-M.

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(21 The allocation of the Special Allocation Fund as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 96 .

Article 96

The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to provide legal assistance and assistance services for micro and small businesses.

Article 97

The central government and local governments are required to allocate at least 4oo/o (forty percent) of micro and small business products/services as well as cooperatives from domestic production in the procurement of goods/services for the central government and local governments in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 98

The central government and local governments in accordance with their authority are obliged to provide training and assistance in the use of books of books/financial records that provide convenience for micro and small businesses.

Article 99

The implementation of incubation is carried out by the central government, local governments, universities, the business world, and/or the community.

Article 100

The incubation as referred to in Article 99 aims to:

a. create a new business;

b. Strengthening and developing the quality of UMK-M which has economic value and high competitiveness; and

c. Optimizing the utilization of educated human resources in driving the economy by utilizing science and technology.

Article 101

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Article 101

The targets of the incubation development as referred to in Article 99 include:

a. the creation and growth of new businesses as well as strengthening the capacity of highly competitive beginner business actors;

b. the creation and growth of new businesses that have economic value and are highly competitive;

and

c. Increasing the added value of managing economic potential through the use of science and technology.

Article 102

The central government, local governments, and the business world provide assistance to increase the capacity of UMK-M so that they are able to access:

a. Alternative financing for novice MSEs;

b. financing from partnership funds;

c. government grant assistance;

d. revolving fund; and

e. corporate social responsibility.

tenth part

Participation of Micro, Small and Cooperative Enterprises in Public Infrastructure

Article 103

Between Article 53 and Article 54 in Law Number 38 Year 2OO4 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO4 Number 132, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4444) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 2 Year 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 38 of 2OO4 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 12, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6760)' is inserted in 1 (one) article, namely Article 53A so it reads as follows:

Article 53A

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(1) Intercity toll roads must be equipped with resting areas and services for the benefit of To1 road users, as well as providing promotion and development places for micro, small and medium enterprises.

(2) Provision of promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises in resting and service areas as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be allocated land on toll roads at least 30% (thirty percent) of the total land area of commercial areas for micro, small and medium enterprises, both for toll roads which has been operating as well as for toll roads which are still in the planning and construction stage.

(3) Provision of promotion and development of micro, small and medium enterprises as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out with the participation of micro and small businesses through a partnership pattern.

(41 Planting and maintenance of plants in resting areas and services as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out by micro, small and medium enterprises.

Article 104

(1) In the context of empowering micro and small businesses, the central government, local governments, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises and/or private enterprises are required to allocate the provision of promotional places, places of business, and/or development of micro and small businesses in public infrastructure which includes:

a. terminals;

b. airport;

c. port;

d. train station;

e. rest areas and toll road services; and

f. Other public infrastructure determined by the Central Government and/or Regional Government in accordance with its authority.

(21 Allocation of Provision for Promotion and Development of Micro and Small Enterprises in Public Infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) at least 30% (thirty percent) of the area of shopping and/or strategic promotions on the relevant public infrastructure.

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(3) Provisions regarding the provision of promotion and development of micro and small businesses in public infrastructure in paragraph (1) and the amount of allocation as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

Ease of doing business

Part One

General

Article 105

To make it easier for business actors to invest in Government Regulation in lieu of this law, amend, remove, or stipulate new arrangements for several provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 6 Year 2oll concerning Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OII Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 52161;

b. Law Number 13 of 2016 concerning Patents (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 176, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59221;

c. Law Number 20 of 2016 concerning Marks and Geographical Indications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 252, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5953);

d. Law Number 40 Year 2OO7 concerning Limited Liability Companies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number A756);

e. Staatsblad Year 1926 Number 226 in conjunction with Staatsblad Year l94o Number 450 concerning the Law of GU A N (Hinde R O R D ONNANTIEL ;

f. Law Number 7 of 1983 concerning Income Tax (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 50, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32631 as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 Year 2O2L concerning Harmonization of Regulations" Taxation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2L Number 246, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67361;

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g. Law Number 8 of 1983 concerning Value Added Tax on Goods and Services and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 51, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3264) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 Year 2O2L concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2L Number 246, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67361;

h. Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3262) 'as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 Year 2O2L concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2L Number 246, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67361;

i. Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers, and Salt Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5870);

j. Law Number 3 Year 1982 concerning Mandatory Company Registration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1982 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32LA\

k. Law Number 6 Year 2OL4 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495); and

1. Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 33, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3817).

The second part

immigration

Article 106

Article 106

Some of the provisions in Law Number 6 Year 20LL concerning Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OLL Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5216)' is amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by

1. Immigration is a matter of traffic of people entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia and its supervision in order to maintain the upholding of state sovereignty.
2. The territory of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as the territory of Indonesia, is the entire territory of Indonesia and certain zones determined by law.
3. The function of immigration is part of the affairs of the state government in providing immigration services, law enforcement, state security, and development facilitators to the welfare of the community.
4. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the fields of law and human rights.
5. The Director General is the Director General of Immigration.
6. The Directorate General of Immigration is the implementing element of the duties and functions of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights in the field of immigration.
7. Officials
7. Immigration officials are employees who have gone through special immigration education and have technical immigration skills and have the authority to carry out their duties and responsibilities based on this law.
8. Immigration Civil Servant Investigator, hereinafter referred to as Immigration PPNS, is an Immigration Officer who is authorized by law to conduct investigations into Immigration Crimes.
9. Foreigners are people who are not Indonesian citizens.
10. Immigration Management Information System is an information and communication technology system that is used to collect, process, and present information to support operations, management, and decision making in carrying out immigration functions.
11. Immigration Office is a technical implementing unit that carries out immigration functions in the district, city, or sub-district.

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12. Immigration checkpoints are places of inspection at seaports, airports, cross-border posts, or other places as entry and exit points for the territory of Indonesia.

13. Travel documents are official documents issued by authorized officials of a country, United Nations, or other international organizations to travel between countries containing the identity of the holder.

14. Immigration documents are travel documents of the Republic of Indonesia and residence permits issued by immigration officials or foreign service officials.

Prebate

15. Travel Documents of the Republic of Indonesia are Passports of the Republic of Indonesia and Travel Letters such as Passports of the Republic of Indonesia.

16. Passport of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as Passport, is a document issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to Indonesian citizens to travel between countries that are valid for a certain period of time.

T7. Travel Letter Like a Passport of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as a Passport Travel Letter, is a Passport Substitute Document that is given under certain circumstances that are valid for a certain period of time.

18. Visa of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as Visa, is a written statement, either manually or electronically given by the authorized official to travel to the territory of Indonesia and become the basis for the granting of a residence permit.

19. Entry sign is a certain sign in the form of a stamp which is affixed on the travel document of Indonesian citizens and foreigners, both manual and electronic, which is given by the Immigration Officer as a sign that the person concerned is included in the territory of Indonesia.

20. The exit sign is a certain sign in the form of a stamp which is affixed on the travel document of Indonesian citizens and foreigners, both manual and electronic, which is given by the Immigration Officer as a sign that the person concerned is out of the territory of Indonesia.

21. A residence permit is a permit granted to a foreigner by an immigration official or foreign service official either manually or electronically to be in the territory of Indonesia.

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22. The statement of integration is a statement of foreigners to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as one of the requirements for obtaining a Permanent Stay Permit.
23. Permanent Stay Permit is a permit granted to certain foreigners to reside and settle in the territory of Indonesia as a resident of Indonesia.
24. Re-entry Permit is a written permit granted by the Immigration Officer to a foreigner holding a Limited Stay License and a Permanent Stay Permit to re-enter the territory of Indonesia.
25. A corporation is a collection of people and/or organized assets, whether they are legal entities or non-legal entities.
26. Guarantor is a person or corporation who is responsible for the existence and activities of foreigners while in the territory of Indonesia.
27. Transportation means are ships, aircraft, or other means of transportation commonly used, both to transport people and goods.
28. Prevention is a temporary prohibition against people to leave the territory of Indonesia based on immigration reasons or other reasons determined by law.
29. Deterrence is a prohibition against foreigners to enter Indonesian territory based on immigration reasons.
30. Immigration intelligence is an immigration investigation activity and immigration security in the context of presenting information through analysis in order to determine the estimated immigration state faced or to be faced.
31. Administrative Actions Immigration is an administrative sanction set by immigration officials against foreigners outside the judicial process.
32. Human smuggling is an act that aims to seek profit, either directly or indirectly, for oneself or for others who bring a person or group of people, either organized or unorganized, or instructing others to bring a person or group of people, either organized or unorganized, have the right to legally enter the territory of Indonesia or leave the territory of Indonesia and/or enter the territory of another country whose person does not have the right to enter the territory legally, either by using legal documents or false documents, or without using travel documents, either through immigration checks or not.
33. Immigration Detention Center is a technical implementing unit that carries out the Immigration function as a temporary shelter for foreigners who are subject to administrative immigration actions.

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34. The Immigration Detention Room is a temporary shelter for foreigners who are subject to administrative immigration actions located at the Directorate General of Immigration and the Immigration Office.

35. Deteni is a foreigner who occupies the Immigration Detention Center or Immigration Detention Room who has received a detention decision from the Immigration Officer.

36. Deportation is a forced act of removing foreigners from the territory of Indonesia.

37. The person in charge of the means of transportation is the owner, administrator, agent, captain, ship captain, pilot captain, or the driver of the transportation equipment concerned.

38. Passenger is everyone who is on the means of transportation, except for the crew of the transportation equipment.

39. Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia are Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia, Consulate General of the Republic of Indonesia, and Consulate of the Republic of Indonesia.

2 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

A visit visa is given to foreigners who will travel to the territory of Indonesia in the context of visiting government duties, education, socio-culture, tourism, pre-investment, business, family, journalism, or stopover to continue their trip to other countries.

3 The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

(1) Limited Stay Visa granted to Foreigners:

a. as a clergyman, expert, worker, researcher, student, investor, second house, and his family, as well as foreigners who are legally married to Indonesian citizens, who will travel to the territory of Indonesia to reside for a limited period of time; or

b. In order to join to work on ships, floating equipment, or installations operating in the territorial waters of Nusa.ntara, the territorial sea, the continental shelf, and/or the Indonesian Exclusive Economic Zone.

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(21 Further provisions regarding limited stay visa as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 40

(1) The granting of a Visit Visa and a Limited Stay Visa is the authority of the Minister.

(21 Visa as referred to in paragraph (1) is granted and signed by the migration official.

(3) In the case of the visa as referred to in paragraph

(1) Given at the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia, the granting of a visa is carried out by the Immigration Officer at the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia and/or the Officer of the Foreign Service.

(41 Foreign Service Officers as referred to in paragraph (3) are authorized to issue visas after obtaining a Ministerial Decree.

5 The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

(1) Foreigner holding a diplomatic visa or official visa with the intention of residing in the territory of Indonesia after obtaining a sign of entry is obliged to submit an application to the Minister of Foreign Affairs or an appointed official to obtain a diplomatic residence permit or a permit to stay in service.

(2) Foreigners holding a Limited Stay Visa after obtaining a sign of entry are required to submit an application to the Head of the Immigration Office to obtain a Limited Stay License.

(3) If

(3) If the foreigner as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 does not carry out the obligation, the foreigner concerned is considered to be in the territory of Indonesia illegally.

(41 In the event that a foreigner as referred to in paragraph (21 obtains a Limited Stay Permit at the Immigration Checkpoint, there is no need to submit an application to the Head of the Immigration Office to obtain a Limited Stay Permit.

6. The provisions of Article 54 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 54

(1) Permanent Stay Permit may be granted to:

a. Foreigners holders of limited stay as clergy, workers, investors, and second homes;

b. family due to mixed marriages;

c. husband, wife, and/or child of a foreigner who holds a permanent residence; and

d. Foreigner ex-Indonesian citizen and former subject of dual citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia.

(21 Permanent Stay Permit as referred to in paragraph (1) is not granted to foreigners who do not have a national passport.

(3) Foreigners Holding Permanent Residence Licenses are residents of Indonesia.

(41 Further provisions regarding the Permanent Stay Permit as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 63 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Republic of Ihdonsia

Article 63

(1) Certain foreigners residing in the territory of Indonesia are required to have an underwriter who guarantees its existence.

(21 The guarantor is responsible for the existence and activities of foreigners who are guaranteed during their stay in the territory of Indonesia and must report any changes in civil status, immigration status, and change of address.

(3) The guarantor is obliged to pay the costs incurred to repatriate or remove foreigners who are guaranteed from the territory of Indonesia if the foreigner concerned:

a. the validity period of the residence permit has expired;

and/or

b. Immigration administrative actions are subject to deportation.

(41 The provisions regarding guarantees do not apply to:

a. foreigners who are legally married to Indonesian citizens;

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b. business actors with foreign nationalities who invest as their investment in Indonesia as referred to in the provisions of laws and regulations regarding investment; and

c. Citizens of a country that reciprocally grants guarantee exemption.

(5) The provisions as referred to in Article 62 paragraph (2) letter g do not apply in the event that the holder of the Permanent Residence License terminates its marriage relationship with an Indonesian citizen to obtain a guarantee that guarantees its existence as referred to in paragraph (1).

(6) Business actors with foreign citizenship as referred to in paragraph (4) letter b shall deposit immigration guarantees as a substitute for the guarantor while in the territory of Indonesia.

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(7) Further provisions regarding the Immigration Guarantee Procedure for Foreigners shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

8. The provisions of Article 71 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 71

(1) Every foreigner who is in the territory of Indonesia is obliged to:

a. Provide all the necessary information regarding the identity and/or family and report any changes in the status of civil, citizenship, occupation, guarantor, or change of address to the local migration office;

or

b. Submit the travel documents or residence permits they have if requested by the Immigration Officer in charge of Immigration Supervision.

(21 Further provisions regarding the fulfillment of immigration obligations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Third part

Patent

Article 107

Several provisions in Law Number 13 of 2016 concerning Patents (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 176, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 59221 are amended as follows:

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1. Conditions

1 The provisions of Article 3 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 3

(1) The patent as referred to in Article 2 letter a is granted for a new invention, containing inventive steps, and can be applied in the industry.

(21 Simple patents as referred to in Article 2 letter b are given for each new invention, the development of an existing product or process, has practical uses, and can be applied in industry.

(3) The development of the existing product or process as referred to in paragraph (21 includes:

a. simple product;

b. simple process; or

c. simple method.

2 The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

(1) Patents must be implemented in Indonesia.

(2) The implementation of the patent as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:

a. implementation of patents which include making, importing, or licensing patent products;

b. Implementation of patent-process which includes making, licensing, or importing products resulting from patent-fed processes; or

c. implementation

c. Implementation of patent-methods, systems, and uses which include creating, importing, or licensing products resulting from patent methods, systems, and uses.

3. The provisions of Article 82 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 82

(1) Compulsory License is a license to implement a patent granted under the Decree of the Minister on the basis of the application on the grounds that it meets the following conditions:

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a. Patents are not implemented in Indonesia as referred to in Article 20 within a period of 36 (thirty-six) months after being granted a patent;

b. Patents have been implemented by patent holders or licensees in the form and in a manner that harms the interests of the community; or

c. Patents resulting from the development of patents that have been previously given cannot be implemented without using other parties' patents that are still under protection.

(21 The application for the compulsory license as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to a fee.

4 The provisions of Article 122 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 122

(1) A simple patent is granted only for one invention.

(2) The application for substantive examination of simple patents is carried out in conjunction with the submission of a simple patent application with a fee.

(3) If the application for a simple patent is not carried out within the time limit as referred to in paragraph (21 or the substantive inspection fee for a simple patent is not paid, a simple patent application is considered to be withdrawn.

5. The provisions of Article 123 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 123

(1) The announcement of the Simple Patent Application shall be made no later than 14 (fourteen) days from the date of receipt of the Simple Patent Application.

(2) The announcement as referred to in paragraph

(1) It is carried out for 14 (fourteen) days from the date of the announcement of the Simple Patent Application.

(3) The substantive examination of the simple patent application is carried out after the announcement period as referred to in paragraph

(2) ends.

l4l Provisions for submitting views and/or objections to a patent application as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (31 and paragraph (4) are excluded for submitting views and/or objections to the application of a simple patent.

6 The provisions of Article 124 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 124

(1) The Minister is obliged to make a decision to approve or reject a simple patent application no later than 6 (six) months from the date of receipt of a simple patent application.

(2) Patent

(21 Simple patents that have been approved by the Minister are recorded and announced through electronic media and/or non-electronic media.

(3) The Minister provides a simple patent certificate to a simple patent holder as proof of rights.

Fourth Part

Mark Article 1O8 Some of the provisions in Law Number 20 Year 2OL6 concerning Marks and Geographical Indications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 252, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5953) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 20 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 20

Brands cannot be registered if:

a. contrary to the ideology of the state, laws and regulations, religious morality, decency, or public order;

b. the same as, relating to, or only mentioning the goods and/or services whose registration is requested;

c. contains elements that can mislead the public regarding the origin, quality, type, size, type, purpose of using the goods and/or services for which registration is requested or the name of the plant variety that is protected for similar goods and/or services;

d. contains information that is not in accordance with the quality, benefits, or efficacy of the goods and/or services produced;

e. have no differentiating power;

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f. is a common name and/or symbol of public property; and/or

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g. contains a functional form.

2 The provisions of Article 23 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 23

(1) Substantive examination is an examination carried out by the Examiner on the application for registration of a mark.

(21 All objections and/or objections as referred to in Article 16 and Article 17 are considered in the substantive examination as referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) In the event that there are no objections from the end of the announcement date, a substantive examination is carried out on the application.

(4) The substantive examination as referred to in paragraph (3) is completed within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days.

(5) In the event that there is an objection within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days from the expiration date of the deadline for submitting the rebuttal as referred to in Article 17, a substantive examination is carried out on the application.

(6) The substantive examination as referred to in paragraph (5) is completed within a maximum period of 90 (ninety) days.

(71 in the event that it is necessary to carry out a substantive examination, a brand inspector can be determined outside the inspector.

(8) The results of the substantive examination carried out by the Expert Examining Expert outside the Examiner as referred to in paragraph (7) can be considered the same as the results of the substantive examination carried out by the Examiner with the approval of the Minister.

3 The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) A trademark certificate is issued by the Minister since the mark is registered.

(21 Mark Certificate as referred to in paragraph

(1) load:

a. the full name and address of the registered mark owner;

b. the full name and address of the proxy in the case of the application through the proxy;

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c. receipt date;

d. the name of the country and the date of receipt of the first application in the event that the application is submitted using the priority rights;

e. The registered brand labels, including information about the various colors if the brand uses color elements, and if the brand uses a foreign language, letters other than Latin letters, and/or numbers that are not commonly used in Indonesian accompanied by translations in Indonesian, Latin letters and numbers commonly used in Indonesian and how to pronounce them in spelling Latin;

f. registration number and date;

g. class and type of goods and/or services whose mark is registered; and

h. period

h. the validity period of the trademark registration.

Part Five

limited liability company

Article 109

Several provisions in Law Number 40 Year 2OO7 concerning Limited Liability Companies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47561 are amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Limited Liability Company, hereinafter referred to as the Company, is a legal entity which is a capital partnership, established based on an agreement, carries out business activities with authorized capital which is entirely divided into shares or individual legal entities that meet the criteria of micro and small businesses as regulated in laws and regulations regarding micro and small businesses.

2. The Company's organs are General Meetings of Shareholders, Directors, and Board of Commissioners.

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3. Social and Environmental Responsibility is the Company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and the environment that is beneficial, both for the Company itself, the local community, and the community in general.

4. The General Meeting of Shareholders, hereinafter referred to as the GMS, is an organ of the Company that has the authority not granted to the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners within the limits stipulated in this Law and/or the Articles of Association.

5. The Board of Directors is an organ of the Company that is authorized and fully responsible for the management of the Company for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Company, representing the Company, both inside and outside the Court in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association.

6. The Board of Commissioners is an organ of the Company in charge of conducting general supervision and/or specifically in accordance with the Articles of Association and providing advice to the Board of Directors.

7. A public company is a public company or a company that conducts a public offering of shares, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the capital market sector.

8. A public company is a company that meets the criteria for the number of shareholders and paid-up capital in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the capital market sector.

9. Merger is a legal act carried out by one or more companies to merge with other existing companies which results in the assets and liabilities of the merged company which is transferred because of the law to the company that accepts the merger and subsequently the legal entity status of the merged company ends due to law.

10. Consolidation is a legal act carried out by two or more companies to merge by establishing a new company which because of the law acquires the assets and liabilities of the company that merged and the legal entity status of the company that merged ended by law.

11. Takeover

-6T6- 1 1. Takeover is a legal act carried out by a legal entity or individual to take over the Company's shares which results in the transfer of control over the Company.

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12. Separation is a legal act carried out by the Company to separate the business which results in all the assets and liabilities of the Company being transferred due to the law to 2 (two) or more or more or more or part of the Company's assets and liabilities due to law to 1 (one) or more of the Company.

13. A registered letter is a letter addressed to the recipient and can be proven by a receipt from the recipient signed by stating the date of receipt.

14. Newspapers are daily newspapers in Indonesian language that are circulated nationally.

15. Days are calendar days.

16. The minister is the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of law and human rights.

2 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) The Company is established by 2 (two) or more people by notarial deed made in Indonesian.

(2) Every Founder of the Company is obliged to take part in the shares at the time the Company is established.

(3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (21 do not apply in the context of consolidation.

(41 Companies obtain legal entity status after being registered with the Minister and obtain proof of registration.

(5) After

-6t7 -

(5) After the Company acquires the status of a legal entity and the shareholders are less than 2 (two) people, within a maximum period of 6 (six) months as of the situation, the relevant shareholders are required to:

a. transfer part of its shares to another person; or

b. The Company issues new shares to others.

(6) In the event that the period as referred to in paragraph (5) has been exceeded, the shareholders remain less than 2 (two) people:

a. Shareholders are personally responsible for all engagements and losses of the Company; and

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b. At the request of the interested parties, the District Court may dissolve the Company.

(71 Provisions that require the Company to be established by 2 (two) or more people as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (5), and paragraph (6) do not apply to:

a. Persero whose shares are all owned by the State;

b. Regional Owned Enterprises;

c. Village-Owned Enterprises;

d. The Company that manages the Stock Exchange, Clearing and Guarantee Institutions, Depository and Settlement Institutions, and other Institutions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the Capital Market sector;

or

e. companies that meet the criteria for micro and small businesses.

(8) Micro and Small Enterprises as referred to in paragraph (71 letter e are micro and small businesses as regulated in laws and regulations regarding micro and small businesses.

3 The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) The Company is required to have the Company's authorized capital.

(21 The amount of the Company's authorized capital as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined based on the decision of the founder of the company.

(3) Further provisions regarding the authorized capital of the Company are regulated in a Government Regulation.

4 The provisions of Article 153 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 153

Provisions regarding the Company's costs as a legal entity are regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of Non-Tax State Revenue.

5 Between Article 153 and Article 154, 10 (ten) articles are inserted, namely Article 153A, Article 1538, Article 153C, Article 153D, Article 153E, Article 153F, Article 153G, Article 153H, Article 153I, and Article 153J so that it reads as follows:

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Article 153A

(1) A company that meets the criteria for micro and small businesses can be established by 1 (one) person.

(21 The establishment of the Company for micro and small businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on a statement of establishment made in Indonesian.

(3) Further provisions regarding the establishment of the Company for Micro and Small Enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 1538

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-6T9- Article 153el

(1) The statement of establishment as referred to in Article 153a paragraph (21 contains the aims and objectives, business activities, authorized capital, and other information relating to the establishment of the Company.

(21 The statement of establishment as referred to in paragraph (1) is registered electronically to the Minister by filling in the entry format.

(3) Further provisions regarding the material of the statement of establishment as referred to in paragraph (1) and the format of the entry as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 153C

(1) Amendment to the Statement of Establishment of the Company for Micro and Small Enterprises as referred to in Article 153a shall be stipulated by the GMS and notified electronically to the Minister.

(21 Further provisions regarding the material and format for the amendment to the statement of establishment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 153D

(1) The Board of Directors of the Company for Micro and Small Business as referred to in Article 153a carries out the management of the Company for Micro and Small Business for the benefit of the Company in accordance with the aims and objectives of the Company.

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(21 The Board of Directors is authorized to carry out the management as referred to in paragraph (1) in accordance with the policies that are considered appropriate, within the limits specified in this Law, and/or the Statement of the Establishment of the Company.

Article 153E

(1) The Company's shareholders for micro and small businesses as referred to in Article 153a are individuals.

(2) The founder of the Company can only establish a company for micro and small businesses in the amount of 1 (one) company for micro and small businesses within 1 (one) year.

Article 153F

(1) The Board of Directors of the Company for micro and small businesses as referred to in Article 153a must make financial reports in the context of realizing good corporate governance.

(2) Further provisions regarding the obligation to make financial reports are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 153G

(1) The dissolution of the Company for micro and small businesses as referred to in Article 153a shall be conducted by the GMS as stated in the statement of dissolution and notified electronically to the Minister.

(2) The dissolution of the Company for micro and small businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) occurs because:

a. based on the decision of the GMS;

b. the period of establishment as stipulated in the Statement of Establishment has ended;

c. based on the court's decision;

d. With the revocation of bankruptcy based on the decision of the Commercial Court which has permanent legal force, the Company's bankruptcy assets are not sufficient to pay the bankruptcy fees;

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-62T-

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e. Bankruptcy assets of the Company that have been declared bankrupt are in a state of insolvency as regulated in the provisions of the Law on Bankruptcy and Suspension of Debt Payment Obligations; or

f. The Company's business licensing is revoked so that it requires the Company to liquidate in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 153H

(1) In the event that the Company for micro and small businesses does not meet the criteria as referred to in Article 153a paragraph (1), the Company must change its status to a Company as referred to in the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Further provisions regarding changing the status of the Company for micro and small businesses to become companies as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 153I

(1) The Company for micro and small businesses shall be given a reduction in costs related to the establishment of a legal entity.

(21 Further provisions regarding the Company's cost relief for micro and small businesses as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of Non-Tax State Revenue.

Article 153J

(1) The Company's shareholders for micro and small businesses are not personally responsible for the engagement made on behalf of the Company and are not responsible for the Company's losses in excess of the shares owned.

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

a. the requirements of the Company as a legal entity have not been or have not been fulfilled;

b. the shareholders concerned, either directly or indirectly with the Iktikad BURTRK, use the Company for personal gain;

c. The shareholders concerned are involved in unlawful acts committed by the Company; or

d. The shareholders concerned, either directly or indirectly, unlawfully use the Company's assets, which resulted in the Company's assets being insufficient to pay off the company's debts.

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Sixth part

Disturbance Act

Article 110

Staatsblad Year 1926 Number 226 in conjunction with Staatsblad Year l94o Number 450 concerning Disturbance Law (Hinderordonnantiel is revoked and declared invalid.

Seventh Part

Taxation

Article 1 1 1 Several provisions in Law Number 7 of 1983 concerning Income Tax (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 50, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32631 as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 Year 2O2L concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2L Number 246, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67361 is changed as follows:

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

Article 2

(1) The tax subjects are:

a. 1. Individuals; and

2. The inheritance that has not been divided as a single unit to replace the rightful one;

b. body; and

c. permanent form of business.

(1a) The permanent establishment is a tax subject whose tax treatment is equivalent to the corporate tax subject.

(21 tax subjects are divided into domestic tax subjects and foreign tax subjects.

(3) Domestic tax subjects are:

a. Individuals, both Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals who:

1. Residing in Indonesia;

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2. Being in Indonesia for more than 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days within a period of 12 (twelve) months; or

3. In a year the tax is in Indonesia and has the intention to reside in Indonesia;

b. entities established or domiciled in Indonesia, except for certain units of government bodies that meet the following criteria:

1. Its formation is based on the provisions of the legislation;

2. The financing is sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget or the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

3. Revenue is included in the budget of the Central Government or Regional Government; and

4. The books are checked by the State Functional Supervisory Apparatus; and

c. inheritance that has not been divided as a unit to replace the rightful one.

(41 Foreign Tax Subjects are:

a. Individuals who do not live in Indonesia;

b. foreign nationals residing in Indonesia for no more than 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days within a period of 12 (twelve) months;

c. Indonesian citizens who are outside Indonesia for more than 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days within a period of 12 (twelve) months and meet the following requirements:

1. place of residence;

2. Main Activity Center;

3. a place to carry out habits;

4. Status of Tax Subjects; and/or

5. Other certain requirements, which further provisions regarding these requirements are regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Finance; and

d. An entity that is not established and not domiciled in Indonesia, which runs a business or carries out activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia or that can receive or earn income from Indonesia is not from running a business or carrying out activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia.

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(5) The Permanent Business Form is a form of business used by individuals as referred to in paragraph (4) letter a, letter b, and letter c, and the entity as referred to in paragraph (4) letter d to run a business or carry out activities in Indonesia which can be in the form of:

a. management domicile;

b. company branch;

c. Representative Office;

d. office building;

e. factory;

f. workshop;

g. warehouse;

h. space for promotion and sales;

i. mining and quarrying of natural resources;

j. working area of oil and gas mining;

k. fisheries, livestock, agriculture, plantation, or forestry;

l. construction, installation, or assembly project;

m. the provision of services in any form by employees or other people as long as it is carried out for more than 60 (sixty) days within a period of 12 (twelve) months;

n. a person or entity that acts as an agent whose position is not free;

o. Oh. Agents or employees of insurance companies that are not established and not domiciled in Indonesia that receive insurance premiums or bear risks in Indonesia; and

p. Computers, electronic agents, or automatic equipment owned, leased, or used by electronic transaction providers to carry out business activities via the internet.

(6) The residence of an individual or the domicile of the entity shall be determined by the Director General of Taxes according to the actual situation.

2 The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

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(1) For the income mentioned below, under the name and in what form of PUR, which is paid, is provided for payment, or the payment has matured by the Government Entity, Domestic Tax Subject, Activity Organizer, Permanent Establishment, or representatives of other foreign companies to Foreign Taxpayers other than Permanent Establishment in Indonesia with a tax deductible 2oo/o (twenty percent) of the gross amount by the party who is obliged to pay:

a. dividends;

b. interest including premium, discount, and compensation in connection with collateral repayment;

c. royalties, leases, and other income in connection with the use of assets;

d. benefits in connection with services, work, and activities;

e. Prizes and awards;

f. pensions and other periodic payments;

g. swap premiums and other hedging transactions;

and/or

h. profit due to debt relief.

(1a) The country of domicile from a foreign taxpayer other than those who run a business or carry out business activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) is the country of residence or the domicile of a foreign taxpayer who actually receives the benefits of the income (beneficial owners).

(1b) The tariff of 2oyo (twenty percent) of the gross amount by the party who is obliged to pay interest including premium, discount, and compensation in connection with the guarantee of debt repayment as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can be lowered by Government Regulation.

(21 on income from the sale or transfer of assets in Indonesia, except as stipulated in Article 4 paragraph (2l, which is accepted or obtained by foreign taxpayers other than permanent establishments in Indonesia, and insurance premiums paid to foreign insurance companies are deducted by 2OOH (twenty percent) of the estimated income net.

(2a) Income from the sale or transfer of shares as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3C) is deducted by 2O/O (twenty percent) of the estimated net income.

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(3) The implementation of the provisions as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (2a) shall be regulated by or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(4) Taxable Income after deducting tax from a permanent establishment in Indonesia is subject to tax of 20%o (twenty percent), unless the income is reinvested in Indonesia, the provisions of which are further regulated by or based on a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(5) Tax withholding as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (2a), and paragraph (4) is final, except:

a. withholding of income as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) letter b and letter c; and

b. Withholding on income received or earned by individuals or foreign entities that change status to domestic taxpayers or permanent establishments.

Article 1 12 Several provisions in Law Number 8 of 1983 concerning Value Added Tax on Goods and Services and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 51, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32641 as amended several times Finally, with Law Number 7 Year 2O2L concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2L Number 246, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67361 is changed as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 1A are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1A

(1) Included in the definition of delivery of Taxable Goods are:

a. delivery of rights to taxable goods due to an agreement;

b. Transfer of Taxable Goods due to a lease purchase agreement and/or lease agreement (leasingl;

c. delivery of Taxable Goods to intermediary traders or through an auctioneer;

d. own use and/or free gift of Taxable Goods;

e. Taxable Goods in the form of inventory and/or assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale, which are still left at the time of the dissolution of the Company;

f. delivery of Taxable Goods from the center to the branch or vice versa and then or delivery of inter-branch taxable goods;

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g. deleted.

g. deleted; and

h. Delivery of Taxable Goods by Taxable Entrepreneur in the framework of a financing agreement made based on sharia principles, the delivery of which is considered direct from the Taxable Entrepreneur to the party who needs the Taxable Goods.

(21 which are not included in the definition of delivery of taxable goods are:

a. delivery of Taxable Goods to the broker as referred to in the Commercial Code;

b. delivery of taxable goods for debt guarantees;

c. Delivery of Taxable Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f in the event that the Taxable Entrepreneur conducts the concentration of the Taxable Place where the Tax is payable;

d. Transfer of Taxable Goods in the context of Merger, Consolidation, Expansion, Dissolution, and Takeover of Business, as well as Transfer of Taxable Goods for the purpose of Depositing Capital in Replacement of Shares, provided that the Party to the Transfer and who receives the Transfer is the Taxable Entrepreneur; and

e. Taxable goods are in the form of assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale, which are still left at the time of the dissolution of the company, and whose input tax on the acquisition cannot be credited as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (8) letter b.

2 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) Taxable Entrepreneurs are required to make Tax Invoices for each:

a. delivery of Taxable Goods as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter a or letter f and/or Article 16D;

b. delivery of Taxable Services as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter c;

c. Export of Intangible Taxable Goods as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter g; and/or

d. Export of Taxable Services as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter h.

(1a) The Tax Invoice as referred to in paragraph (1) must be made at:

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a. at the time of delivery of Taxable Goods and/or Delivery of Taxable Services;

b. when the receipt of payment in the event of receipt of payment occurs before the delivery of the Taxable Goods and/or before the delivery of the Taxable Service;

c. when receiving payment of terms in terms of submission of part of the work stage;

or

d. other times regulated by or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(2) Excluded from the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), the Taxable Entrepreneur may make 1 (one) Tax Invoice covering all of the delivery made to the buyer of the Taxable Goods or the same recipient of the same Taxable Service for 1 (one) calendar month.

(2a) The tax invoice as referred to in paragraph (21 must be made no later than the end of the month of submission.

(3) deleted.

(41 removed.

(s) The Tax Invoice must include information regarding the delivery of Taxable Goods and/or the delivery of Taxable Services which at least contains:

a. name, address, and identification number of the Taxpayer who submits the Taxable Goods or Taxable Services;

b. The identity of the buyer of the Taxable Goods or the recipient of the Taxable Service which includes:

1. Name, address, and identification number of the Taxpayer or Population Identification Number or Passport Number for Individual Foreign Tax Subjects; or

2. Name and address, in the event that the buyer of the Taxable Goods or the recipient of the Taxable Service is a subject of a corporate foreign tax or not a tax subject as referred to in Article 3 of the Law concerning Income Tax;

c. type of goods or services, the amount of the selling or replacement price, and the discounted price;

d. Value Added Tax collected;

e. Sales Tax on Luxury Goods Collected;

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f. Code, Serial Number, and Date of Making Tax Invoice; and

g. the name and signature of the person entitled to sign the tax invoice.

(5a) Taxable Entrepreneurs Retailers may make Tax Invoices without including information regarding the identity of the buyer and the name and signature of the seller in the case of delivering the Taxable Goods and/or Taxable Services to the Buyer with the characteristics of the Final Consumer which is further regulated by a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(6) The Director General of Taxes may stipulate certain documents whose position is equivalent to the Tax Invoice.

(71 removed.

(8) Further provisions regarding the procedure for making tax invoices and procedures for correction or replacement of tax invoices shall be regulated by or based on a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(9) Tax invoices must meet formal and material requirements.

Article 1 13 Several provisions in Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3262)' as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 7 Year 2O2L concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2L Number 246, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 67361 is amended as follows:

i The provisions of Article 9 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) .

(2) The underpayment of tax payable based on the Annual Income Tax Return must be paid in full before the Income Tax Return is submitted.

(2a) Tax payment or deposit as referred to in paragraph (1), which is made after the due date of payment or deposit of tax, is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of interest at the interest rate per month determined by the Minister of Finance which is calculated from the expiration date of the payment due until the payment date, and is subject to a maximum of 24 twenty four) months and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

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(2b) For the payment or deposit of the tax as referred to in paragraph (21 which is made after the due date of the submission of the Annual Notification Letter, is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of interest at the interest rate per month determined by the Minister of Finance which is calculated from the expiration of the deadline for submitting the Annual Notification Letter until the payment date, and is subject to a maximum of 24 (twenty four) months and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

(2c) The interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance as referred to in paragraph (2a) and paragraph (2b) is calculated based on the benchmark interest rate plus 5% (five percent) and divided by 12 (twelve) which is valid on the date of commencement of the sanction calculation.

(3) Tax collection letter, underpayment of tax assessment letter, as well as additional underpayment of tax assessment, and objection decision letter, correction decision letter, appeal decision, and judicial review decision, which causes the amount of tax to be paid to increase, must be repaid within a period of 1 (one) month from the date of issue.

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(3a) For Small Business Taxpayers and Taxpayers in certain regions, the repayment period as referred to in paragraph (3) can be extended at a maximum of 2 (two) months whose provisions are regulated by or based on a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(4) The Director General of Taxes at the request of the Taxpayer may give approval to repay or delay the payment of taxes including the underpayment as referred to in paragraph (21 whose implementation is regulated by or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

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

Article 11

(1) At the request of the Taxpayer, the tax overpayment as referred to in Article 17, Article l7B, Article 17C, or Article 17D is returned with the provision that if it turns out that if it turns out that if it turns out that if it turns out that if it turns out that the Taxpayer has a tax debt, it is immediately taken into account to pay off the tax debt first.

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(1a) Tax overpayment as a result of the objection decision letter, correction decision letter, administrative sanction reduction decision letter, administrative sanction abolition decision letter, tax assessment reduction decision letter, tax assessment cancellation decision letter, and appeal decision or judicial judicial decision, and decision letter for interest compensation returned to the Taxpayer with the provision that if it turns out that the Taxpayer has a direct tax debt, it is calculated to pay off the tax debt first.

(2) Return

(21 The refund of the tax overpayment as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (1a) shall be carried out no later than 1 (one) month since the application for the repayment of the tax overpayment is received in connection with the issuance of the Tax Assessment Letter as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1), or since the issuance of the Tax Assessment Letter irbih pay as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) and Article l7b, or since the issuance of the Preliminary Tax Return Decree as referred to in Article l7c or Article 17D, or since the issuance of the Decision Letter of Objection, the Decree of the Correction, the Decree of Reduction of Administrative Sanctions, the Decision Letter on the Elimination of Administrative Sanctions, Decision Letter on Reduction of Tax Assessment, Decision Letter for Cancellation of Tax Assessment or Decision Letter for Providing Interest Rewards, or since the receipt of the Appeal Decision or the Judicial Review Decision which causes the tax overpayment.

(3) If the refund of the tax overpayment is carried out after a period of 1 (one) month, the Government shall provide an interest rate at the interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance for the delay in the refund of the tax overpayment calculated from the deadline for the issuance of the tax overpayment decision letter ends until the time the excess is refunded and given a maximum of 24 (twenty (twenty) four) months, and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

(3a) The interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance as referred to in paragraph (3) is calculated based on the benchmark interest rate divided by 12 (twelve) which is valid on the commencement date of the calculation of interest compensation.

(41 The procedure for calculating and refunding the tax overpayment shall be regulated by or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

3 Article 13A is deleted.

4 The provisions of Article 15 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 15

(1) The Director General of Taxes may issue an additional underpayment of tax assessment letter within 5 (five) years after the time of the tax payable or the end of the tax period, the tax year, or the tax year if new data is found which results in an increase in the amount of tax payable after the audit action in the context of issuing the letter Additional underpayment tax assessment.

(21 The amount of tax shortage payable in the additional underpayment tax assessment letter plus administrative sanctions in the form of an increase of IOOVI (one hundred percent) of the total tax shortfall.

(3) The increase as referred to in paragraph (21 is not imposed if the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter is issued based on a written statement from the Taxpayer of his own will, on the condition that the Director General of Taxes has not started to take audit actions in the context of issuing the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter.

(4) deleted.

(s) The procedure for issuing the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

5 The provisions of Article 17b are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17E}

(1) The Director General of Taxes after conducting an examination of the request for refund of tax overpayment, in addition to the request for the refund of the tax overpayment from the Taxpayer as referred to in Article L7C and the Taxpayer as referred to in Article L7D, must issue a Tax Assessment Letter no later than 12 (twelve) months since the application letter is received in full.

(1a) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) do not apply to the Taxpayer who is being audited for the initial evidence of a crime in the field of taxation, the provisions are regulated by or based on a Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

(2) If after exceeding the period as referred to in paragraph (1) the Director General of Taxes does not give a decision, the application for refund of the tax overpayment is considered granted and the Tax Assessment Letter of Overpayment must be issued no later than 1 (one) month after the period of time expires.

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(3) If the Tax Assessment Letter is late to be issued late as referred to in paragraph (21, the Taxpayer will be given interest in return at the interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance calculated from the expiration of the period as referred to in paragraph (21 to the time the issuance of the Overpay Tax Assessment Letter).

(4) If the examination of the initial evidence of a crime in the field of taxation as referred to in paragraph (1a):

a. discontinued with investigation;

b. followed by an investigation, but not followed by prosecution of criminal acts in the field of taxation; or

c. Followed by the investigation and prosecution of criminal acts in the field of taxation, but decided to be acquitted or free from all lawsuits based on a court decision that has permanent legal force, and in the event that the Taxpayer is issued an overpayment of tax assessment, the taxpayer is given an interest rate at the interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance calculated from the The expiration of the 12 (twelve) month period as referred to in paragraph (1) until the time the tax assessment letter is issued is overpaid.

(5) Interest compensation as referred to in paragraph (a) is not given in the case of examination of the initial evidence of a crime in the field of taxation:

a. discontinued with an investigation because the Taxpayer on his own will disclose the untruth of his actions as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3); or

b. followed by an investigation, but not followed by prosecution of criminal acts in the field of taxation due to the termination of criminal investigations in the field of taxation as referred to in Article 44b.

(6) Interest compensation as referred to in paragraph

(3) And paragraph (4) is given a maximum of 24 (twenty four) months, and the part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

(71 The interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (41) is calculated based on the reference interest rate divided by 12 (twelve) which is valid on the date of commencement of the interest benefit calculation.

6. TERMS .

6. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 19

(1) If the tax assessment letter is underpaid or the additional underpayment of tax assessment, as well as the decision on the correction, the decision on objection, the decision of the appeal or the decision on the reconsideration, which causes the amount of tax to be paid to increase, at the time of the repayment due not or underpaid, on the amount of tax Those who are not or underpaid are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of interest at the interest rate per month determined by the Minister of Finance for the entire period, calculated from the end of the due date until the date of payment or the date of issuance of the Tax Collection Letter, and is subject to a maximum of 24 (twenty four) months and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

(2) In the event that the Taxpayer is allowed to pay in installments or delay the payment of taxes, he is also subject to administrative sanctions in the form of interest at the interest rate per month determined by the Minister of Finance from the amount of tax accrued and imposed for a maximum of 24 (twenty four) months and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

(3) In the event that the Taxpayer is allowed to postpone the submission of the Annual Notice and it turns out that the temporary calculation of the tax owed as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (5) is less than the amount of tax actually payable for the underpayment of the tax, the Taxpayer is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of interest at the interest rate per month set by the Minister Finance which is calculated from the end of the deadline for submitting the Annual Notification Letter as referred to in Article 3 paragraph (3) letter b and letter c until the date of payment of the underpayment and is subject to a maximum of 24 (twenty four) months and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

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(41 The interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, and paragraph (3) is calculated based on the benchmark interest rate divided by 12 (twelve) which is valid on the date of commencement of the sanction calculation.

7. Article 27A is deleted.

8. Between Article 27A and Article 28, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 278 so that it reads as follows:

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Article 278

(1) Taxpayers are given interest in return in the event of filing an objection, appeal, or a request for reconsideration which is partially or completely granted, resulting in an overpayment of tax.

(21 Interest Rewards as referred to in paragraph

(1) Given the maximum tax overpayment amounting to the overpayment approved by the Taxpayer in the final discussion of the audit results of the notification letter stating the overpayment that has been issued:

a. Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter;

b. Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment;

c. overpayment of tax assessment letter; or

d. Zero Tax Assessment Letter.

(3) Taxpayers are given interest compensation as referred to in paragraph (2) in the event that the application for correction, request for a reduction or cancellation of a tax assessment letter, or a request for a reduction or cancellation of a tax collection letter which is partially or wholly granted, resulting in an overpayment of tax.

(4) Rewards .

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-64t- (41 interest compensation as referred to in paragraph

(1) And paragraph (3) is given:

a. based on the interest rate per month set by the Minister of Finance based on the benchmark interest rate divided by 12 (twelve); and

b. given a maximum of 24 (twenty four) months, and part of the month is calculated in full 1 (one) month.

(5) The interest rate per month as referred to in paragraph (41 which is used as the basis for calculating the interest benefit is the interest rate per month which is valid on the date of commencement of the calculation of interest benefit).

(6) Interest compensation as referred to in paragraph

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(1) Calculated from the date of issuance of the underpayment tax assessment letter, additional underpayment tax assessment letter, overpayment tax assessment letter, or zero tax assessment until the date of issuance of objection decision letter, appeal decision, or judicial judicial decision.

(71 Interest Rewards as referred to in paragraph

(3) Calculated:

a. from the date of payment of the Tax Assessment Letter of Underpayment or the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter until the date of issuance of the Repair Decree, the Decision on the Reduction of Tax Assessment, or the Decision on the Cancellation of the Tax Assessment;

b. from the date of issuance of the Tax Assessment Letter of Overpayment or Zero Tax Assessment Letter until the date of issuance of the Repair Decree, the Decree on the Reduction of Tax Assessment, or the Decision on the Cancellation of the Tax Assessment; or

c. From the date of payment of the Tax Collection Letter until the date of issuance of the Repair Decree, the Decree on the Reduction of Tax Assessment, or the Decision on the Cancellation of Tax Assessment.

(8) Further provisions regarding the procedure for granting interest benefits shall be regulated by or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance.

9 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

Everyone who because of his negligence:

a. not submit a notification letter; or

b. submit a notification letter, but the contents are incorrect or incomplete, or attach information whose contents are incorrect, so that it can cause losses to the State Revenue shall be fined at least 1 (one) time the amount of tax payable that is not or underpaid and a maximum of 2 (two) times the amount of tax payable which is not or underpaid, or sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) months or a maximum of 1 (one) year.

Article 114

Provisions regarding regional taxes and regional levies in the context of creating job opportunities in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the law on financial relations between the central government and regional governments.

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Part Eight

imports of fishery commodities and salted commodities

Article 1 15 Some of the provisions in Law Number 7 of 2016 concerning the Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Cultivators, and Salt Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5870) is amended as the following:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Protection of fishermen, fish cultivators, and salt farmers are all efforts to help fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers in dealing with the difficulty of carrying out fishery businesses or salting businesses.
2. Empowerment of fishermen, fish cultivators, and salt farmers are all efforts to improve the ability of fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers to carry out fishery businesses or salt businesses better.
3. Fishermen are any person whose livelihood is fishing.
4. Small fishermen are people whose livelihoods are fishing to meet the needs of daily life, both those who use fishing boats and those who do not use fishing vessels.
5. Traditional fishermen are fishermen who catch water in waters which are traditional fisheries rights that have been used for generations in accordance with local culture and wisdom.

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6. Fishermen Labor is a fisherman who provides his labor who participates in the fishing business.
7. Fishermen The owner is a fisherman who owns a fishing boat that is used in fishing and actively catches fish.
8. Fishing is an activity to obtain fish in waters that are not in a state of cultivation with tools and methods that prioritize the principle of sustainability and sustainability, including activities that use ships to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process, and/or preserve them.

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9. Fish farmer is any person whose livelihood is cultivating freshwater fish, brackish water fish, and seawater fish.

10. Small cultivators are fish farmers who cultivate fish to meet the needs of their daily life.

1 1. Cultivated land cultivators are fish cultivators who provide their energy in fish farming.

12. Cultivated land owners are fish cultivators who have rights or permits on land and actively carry out fish farming activities.

13. Fish farming is an activity to maintain, raise, and/or breed fish and harvest the results in a controlled environment, including activities that use ships to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process, and f or preserve them.

L4. Salt farmers are everyone who carries out salting business activities.

15. Small salt farmers are salt farmers who carry out salting business on their own land with a maximum land area of 5 (five) hectares and salt boilers.

16. Salt pond cultivators are salt farmers who provide their energy in the salt business.

17. The owner of the salt pond is a salt farmer who has the right to land that is used for salt production and actively carries out salting business.

18. Fish are all kinds of organisms that all or part of their life cycle is in the aquatic environment.

L9. Salt is a chemical compound whose main component is sodium chloride and can contain other elements, such as magnesium, calcium, iron, and potassium with additives or without iodine additives.

20. Fisheries are all activities related to the management and utilization of fish resources and their environment from pre-production, production, post-production, and processing to marketing carried out in a fishery business system.

21. Salting is all activities related to pre-production, production, post-production, processing, and marketing of salt.

22. Fisheries business is an activity carried out with a fishery business system which includes pre-production, production, post-production, processing, and marketing.

23. Salting business is an activity carried out with a salting business system which includes pre-production, production, post-production, processing, and marketing.

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24. Fishery commodities are the products of fishery businesses that can be traded, stored, and/or exchanged.

25. Salting commodity is the result of a salting business that can be traded, stored, and F or exchanged.

26. Everyone is an individual or a corporation, either in the form of a legal entity or an unlegal.

27. Business actors are individuals or corporations who carry out business infrastructure and/or facilities for fisheries production, infrastructure and/or facilities for salt production, processing, and marketing of fishery products, as well as salt production domiciled in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.

28. Institutions are institutions that are developed from, by, and for fishermen, fish farmers, or salt farmers or based on culture and local wisdom.

29. Fisheries Insurance is an agreement between fishermen or fish cultivators and the insurance company to bind themselves in the risk of fishing or fish farming.

30. Salting Insurance is an agreement between salt farmers and the insurance company to bind themselves in the coverage of the salt business risk.

31. Guarantee is the activity of providing guarantees by the guarantee company for the fulfillment of the financial obligations of fishermen, fish farmers, and salt farmers to finance companies and banks.

32. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

33. Regional government is the regional head as an element of regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs which are under the authority of autonomous regions.

34. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of Marine and Fisheries.

2 The provisions of Article 37 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 37

(1) The central government controls the import of fishery and salt commodities.

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(2) Further provisions regarding the control of imports of fishery commodities and salt commodities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) Everyone is prohibited from importing fishery commodities and salty commodities that are not in accordance with the place of entry, type, time of entry, and the mandatory quality standards set by the central government.

(21 Further provisions regarding the place of entry, type, time of entry, and/or mandatory quality standards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

4 Between Article 38 and Article 39, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 38A so that it reads as follows:

Article 38A

(1) Everyone who imports fishery commodities and salty commodities that are not in accordance with the place of entry, type, time of entry, and the mandatory quality standards set by the Central Government as referred to in Article 38 shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:

a. temporary cessation of activities;

b. suspension of business licensing;

c. administrative fines;

d. coercion of the central government; and/or

e. revocation of business license.

(2) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amount of fines, and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

5 The provisions of Article 74 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 74

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Everyone who imports fishery commodities and salty commodities that are not in accordance with the place of entry, type, time of entry, and/or compulsory quality standards set by the central government as referred to in Article 38 which results in the emergence of victims/damage to health, safety, and/or environment shall be punished with imprisonment a maximum of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 6,000,000,000.00 (six billion rupiah).

Ninth Part

Mandatory Registration of Perr.Rsahaan Article 1 16 of Law Number 3 of 1982 concerning Mandatory Company Registration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1982 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32141, revoked and declared invalid.

tenth part

Village-Owned Enterprises

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Article 1 17 Some of the provisions in Law Number 6 Year 2OL4 concerning Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5495) are amended as follows:

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

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Village is a Village and Traditional Village or what is called by another name, hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Village government is the administration of government affairs and the interests of the local community in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. Village Government is the Village Head or what is called by another name assisted by the Village Apparatus as an element of Village Administration.

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4. The Village Consultative Body or what is called by another name is an institution that carries out government functions whose members are representatives of the villagers based on regional representation and determined. democratic.

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5. Village Deliberation or what is called by another name is a deliberation between the Village Consultative Body, Village Government, and community elements organized by the Village Consultative Body to agree on strategic matters.

6. Village-Owned Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as BUM Desa, is a legal entity established by the Village and/or with the Villages to manage the business, utilize assets, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and/or provide other types of business for the maximum welfare of the Village community.

7. Village regulations are laws and regulations stipulated by the Village Head after being discussed and agreed with the Village Consultative Body.

8. Village development is an effort to improve the quality of life and life for the greatest welfare of the village community.

9. Rural areas are areas that have the main activities of agriculture, including the management of natural resources with the structure of the function of the area as a place for rural settlements, government services, social services, and economic activities.

10. Village finances are all village rights and obligations that can be valued in money and everything in the form of money and goods related to the implementation of village rights and obligations.

11. Village assets are village property originating from the original village assets, purchased or obtained at the expense of the Village Revenue and Expenditure Budget or the acquisition of other valid rights.

12. Empowerment

L2. Village community empowerment is an effort to develop the independence and welfare of the community by increasing the knowledge, attitudes, skills, behavior, abilities, awareness, and utilizing resources through the establishment of policies, programs, activities, and assistance in accordance with the essence of the problem and the priority needs of the village community.

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13. 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 who is assisted by the Vice President and the Minister as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

14. Regional Government is the Regional Government and the Regional People's Representative Council which carries out government affairs according to the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks with the widest possible autonomy principle in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

15. Regional Government is the Regional Head as the Organizing Element. Regional Government who leads the implementation of Government Affairs which is the authority of Autonomous Regions.

16. The minister is the minister who handles the village.

2 The provisions of Article 87 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 87

(1) Villages can establish BUM Desa.

(21 BUM Desa as referred to in paragraph (1) is managed with the spirit of kinship and mutual cooperation.

(3) BUM Desa can run a business in the economic and/or public service in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(41 BUM Desa as referred to in paragraph (1) may form a legal entity business unit in accordance with the needs and objectives.

(5) Further provisions regarding BUM Desa as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (41) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Eleventh part

Prohibition of monopolistic practices and unfair business competition

Article 1 18 Some of the provisions in Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning the Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Business Competition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 33, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3817) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 44

(1) Within 30 (thirty) days since the business actor receives the notification of the Commission's decision as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (41, the business actor is obliged to implement the decision and submit its implementation report to the Commission.

(21 Business actors may file an objection to the Commercial Court no later than 14 (fourteen) days after receiving the notification of the decision.

(3) Business actors who do not file an objection within the period as referred to in paragraph (21 are considered to accept the Commission's decision.

(41 If the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are not carried out by business actors, the Commission submits the decision to the investigator for investigation in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

(5) The decision of the Commission as referred to in paragraph

(4) is sufficient preliminary evidence for investigators to conduct an investigation.

2 The provisions of Article 45 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 45

(1) The Commercial Court shall examine the objection of the business actor as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (2) within 14 (fourteen) days from the receipt of the objection.

(2) The party objecting to the decision of the Commercial Court as referred to in paragraph (1) within 14 (fourteen) days may file an appeal to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia.

(3) Provisions regarding the procedure for examination in the Commercial Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia are implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

3 The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

(1) If there are no objections, the decision of the Commission as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (3) has permanent legal force.

(21 Commission Decisions as referred to in paragraph

(1) Request for execution to the Commercial Court.

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4 The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

(1) The Commission has the authority to impose sanctions in the form of administrative actions against business actors who violate the provisions of this Law.

(21 Administrative actions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

a. Determination of the cancellation of the agreement as referred to in Article 4, Article 5, Article 6, Article 7, Article 8, Article 9, Article 10, Article 11, Article 12, Article 13, Article 15, and Article 16;

b. orders to business actors to stop vertical integration as referred to in Article 14;

c. Orders to business actors to stop activities that are proven to cause monopolistic practices, cause unfair business competition, and/or harm the community as referred to in Article 17, Article 18, Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 22, Article 23, Articles 24, Article 26, and Article 2T;

d. an order to a business actor to stop the abuse of the dominant position as referred to in Article 25;

e. Determination of the cancellation of the merger or consolidation of the business entity and the takeover of shares as referred to in Article 28;

f. determination of payment of compensation; and/or

g. imposition of a fine of at least Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

(3) Further provisions regarding the criteria, types, amounts of fines, and procedures for imposing sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.

5 The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 48

Violation of the provisions of Article 4L of this law shall be punished with a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah) or a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year in lieu of a fine.

6. Article 49 is deleted.

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CHAPTER VII

Research and Innovation Support

Article 1 19 To provide research and innovation support in the field of business, the Government Regulation in lieu of this Law changes some of the provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO3 Number 7o, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42971; and

b. Law Number 11 Year 2OL9 concerning the National System of Science and Technology (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL9 Number 148, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6S74L'.

Article 120

Several provisions in Law Number 19 Year 2OO3 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO3 Number 70, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 42971 are amended as follows:

1. Conditions

1 The provisions of the title of Chapter V are changed so that it reads as follows:

CHAPTER V

Obligations of public services, research, and innovation

2 The provisions of Article 66 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 66

(1) The central government may provide special assignments to SOEs to carry out the function of public benefit as well as national research and innovation.

(2) Special assignments to SOEs as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by taking into account the aims and objectives, BUMN business activities, and considering the ability of SOEs.

(3) The Special Assignment Plan as referred to in paragraph (1) is reviewed together between the BUMN concerned and the Central Government.

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(41 If the assignment is financially inefficient, the Central Government shall compensate all the costs incurred by the BUMN, including the expected margin as long as it is within the level of fairness in accordance with the assigned assignment.

(5) Assignment to SOEs as referred to in paragraph (1) must first obtain approval from the GMS or the Minister.

(6) SOEs in carrying out special assignments as referred to in paragraph (1) may cooperate with:

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a. privately owned enterprises;

b. Regional Owned Enterprises;

c. cooperatives;

d. SOEs;

e. Research and Development Institute;

f. Institute for Assessment and Implementation; and/or

g. college.

Article 121

The provisions of Article 48 in Law Number 11 Year 2OL9 concerning the National System of Science and Technology (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL9 Number 148, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 63741 is changed as follows:

Article 48

(1) To carry out research, development, study, and implementation, as well as integrated invention and innovation, the National Research and Innovation Agency is formed.

(21 To carry out research, development, assessment, and implementation, as well as integrated invention and innovation in the region, local governments form an agency.

(3) Further provisions regarding the National Research and Innovation Agency as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

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land acquisition

Part One

General

Article 122

In order to provide convenience and smoothness in land acquisition for the benefit of job creation, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, abolishes, or stipulates new arrangements for several provisions stipulated in:

a. Law Number 2 Year 2OL2 concerning Land Procurement for Development for the Public Interest (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL2 Number 22, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5280); and

b. Law Number 4L Year 2OO9 concerning Protection of La}:an Sustainable Food Agriculture (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number I49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5068).

The second part

land acquisition for public use

Article 123

Several provisions in Law Number 2 Year 2OL2 concerning Land Procurement for Development in the Public Interest (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OI2 Number 22, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5280) are changed as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 8 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 8

(1) The rightful party and the party controlling the object of land acquisition for the public interest shall comply with the provisions of this Law.

Indonesian Republik

(21 In the case of land acquisition plan, there is an object of land acquisition that is included in the forest area, village treasury land, waqf land, customary land/customary land, and/or land assets of the central government, regional government, state-owned enterprises, or regional-owned enterprises, settlement of land status must be carried out until the determination of location.

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(3) The settlement of changes in forest areas as referred to in paragraph (21) is carried out through a mechanism for releasing forest areas or borrowing and using forest areas in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the forestry sector.

(41 Changes in the object of land acquisition that are included in the forest area as referred to in paragraph (21 in particular for the central government's priority projects are carried out through the following mechanism:

a. Release of forest area in the case of land acquisition carried out by the agency;

or

b. The release of forest areas or borrowing and using forest areas in the event that land acquisition is carried out by the private sector.

2 The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

Land for the public interest as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) is used for development:

a. national defense and security;

b. public roads, toll roads, tunnels, railway lines, railway stations, and rail operation facilities;

c. reservoirs, dams, dams, irrigation, waterways and sanitation, and other irrigation buildings;

d. ports, airports, and terminals;

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e. oil, gas and geothermal infrastructure;

f. power generation, transmission, substation, network, and/or distribution of power;

g. government telecommunications and informatics networks;

h. waste disposal and processing;

i. Central Government Hospital or Regional Government;

j. public safety facilities;

k. public cemetery of the central government or local government;

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1. social facilities, public facilities, and public green open space;

m. nature reserves and cultural heritage;

n. Central government offices, local governments, or villages;

o. Oh. Arrangement of urban slum settlements and/or land consolidation and housing for low-income people with rental status including for the construction of public houses and special houses;

p. education infrastructure or schools of the central government or local governments;

q. Central government or local government sports infrastructure;

r. public markets and public parking lots;

s. upstream and downstream industrial areas of oil and gas initiated and/or controlled by the central government, regional governments, state-owned enterprises, or regional-owned enterprises;

t. Special Economic Zones initiated and/or controlled by the Central Government, Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, or Regional Owned Enterprises;

-66t-

u. Industrial Estates initiated and/or controlled by the Central Government, Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, or Regional-Owned Enterprises;

v Tourism Areas initiated and/or controlled by the Central Government, Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, or Regional-Owned Enterprises;

w Area of Food Security which is initiated and/or controlled by the Central Government, Regional Government, State-Owned Enterprises, or Regional-Owned Enterprises; and x Technological Water Development Areas initiated and/or controlled by the Central Government, Regional Governments, State-Owned Enterprises, or Regional-Owned Enterprises.

3 The provisions of Article 14 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 14

(1) Agencies that require land make land acquisition plans for the public interest by involving ministries/agencies that carry out government affairs in the land sector in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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(21 Planning for land acquisition for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (1) is based on the Regional Spatial Plan and Development Priorities listed in the Medium-Term Development Plan, Strategic Plan, and/or Work Plan of the Government/Agency concerned.

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4 The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) Public consultation of the development plan as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) shall be implemented to obtain agreement on the location of the development plan from:

a. the rightful party;

b. manager of state property, regional property; and

c. Users of State Property or Regional Owned Goods.

(21 The public consultation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by involving the rightful party, the manager of state property/regional property, the user of state property/regional property, and the affected community and carried out at the development plan for the public interest or at the agreed place.

(3) The involvement of the rightful party, the manager of the State Property/Regional Property, and the User of the State Property of the State Property as referred to in paragraph (21) can be carried out through a representative with a power of attorney from and by an entitled party, Manager of State Property/Regional Property, and User of State Property Property of Regional Property at the planned location development.

(41 The agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) is stated in the form of a Minutes of Agreement.

(5) On the basis of the agreement as referred to in paragraph (4), the agency requiring land submits a request for location determination to the Governor.

(6) The Governor shall determine the location as referred to in paragraph (5) within a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) days from the receipt of the application for a determination by the agency requiring land.

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(7) Eligible parties, managers of State Property/Regional Property, and Users of State Property Property of Regional Property who do not attend the Public Consultation after being invited 3 (three) times properly deemed to approve the development plan as referred to in paragraph (1).

(8) Further provisions regarding public consultation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

5 Between Article 19 and Article 20, 3 (three) articles are inserted, namely Article 19A, Article 19B, and Article 19C so that it reads as follows:

Article 19A

(1) In the context of efficiency and effectiveness, land acquisition for the public interest which covers no more than 5 (five) hectares can be carried out directly by the agency requiring land with the rightful party.

(2) Land acquisition for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (1) must be carried out in accordance with the conformity of the regional spatial layout.

Article 19E} In the case of land acquisition for the public interest, which covers an area of less than 5 (five) hectares, it is carried out directly between the entitled party and the agency requiring land as referred to in Article 19A paragraph (1), the determination of the location is carried out by the Regent/Mayor.

Article 19c After the determination of the location of land acquisition is carried out, there are no more requirements:

a. suitability of space utilization activities;

b. technical considerations;

c. outside the forest area and outside the mining area;

d. outside the peat/coastal border area; and

e. Environmental impact analysis.

6 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24

(1) Determination of the location of development for the public interest as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (6) or Article 22 paragraph (1) is given for a period of 3 (three) years and can be extended 1 (one) time for a period of 1 (one) year.

(2) The application for extension of the location determination is submitted at least 6 (six) months before the validity period of the location determination ends.

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7 The provisions of Article 28 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 28

(1) Inventory and identification of the control, ownership, use, and utilization of land as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (2) letter a includes the following activities:

a. measurement and mapping of parcels per plot of land; and

b. Collecting data on the right parties and the object of land acquisition.

(21 Inventory and identification of control, ownership, use, and utilization of land as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days.

(3) Data collection of entitled parties and the object of land acquisition as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can be carried out by a licensed survey.

8 The provisions of Article 34 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 34

(1) The value of the compensation assessed by the Appraiser as referred to in Article 33 is the value at the time of the announcement of the determination of the development location for the public interest as referred to in Article 26.

(21 The amount of compensation value based on the assessment results as referred to in paragraph

(1) Submitted to the Land Agency accompanied by the Minutes.

(3) The amount of the compensation value based on the results of the appraiser's assessment as referred to in paragraph

(1) is final and binding.

(41 The amount of the compensation value as referred to in paragraph (21) is used as the basis for determining the form of compensation.

(5) The deliberation for the determination of the form of the change of duty as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be carried out by the Chief Executive of the Land Procurement together with the Appraiser with the Eligible Parties.

i The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 36

(1) Compensation can be granted in the form of:

a. money;

b. replacement land;

c. resettlement;

d. share ownership; or

e. other forms approved by both parties.

(21 Further provisions regarding the provision of compensation in the form of replacement land, resettlement, share ownership, or other form as referred to in paragraph

(1) Letter b, letter c, letter d, and letter e, are regulated in a Government Regulation.

10. The explanation of Article 40 is amended as stated in the explanation.

11. The provisions of Article 42 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 42

(1) In the event that the party entitled to reject the form and/or the amount of compensation based on the results of the deliberation as referred to in Article 37, or the decision of the District Court/Supreme Court as referred to in Article 38, the compensation shall be deposited in the local District Court.

(21 Deposits of compensation other than as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also be carried out on:

a. The party entitled to receive compensation is unknown; or

b. The object of land acquisition that will be compensated for:

1. being the object of the case in court;

2. Still disputed the ownership;

3. Confiscated by the authorized official; or

4. Become a collateral at the bank.

(3) The District Court within a period of 14 (fourteen) days must receive the deposit of compensation as referred to in paragraph

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(1) and paragraph (21.

L2. The provisions of Article 46 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 46

(1) The release of the object of land acquisition as referred to in Article 45 paragraph (1) and paragraph (21) shall not be compensated, except:

a. the object of land acquisition used in accordance with the duties and functions of the government;

b. object of land acquisition owned/controlled by State-Owned Enterprises/Regional Owned Enterprises; and/or

c. Object

c. Object of Village Cash Land Procurement.

(2) Compensation for the object of land acquisition as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is given in the form of land and/or building or relocation.

(3) Compensation for the object of land acquisition as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b may be given in the form as referred to in Article 36.

(4) Compensation for the object of Village Treasury Land Procurement as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c may be given in the form as referred to in Article 36.

(5) The value of compensation as referred to in paragraph (21, paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) is based on the results of the assessment of compensation as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (21.

(6) The value of compensation for the object of land acquisition in the form of waqf property is determined equal to the value of the appraiser's assessment of the waqf property that is replaced.

Third part

Sustainable food protection

Article 124

Several provisions in Law Number 4T Year 2OO9 concerning the Protection of Sustainable Food Agricultural Land (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 149, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5068) are amended as follows:

1 The provisions of Article 44 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 44

(1) Land that has been designated as Sustainable Food Agricultural Land is protected and prohibited from being converted.

(21 In the case of public interest and/or national strategic projects, sustainable food agricultural land as referred to in paragraph

(1) Can be converted and implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The conversion of land that has been designated as Sustainable Food Agricultural Land for the public interest as referred to in paragraph (21 can only be carried out with the following conditions:

a. a strategic feasibility study was carried out;

b. drafted a plan for land conversion;

c. freed ownership of the rights from the owner;

and

d. Replacement land is provided for sustainable food agricultural land that is converted.

(4) In the event of a disaster so that the transfer of land function for infrastructure cannot be postponed, the requirements as referred to in paragraph (3) letter a and letter b are not enforced.

(5) Provision of replacement land for sustainable food agricultural land which is converted to infrastructure due to disaster as referred to in paragraph (41) is carried out no later than 24 (twenty four) months after the transfer of function is carried out.

(6) The acquisition of ownership of land rights that was converted as referred to in paragraph

(3) Letter c is carried out by providing compensation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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2. The provisions of Article 73 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 73

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Each government official who issues the approval of the conversion of sustainable food agricultural land is not in accordance with the provisions as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (1) 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.000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah) and a maximum of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Fourth Part

land

Paragraph 1

Land Bank

Article 125

(1) The Central Government establishes a Land Bank Agency.

(21 Land Bank Agency as referred to in paragraph (1) is a special entity that manages land.

(3) The assets of the land bank are separated state assets.

(41 Land Bank Agency functions to carry out planning, acquisition, procurement, management, utilization, and distribution of land.

Article 126

(1) The Tanah Bank Entity guarantees the availability of land in the framework of a fair economy to:

a. public interest;

b. social interests;

-67t-

c. interest of national development;

d. economic equity;

e. land consolidation; and

f. Agrarian Reform.

(21 Availability of land for agrarian reform as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f at least 30% (thirty percent) of state land designated for a land bank entity.

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Article 127

The Land Bank Agency in carrying out its duties and authorities is transparent, accountable, and non-profit.

Article 128

The source of the wealth of the land bank agency can come from:

a. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

b. own income;

c. state capital participation; and

d. other legitimate sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 129

(1) Land managed by a land bank is given management rights.

(21 Land rights above the management rights as referred to in paragraph (1) may be given the right to use, the right to use the building, and the right to use.

(3) The term of the Building Use Rights above the management rights as referred to in paragraph (2) may be given an extension and renewal of rights if it has been used and/or utilized in accordance with the purpose of granting the rights.

(4) In order to support investment, the holder of the right to manage the Land Bank Agency is authorized to:

a. carry out the preparation of the Master Plan;

b. help provide convenience for business / approval permits;

c. carry out land acquisition; and

d. Determine service rates.

(5) The Central Government shall supervise and control the use of and the use of land above the management rights as referred to in paragraph l21 in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 130

The Land Bank Entity as referred to in Article 125 consists of:

a. committee;

b. Supervisory Board; and

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c. Implementing Body.

Article 131

(1) The committee as referred to in Article 130 letter a is chaired by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the land sector and consists of the relevant Ministers and Heads.

(21 Chairs and members of the Committee are determined by Presidential Decree based on a proposal from the Minister who organizes Umsan Government in the Land Sector.

Article 132

(1) The supervisory board is a maximum of 7 (seven) people consisting of 4 (four) professional elements and 3 (three) people who are selected by the central government.

(21 The candidates for professional elements as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by a selection process by the Central Government which is then submitted to the House of Representatives for the Republic of Indonesia to be selected and approved.

(3) Candidates for professional elements submitted to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (21, are at least 2 (two) times the amount required.

Article 133

(1) The Implementing Body consists of the Head and Deputy.

(2T The number of deputies as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be determined by the Chairman of the Committee.

(3) The Head and Deputy are appointed and dismissed by the Chairman of the Committee.

(4) The appointment and dismissal of the Head and Deputy as referred to in paragraph (3) may be proposed by the Supervisory Board.

Article 134

Further provisions regarding the Committee, the Supervisory Board, and the Implementing Body are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

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Article 135

Further provisions regarding the establishment of a Land Bank Agency are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Paragraph 2

Strengthening management rights

Article 136

The right of management is the right of control of the state whose implementation authority is partially delegated to the holder of the right.

Article 137

(1) Part of the authority of the State in the form of land may be granted management rights to:

a. central government agencies;

b. local government;

c. land bank body;

d. State-Owned Enterprises/Regional Owned Enterprises;

e. Regional State-Owned Legal Entities; or

f. legal entity appointed by the central government.

(21 Management rights as referred to in paragraph (1) give authority to:

a. Drafting a plan for the designation, use, and utilization of land in accordance with the spatial plan;

b. use and utilize all or part of the land with management rights to be used alone or in cooperation with third parties;

and

c. Determine the tariff and receive income/compensation money and/or annual mandatory money from third parties in accordance with the agreement.

(3) The granting of management rights as referred to in paragraph (1) is granted on state land by the decision to grant rights on state land.

(41 Management rights can be released to eligible parties.

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Article 138

(1) The handover of the use of the land share management rights to a third party as referred to in Article 137 paragraph (2) letter b is carried out by land use agreement.

(21 On land, management rights whose utilization is handed over to third parties, either partially or wholly, may be granted use rights, building rights, and/or use rights in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The term of the Building Use Rights above the management rights as referred to in paragraph (2) may be given an extension and renewal of rights if it has been used and/or utilized in accordance with the purpose of granting the rights.

14) The central government supervises and controls the use of and the use of land above the management rights as referred to in paragraph (3) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(5) In the event that the land rights that are above the management rights have expired, the land has returned to the land of the management rights.

Article 139

(1) Under certain circumstances, the Central Government may cancel and/or revoke the management rights partially or completely.

(2) The procedure for canceling management rights is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 140

(1) In the event that the part of the land parcel of management rights is granted with property rights, the part of the land parcel of management rights is abolished by itself.

(21 Ownership rights as referred to in paragraph (1) are only given for public housing and transmigration purposes.

Article 141

In the context of controlling the use of land rights on management rights, within a certain time, an evaluation of the use of land rights is carried out.

Article 142

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Further provisions regarding management rights are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Paragraph 3

flats for foreigners

Article 143

Ownership rights to flat units are ownership rights to individual flat units that are separate from common rights to joint shares, joint objects, and joint land.

Article 144

(1) Ownership rights to flat units can be granted to:

a. Indonesian citizen;

b. Indonesian legal entity;

c. foreign nationals who have a permit in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;

d. foreign legal entities that have representatives in Indonesia; or

e. Representatives of foreign countries and international institutions that are or have representatives in Indonesia.

(21 Ownership rights to flat units may be transferred or transferred and guaranteed.

(3) Ownership rights to flat units can be guaranteed by being burdened with mortgage rights in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Article 145

(1) Flats can be built on land:

a. Building Use Rights or Use Rights on State Land; or

b. Building Use Rights or Use Rights on Land Management Rights.

(2) The granting of building use rights for flats as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a can be granted at the same time as an extension of their rights after obtaining a certificate of function worthiness.

(3) The granting of building use rights for flats as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b may be granted an extension and renewal of rights if a certificate of function is obtained.

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Paragraph 4

granting land rights/management rights to land and basement

Article 146

(1) Land or space formed in the upper space of land and/or underground space and used for certain activities may be granted Building Use Rights, Use Rights, or Management Rights.

(2) The limit of land ownership in the land space by the holder of land rights is given in accordance with the basic coefficient of the building, the floor coefficient of the building, and the spatial plan determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The limit of land ownership in the basement by the holder of land rights is given in accordance with the depth of utilization which is regulated in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) The use and utilization of land in the space above land and/or underground by different rights holders may be granted Building Use Rights, Use Rights, or Management Rights.

(5) Further provisions regarding the use of land on land and/or basement as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Article 147

Proof of land rights, ownership rights to flats, management rights, and mortgages, including deeds of transfer and imposition of land rights and other documents related to land can be in the form of electronics.

CHAPTER IX

economic area

Part One

General

Article 148

To create jobs and make it easier for business actors to invest, this Government Regulation in Lieu of Law changes, removes, or stipulates barrr. Some of the provisions stipulated in:

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a. Law Number 39 Year 2OO9 concerning Special Economic Zone (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 147, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5066);

b. law

b. Law Number 36 Year 2OOO concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2OOO concerning Free Trade Zone and Free Port into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2ooo Number 251, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4053) as amended With Law Number 44 Year 2OO7 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2OO7 concerning Amendments to Law Number 36 Year 2000 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2000 concerning Free Trade Zone and Free Port Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OOT Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47751; and

c. Law Number 37 of 2000 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2000 concerning Free Trade Zone and Free Port of Sabang to become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 252, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4054L,.

Article 149

The economic area consists of:

a. Special Economic Zone; and

b. free trade and free port areas.

The second part

Special Economic Zone

Article 150

Several provisions in Law Number 39 Year 2OO9 concerning Special Economic Zone (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO9 Number 147, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5066) are changed to the following:

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

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Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Special Economic Zone, hereinafter referred to as KEK, is an area with certain boundaries within the jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is determined to carry out economic functions and obtain certain facilities.
2. Zone is an area within the SEZ with a certain limit whose utilization is in accordance with its designation.
3. The National Council is a council formed at the national level to organize KEK.
4. The Regional Council is a council formed at the provincial level or more than one province, to assist the National Council in the organizer of the SEZ.
5. Administrator is a work unit in charge of organizing business licensing, other licensing, services, and supervision in KEK.
6. A business entity is a business entity that organizes business activities of KEK.
7. Business actors are business actors who carry out business activities in KEK.

2 The provisions of Article 3 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 3

(1) Business activities in KEK consist of:

a. production and processing;

b. logistics and distribution;

c. technology development;

d. tourism;

e. education;

f. health;

g. energy; and/or

h. other economies.

(21 The implementation of educational business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e can only be carried out based on the approval given by the Central Government.

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(3) The implementation of health business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f is carried out in accordance with the requirements set by the Central Government.

(4) Other economic activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h shall be determined by the National Council.

(5) In KEK, supporting facilities and housing can be built for workers.

(6) The implementation of business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the zoning in KEK.

(71 In KEK, locations are provided for micro, small, medium-sized enterprises, and cooperatives, both as business actors and as supporting company activities in SEZs.

3 The provisions of Article 4 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 4

Locations that can be proposed to become KEK meet the criteria:

a. in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan and does not have the potential to disturb the protected area;

b. have clear boundaries; and

c. The proposed land becomes KEK at least 5o% (fifty percent) of the planned part or wholly controlled.

4 The provisions of Article 5 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 5

(1) The establishment of the SEZ is proposed to the National Council by:

a. business entity; or

b. local government.

(21 Business Entities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a consist of:

a. state-owned enterprises;

b. Regional Owned Enterprises;

c. cooperatives;

d. private business entity in the form of a Limited Liability Company; or

e. joint venture or consortium.

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(3) The Regional Government as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b consists of:

a. provincial government; or

b. district/city government.

5 The provisions of Article 6 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 6

(1) The proposal for the establishment of KEK as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) must meet the criteria as referred to in Article 4.

(2) Proposal .

(2) The proposal for the establishment of the SEZ as referred to in paragraph (1) is accompanied by the minimum requirements:

a. Map of the development location and the proposed area separate from the residential area;

b. The proposed SEZ spatial plan is complemented by zoning arrangements;

c. financing plans and sources;

d.' environmental approval;

e. the results of the economic and financial feasibility study;

f. the duration of a SEZ and a strategic plan; and

g. control of the land controlled at least 5oo/o (fifty percent) of the planned.

6. Between Article 8 and Article 9, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 8A so that it reads as follows:

Article 8A The central government and regional governments are obliged to support the SEZ that has been determined as referred to in Article 7 and Article 8.

7. The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

After the cake is set:

a. Business entities that propose SEZs are designated as SEZ builders and managers; and

b. The central government or local government as the proposer establishes a business entity to build and manage the SEZ.

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8 Article 11 is abolished 9 The provisions of Article 13 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 13

(1) Financing for infrastructure development and maintenance within KEK can be sourced from:

a. central government and/or local government;

b. private;

c. cooperation between the central government, local government, and the private sector; and/or

d. other legitimate sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 The National Council may establish separate policies in cooperation between the central government, local governments, and the private sector in the development and maintenance of infrastructure within the SEZ.

10. The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) The National Council is chaired by the Minister who coordinates, synchronizes, and controls the affairs of the Ministry in the administration of government in the economic field and consists of Ministers and Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions.

(21 To assist the implementation of the duties of the National Council as referred to in paragraph (1) a Secretariat General of the National Council is formed.

(3) Terms .

(3) Provisions regarding the National Council and the Secretariat General of the National Council as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

11. The provisions of Article 17 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 17

The National Council is in charge of:

a. Establish general strategies and policies for the establishment and development of SEZs;

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b. form administrators;

c. Establish management standards in KEK;

d. Conduct an assessment of the proposal of an area to be used as a SEZ;

e. provide recommendations for the formation of KEK;

f. review and recommend development steps in areas whose potential has not yet developed;

g. resolve strategic problems in the implementation, management, and development of SEZs; and

h. Monitor and evaluate the sustainability of the SEZ and recommend follow-up steps for the evaluation results to the President, including proposing the revocation of the SEZ status.

L2. The provisions of Article 19 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 19

(1) The Regional Council may be established in accordance with the needs at the provincial level where part of the area is designated as KEK.

(21 In the event that a territorial SEZ includes more than 1 (one) province, 1 (one) regional council may be formed by involving the province concerned.

(3) The Regional Council as referred to in paragraph

(1) and paragraph (2) are proposed by the National Council to the President to be determined by a Presidential Decree.

(41 Regional Councils as referred to in paragraph

(1) and paragraph (2) are responsible to the National Council.

(5) To assist the implementation of the duties of the Regional Council, a Secretariat of the Regional Council is formed.

13. Article 20 is deleted.

14. The provisions of Article 21 are amended so that they read as follows:

Article 21

The Regional Council is in charge of:

a. Implementing general strategies and policies that have been set by the National Council in the formation and development of SEZs;

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b. Assist the National Council in supervising the implementation of the duties of the Administrator;

c. Establish strategic steps to solve problems in the implementation of SEZ activities in their working areas;

d. Submit a KEK management report to the National Council at the end of each year; and

e. Submit an incidental report in the event that there are strategic problems to the National Council.

15. The provisions of Article 22 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 22

(1) In carrying out the duties as referred to in Article 21, the Regional Council may:

a. Requesting an explanation from the administrator regarding the implementation of business licensing, other licensing, services, and supervision in KEK;

b. request input and/or assistance to central government agencies or experts as needed; and/or

c. cooperate with other parties as needed.

(2) Further provisions regarding the Regional Council as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

16. The provisions of Article 23 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 23

(1) The administrator is in charge of organizing:

a. business licensing and other licensing required by business entities and business actors;

b. non-licensing services required by business entities and business actors; and

c. Supervision and control of KEK operationalization.

(21 T\rgas Administrator as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(3) In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (1) the Administrator submits a report to the National Council with a copy to the Regional Council.

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17. The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article24 In carrying out the supervision and control of the operationalization of the SEZ as referred to in Article 23 paragraph (1) letter c, the administrator is authorized to obtain reports or explanations from business entities and/or business actors regarding their activities.

18. Between Article 24 and Pasa125, 3 (three) articles are inserted, namely Article 24A, Article 248, and Article 24C so that it reads as follows:

Article 24A

(1) The implementation of the duties of the administrator is carried out in accordance with good governance and general principles of good governance in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Administrators may be held by the State Civil Apparatus or State Civil Apparatus who have competence, qualifications, and other requirements that are selected selectively according to the criteria and qualifications determined by the National Council.

Article 24b Further provisions regarding the administrator as referred to in Article 23, Article 24, and Article 24a are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 24C

(1) Administrators may apply the financial management pattern of public service bodies.

(2) Implementation of the Financial Management Pattern of Public Service Agencies as referred to in paragraph

(1) regulated in a Government Regulation.

19. The provisions of Article 25 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 25

(1) The National Council, the Secretariat General of the National Council, the Regional Council, the Secretariat of the Regional Council, and the Administrator obtain financing sourced from:

a. State Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

b. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;

and/or

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c. other sources in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Further provisions regarding the source of financing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

20. The provisions of Article 26 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 26

(1) The Business Entity that carries out the development and management of the SEZ as referred to in Article 10 letter a is in charge of:

a. build and develop infrastructure and facilities in the SEZ;

b. Organizing the management of infrastructure and facilities services to business actors;

and

c. Organizing promotions.

(2) The implementation of the promotion as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c can be carried out in an integrated manner with the promotion carried out by the Ministry/Non-Ministry Government Institution and/or the relevant Regional Government.

21. The provisions of Article 27 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 27

(1) In the SEZ, the provisions of the Import and Export prohibition shall apply which are regulated based on the provisions of the legislation.

(21 The import of goods to SEZ has not yet been enforced.

(3) For goods that endanger health, safety, security, and/or the environment may be subject to restrictions if the goods in question are not raw materials for business activities and related technical institutions specifically impose restrictions on the KEK.

l4l The implementation of provisions regarding imports and exports is carried out through a nationally integrated electronic system.

(5) The central government develops a nationally integrated electronic system as referred to in paragraph (4).

22. The provisions of Article 30 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 30

(1) Taxpayers who carry out business activities in KEK are given Income Tax facilities.

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(2) In addition to the Income Tax facility as referred to in paragraph (1), additional income tax facility may be given in accordance with the type of business activity in KEK.

(3) Further provisions regarding the provision of income tax facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in or based on a Government Regulation.

23. Article 31 is deleted.

24. The provisions of Article 32 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 32

(1) Lmpor of goods to KEK is provided with facilities in the form of:

a. Exemption or suspension of import duty;

b. Exemption of excise as long as the goods are raw materials or production auxiliary materials;

c. No value added tax is collected or 'Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods for Taxable Goods;

and

d. There is no import income tax.

(21 Delivery of tangible Taxable Goods from other places in customs areas, free trade areas and free ports, and bonded storage areas to KEK are provided with facilities not collected on Value Added Tax or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods.

(3) Utilization of Intangible Taxable Goods and Taxable Services in KEK are given facilities not to be collected Value Added Tax or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods.

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(41 Delivery of Intangible Taxable Goods, Intangible Taxable Goods, and Taxable Services in SEZs to other places within the Customs Area are subject to Value Added Tax or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods unless addressed to the region or parties who receive Value Added Tax Facilities or Value Added Tax and Sales Tax on Luxury Goods.

(5) Provisions regarding the criteria and details of tangible Taxable Goods, Intangible Taxable Goods, and F or Taxable Services as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in or based on a Government Regulation.

25. Between Article 32 and Article 33, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 32A so that it reads as follows:

Article 32A

(1) Import of consumer goods to KEK whose main activities are not production and processing are provided with the following facilities:

a. For consumer goods that are not subject to excise duty with a certain amount and type in accordance with the field of business, they are given a facility for exemption from import duty and not taxed in the context of imports; and

b. Consumer goods in the form of excisable goods are subject to excise duty and given the facility of exemption from import duty and is not taxed in the context of imports.

(21 Imported Consumer Goods that are issued to other places in the Customs Area must be repaid in import duties and/or taxes in the context of imports.

26. Between Article 33 and Article 34, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 33a so that it reads as follows:

Article 33A

(1) Administrators may be appointed to carry out independent customs service activities based on the criteria set by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the financial sector.

(21 Supervision and service of the transfer of goods in the SEZ is carried out manually and/or using information technology that is connected to the ministry that carries out government affairs in the financial sector.

27. The provisions of Article 35 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 35

(1) Taxpayers who conduct business in KEK are given incentives in the form of exemptions or waivers of regional taxes and regional levies in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(2) The incentives as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of a reduction in the duty on land and building rights and a reduction in land and building tax.

(3) In addition to regional tax incentives and regional levies as referred to in paragraph (1), local governments may provide other facilities and facilities.

28. The provisions of Article 36 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 36

Article 36

(1) KEK is given convenience, acceleration, and special procedures in obtaining land rights, granting extensions, and/or renewals.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation that carries out government affairs in the field of Agrarian I Land after obtaining approval from the National Council.

29. The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) KEK is given convenience and relief in the field of business licensing, other licensing, business activities, industry, trade, ports, and immigration for foreigners, and provided with security facilities.

(2) Provisions regarding convenience and relief as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

30. Between Article 38 and Article 39, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 38A so that it reads as follows:

Article 38a Determination of KEK that carries out business activities related to industry as well as the determination of industrial estates as referred to in the law governing industry.

31. The provisions of Article 40 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 40

(1) In addition to the provision of facilities and facilities as referred to in Article 30, Article 32, Article 32A, Article 33, Article 33A, Article 34, Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38, Article 38A, and Article 39, Business Entities and Business Actors in KEK Based on this Law, the Central Government can provide other facilities and facilities.

(21 provisions regarding the form of facilities and other facilities as referred to in paragraph

(1) regulated in a Government Regulation.

32. The provisions of Article 41 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 4 1 Ratification of the plan for the use of foreign workers who have positions as directors or commissioners is given once and is valid as long as the foreign worker concerned becomes a director or commissioner.

33. The provisions of Article 43 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 43

(1) In the SEZ, a special tripartite cooperation institution can be formed by the Governor.

(21 Further provisions regarding the Special Tripartite Cooperation Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

34. Article 44 is deleted.

35. Article 45 is deleted.

36. The provisions of Article 47 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 47

In companies that have formed a trade union/labor union, a collective labor agreement is made between a trade union/labor union and an employer.

37. The provisions of Article 48 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 48

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(1) At the time this Law comes into force, part or all of the Free Trade and Free Port areas, namely Batam, Bintan, and Karimun, which was established based on Law Number 36 of 20OO concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2OOO concerning Free Trade Areas and Free Ports Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 25T, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4053) as amended by Law Number 44 Year 2OO7 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2OO7 concerning Amendments to Law Number 36 Year 2000 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2000 concerning Free Trade Zone and Free Port into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 47751, before or after the stipulated period of time, can be designated as SEZ.

(21 Determination of part or all of the Free Trade Zone and Free Port of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun to become SEZ as referred to in paragraph (1) based on the proposal of the Council of Free Trade Zone and Free Port of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun.

(3) In the event that the Free Trade Zone and Free Port as referred to in paragraph (1) are not designated as KEK, the Free Trade Area and Free Port ends in accordance with the stipulated period.

(41 Provisions regarding the Proposal and Determination of KEK as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

(5) Free trade areas and free ports that are not designated as SEZs as referred to in paragraph (3) whose location is separate from residential areas can be applied to the provisions of the traffic of goods and/or the facilities and facilities of the SEZ can be applied.

(6) Provisions regarding the proposal and stipulation of the SEZ as referred to in paragraph l2l and the application of the provisions for traffic of goods and/or the provision of facilities and facilities for the SEZ as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Third part

free trade and free port areas

Paragraph 1

General

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Article 151

(1) Free Trade Area and Free Port as referred to in Article 149 letter b consist of:

a. free trade areas and free ports;

and

b. Free trade area and Sabang free port.

(2) The Free Trade Area and Free Port as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a consist of:

a. Free Trade Area and Batam Free Port;

b. free trade area and free port of Bintan; and

c. Free trade area and Karimun free port.

Paragraph 2

free trade and free port areas

Article 152

Several provisions in Law Number 36 of 2000 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2000 concerning Free Trade Zone and Free Ports to become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 251, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4053) as amended by Law Number 44 of 2OO7 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2OO7 concerning Amendments to Law Number 36 of 2000 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2000 concerning The Free Trade Zone and Free Port into law into law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO7 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4775) is changed to the following:

1. Conditions

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

Article 6

(1) The President shall stipulate the Council of Free Trade Areas and Free Ports in the regions hereinafter referred to as Regional Councils.

(21 Further provisions regarding the stipulation of the Regional Council as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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2 The provisions of Article 7 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 7

(1) The Regional Council shall establish a Free Trade Area and Free Port Concession Agency, hereinafter referred to as the Concession Agency.

(2) The Head and Member of the Concession Board shall be determined by the Regional Council.

(3) The Concession Agency is responsible to the Regional Council.

(41 Further provisions regarding the establishment of the Business Agency and the stipulation of the Head and Member of the Concession Agency shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

3 The provisions of Article 10 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 10

(1) In order to expedite the activities of the Free Trade Zone and Free Port, the Concession Agency shall be authorized to issue business licensing and other licensing required for entrepreneurs who establish and run businesses in free trade areas and free ports.

(2) Further provisions regarding the implementation of the authority as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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

Article 11

(1) Goods that are subject to prohibition are prohibited from being included in free trade areas and free ports.

(2) The entry and expenditure of goods to and from free trade areas and free ports can only be carried out by entrepreneurs who have fulfilled business permits from the Concession Agency.

(3) Entrepreneurs as referred to in paragraph (21) may only enter goods into free trade areas and free ports related to their business activities.

(4) The entry and disposal of goods to and from the Free Trade Zone and free port through designated ports and airports and under the supervision of customs is given the exemption of import duty, exemption of value added tax, and exemption of sales tax on luxury goods.

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(5) The facilities as referred to in paragraph (41 including excise exemption are granted in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the excise sector.

(6) The entry and release of goods to and from the Free Trade Zone and Free Port to the Customs Area shall be subject to customs management in the field of Import and Export and the provisions in the field of Excise.

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-70T- (71 income from outside the customs area for the needs of residents in the free trade area and free ports is exempted from import duty, value added tax, and sales tax on luxury goods.

(8) The number and types of goods provided with the facilities as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be determined by the Concession Agency.

Paragraph 3

Free Trade Area and Sabang Free Port

Article 153

The provisions of Article 9 of Law Number 37 of 2000 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2OOO concerning Free Trade Zone and Free Port of Sabang to become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OO0 Number 252, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4054L, changed so that it reads as follows:

Article 9

(1) Goods that are subject to prohibition are prohibited from being included in the Sabang area.

(21 Incoming and disbursement of goods to and from the Sabang area can only be carried out by entrepreneurs who have received business permits from the Sabang Area Concession Agency.

(3) The entrepreneur as referred to in paragraph (2) can only enter goods into the Sabang area related to his business activities.

(4) The entry and release of goods to and from the Sabang area through the designated port and airport and under the supervision of customs is given the exemption of import duty, exemption of value added tax, and exemption of sales tax on luxury goods.

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(5) Facilities .

(5) The facilities as referred to in paragraph (4) also include excise exemption in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the excise sector.

(6) The entry and release of goods to and from the Sabang area to the Customs Area is enforced for Customs Management in the field of Import and Export and the provisions in the field of Excise.

(71 Incoming consumer goods from outside the customs area for the needs of residents in the Sabang area are given exemption from import duty, value added tax, and sales tax on luxury goods.

(8) The number and types of goods provided with the facilities as referred to in paragraph (71 are determined by the Sabang Area Concession Agency.

CHAPTER X

central government investment and convenience

National Strategic Project

Part One

Central government investment

Paragraph 1

General

Article 154

(1) Central government investment is carried out in order to increase investment and strengthen the economy to support strategic job creation policies.

(21 The aims and objectives of the Central Government's investment as referred to in paragraph (1) include:

a. obtain economic benefits, social benefits, and/or other previously established benefits;

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b. contribute to the development of the national economy in general and state revenue in particular;

c. profit; and/or

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d. Organizing public benefits, but not limited to job creation.

(3) The investment of the Central Government as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:

a. the minister who administers government Urrlsan in the field of state finance as the State General Treasurer in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations governing the investment of the central government; and/or

b. Institutions that are given special authority (SUI Generisl in the context of managing investment, hereinafter referred to as an institution.

(4) The Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of State Finance as the State General Treasurer and the Institution in carrying out the investment as referred to in paragraph (3) is authorized to:

a. place the placement of funds in the form of financial instruments;

b. carry out asset management activities;

c. Cooperating with other parties including the Trustee Fund Entity (TNST FUNQ;

d. determine potential investment partners;

e. provide and receive loans; and/or

f. administer the assets they have.

Article 155

(1) In carrying out the investment as referred to in Article 154 paragraph (3) letter a, the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of State Finance may stipulate and/or appoint a Service Agency, State-Owned Enterprises, and/or other legal entities.

(21 Ministers who administer government affairs in the field of state finances establish an investment account for the State General Treasurer to accommodate the central government's investment funds.

(3) The funds accommodated in the State General Treasurer's investment account as referred to in paragraph (21 can be reused directly to obtain economic benefits, social benefits, and/or other benefits.

(4) The central government's investment governance by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of state finance as the State General Treasurer as long as it is not specifically regulated based on a Government Regulation in lieu of this Law is implemented in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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Article 156

(1) In carrying out the investment as referred to in Article 154 paragraph (3) letter b, the Central Government establishes an institution.

(2) The institution as referred to in paragraph (1) is an Indonesian legal entity that is wholly owned by the Government of Indonesia.

(3) The institution as referred to in paragraph (1) is responsible to the President.

Article 157

(1) The investment of the Central Government carried out by the institution as referred to in Article 154 paragraph

(3) Letter b may be sourced from State Assets, State-Owned Enterprises assets, and/or other legitimate sources.

(21 State Assets and State-Owned Enterprises Assets of the Central Government in the Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) are transferred to Institutional Assets which will then become the property and responsibility of the Institution.

(3) State Assets and State-Owned Enterprises Assets of the Central Government in the Institution, with the approval of the Institution can be transferred directly to the Joint Venture Company formed by the Institution.

(4) The transfer of assets as referred to in paragraph (21 and paragraph (3) is carried out by means of sale and purchase, used as equity participation, or other means in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(5) State assets that are transferred to institutional assets as referred to in paragraph (21 or become joint venture assets formed by the institution as referred to in paragraph (3) are not in dispute and there is no ownership of the privileges of any party.

(6) The assets of the State-Owned Enterprises that are transferred to the assets of the Institution as referred to in paragraph (21 or become the assets of the Joint Venture formed by the Institution as referred to in paragraph (3) are not in a dispute, are not being confiscated by criminal or civil confiscation, and there is no ownership of the privileges of any party unless agreed by the owner of the rights.

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(71 Provisions regarding the transfer of State-Owned Enterprises assets to the institution as referred to in paragraph (2) or to a joint venture formed by the institution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be stipulated in the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) for the Company (Persero) or determined by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of State-Owned Enterprises for Public Company (Perum).

(8) Further provisions regarding the transfer of state assets to the institution as referred to in paragraph (21 or to the joint venture established by the institution as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 158

(1) The capital of the institution as referred to in Article 154 paragraph (3) letter b comes from the participation of state capital and/or other sources.

(21 Any changes to state equity participation in the institution, either in the form of a reduction or addition of capital originating from the source as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by a Government Regulation.

(3) Institutions may carry out investments, either directly or indirectly, cooperate with third parties, or through the establishment of special entities in the form of Indonesian legal entities or foreign legal entities.

(41 The gains or losses experienced by the institution in carrying out the investment as referred to in paragraph (3) are the benefits or losses of the institution.

(5) In the event that the institution experiences profit as referred to in paragraph (4l., part of the profit is determined as the profit of the central government's share to be deposited into the state treasury, after reserves to cover/bear the risk of loss in investing and/or accumulate capital.

(6) Equity participation as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 which is the property of the institution is recorded in the financial statements of the Central Government.

(71 Further provisions regarding reserves to cover/bear the risk of loss in investing and/or accumulating capital as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

Article 159

(1) To increase the value of assets, the institution can manage assets through cooperation with third parties.

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(2) work.

(21 Cooperation with third parties as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the institution through:

a. management power;

b. the establishment of a joint venture; and/or

c. other forms of cooperation.

(3) In the event that the cooperation is carried out through the establishment of a joint venture company as referred to in paragraph (21 letter b, the institution's assets can be transferred to be used as equity participation in the joint venture company.

(4) Capital participation as referred to in paragraph (3) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(5) Assets used as equity participation as referred to in paragraph (3) may not be in the following circumstances:

a. dispute;

b. confiscated, both criminal confiscation and civil confiscation;

c. there is ownership of the privileges of any party, unless agreed by the owner of the rights;

and/or

d. is being tied up as a debt collateral, unless agreed by the creditor.

(6) Further provisions regarding the procedures for managing institutional assets are regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

Article 160

(1) Institutional assets may come from:

a. equity participation as referred to in Article 158 paragraph (1);

b. the results of business development and institutional assets development;

c. Transfer of State Assets or State-Owned Enterprises Assets;

d. grants; and/or

e. other legitimate sources.

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(21 Institutional assets can be collateralized in the context of withdrawal of loans.

(3) Any party is prohibited from confiscation of institutional assets, except for assets that have been collateralized in the context of loans.

(41 The management of institutional assets is entirely carried out by institutional organs based on the principles of good, accountable, and transparent governance.

Article 161

Examination of the management and financial responsibility of the institution is carried out by a public accountant registered with the Supreme Audit Agency and the Financial Services Authority.

Article 162

(1) The organs and employees of the institution are not state administrators, except those from state officials who are ex-officio.

(21 Institutions establish a staffing system, payroll system, awards, pension programs and old-age benefits, and other income for institutional employees.

(3) The institution cannot be bankrupt, unless it can be proven in an insolvent condition.

Article 163

The Minister who administers government affairs in the field of state finance, ministry officials who carry out government affairs in the field of state finance, and organs and employees of the institution, cannot be held legally responsible for investment losses if it can prove:

a. the loss is not due to his fault or negligence;

b. has carried out management in good faith and prudence in accordance with the aims and objectives of investment and governance;

c. not having a conflict of interest, either directly or indirectly on investment management actions; and

d. not gaining personal gain illegally.

Article 164

(1) Further provisions regarding the governance of the institution shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

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(2) As long as it is regulated in a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law, the provisions of laws and regulations governing the management of state finances, state assets, and/or state-owned enterprises do not apply to institutions.

Paragraph 2

Investment Management Agency

Article 165

(1) In the context of investment management as referred to in Article 154 paragraph (3) Hurr.RF B, for the first time based on Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation, an Investment Management Institution is formed.

(21 The establishment of an investment management institution is intended to improve and optimize the value of assets in the long term in order to support sustainable development.

(3) The Investment Management Agency consists of:

a. Supervisory Board; and

b. board of directors.

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Article 166

(1) The Supervisory Board as referred to in Article 165 paragraph (3) letter a consists of:

a. the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of state finance as chairman and concurrently a member;

b. the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of State-Owned Enterprises as a member; and

c. 3 (three) people who come from professional elements as members.

(21 Members of the Supervisory Board as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed and dismissed by the President.

(3) To elect members of the Supervisory Board from the professional elements as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, the President forms a Selection Committee.

(41 Selection Committees perform:

a. announcement of candidate acceptance and registration;

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b. selection process; and

c. Submission of the candidate's name to the President.

(5) Submission of the name of the candidate to the President is carried out within a maximum period of 3 (three) months from the formation of the Selection Committee.

(6) The President submits the name of the candidate for consultation to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia within a maximum period of 10 (ten) working days from the receipt of the list of candidates from the Selection Committee.

(7) The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia Rllryat held a consultation session with the President no later than 10 (ten) working days from the receipt of the list of candidates from the President.

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(8) The President shall appoint and appoint members of the Supervisory Board of the professional element within a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) working days as of the consultation as referred to in paragraph (7) to be completed.

(9) In the event that the consultation session is not carried out according to the period specified as referred to in paragraph (71, the President shall stipulate and appoint a member of the Supervisory Board from a professional element within a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) working days as referred to in paragraph (8).

(10) Further provisions regarding the selection of members of the Supervisory Board from the professional element are regulated in a Government Regulation.

(11) Fellow members of the Supervisory Board are prohibited from having family relationships to the second degree or besan with fellow members of the Supervisory Board and/or with members of the Board of Directors.

(12) Members of the Supervisory Board of the professional element are appointed for a term of 5 (five) years and can only be reappointed for the next 1 (one) term of office.

(13) In the context of the appointment of members of the Supervisory Board of the Professional Element for the first time, the President stipulates the term of office of 3 (three) members of the Supervisory Board as follows:

a. 1 (one) member is appointed for a term of office of 5 (five) years;

b. 1 (one) member is appointed for a term of office of 4 (four) years; and

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c. 1 (one) member is appointed for a term of office of 3 (three) years.

(14) The Supervisory Board as referred to in paragraph (1) is in charge of supervising the implementation of the Investment Management Institution by the Board of Directors.

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(15) In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (14) the Supervisory Board is authorized to:

a. Approved the annual work plan and budget along with key performance indicators (KE PERFORANCE@ INDICATOFL proposed by the Board of Directors;

b. Evaluating the achievement of the Key Performance Indicators (Key Performance Indicators);

c. receive and evaluate the accountability report from the Board of Directors;

d. submit the Accountability Report of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors to the President;

e. Establish and appoint members of the Advisory Board;

f. appoint and dismiss the Board of Directors;

g. determine the remuneration of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors;

h. Propose increase and/or reduce institutional capital to the President;

i. approve the institution's annual financial report;

j. temporarily dismiss one or more members of the Board of Directors and appoint a temporary replacement for the Board of Directors; and

k. Approved the appointment of the institution's auditor.

(16) To assist the Supervisory Board in carrying out its duties and authority, the Supervisory Board may establish a Committee.

Article 167

(1) The Board of Directors as referred to in Article 165 paragraph (3) letter b is 5 (five) people from the professional element.

(21 Members of the Board of Directors as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed and dismissed by the Supervisory Board.

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-7T3-

(3) Fellow members of the Board of Directors are prohibited from having family relationships to the second degree or besan with fellow members of the Board of Directors and/or with members of the Supervisory Board.

(41 members of the Board of Directors are appointed for a term of 5 (five) years and can only be reappointed for the next 1 (one) term of office.

(5) In the context of the appointment of members of the Board of Directors for the first time, the Supervisory Board shall determine the term of office of 5 (five) members of the Board of Directors as follows:

a. 2 (two) members are appointed for a term of office of 5 (five) years;

b. 2 (two) members are appointed for a term of office of 4 (four) years; and

c. 1 (one) member is appointed for a term of office of 3 (three) years.

(6) The Board of Directors as referred to in paragraph (1) is in charge of carrying out the operational management of the Investment Management Institution.

(71 In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (6), the Board of Directors is authorized to:

a. Formulate and establish institutional policies;

b. Implement policies and operational management of the institution;

c. draft and propose the remuneration of the Supervisory Board and the Board of Directors to the Supervisory Board;

d. Develop and propose an annual work plan and budget along with key performance indicators (KEA Performance IndicatoFL to the Supervisory Board;

-7T4-

e. Develop the organizational structure of the institution and carry out personnel management including appointment, dismissal, payroll system, remuneration, awards, pension programs and old-age benefits, as well as other income for employees l, investment management agencies;

and

f. Representing the Investment Management Agency inside and outside the court.

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(8) The Board of Directors may delegate the duties and/or the authority to carry out the operational implementation of the Investment Management Institution to the Employee of the Investment Management Institution and/or other parties specifically appointed for it.

(9) The division of each member of the Board of Directors is determined by the Board of Directors.

Article 168

To be appointed as a member of the supervisory board of the professional elements and members of the board of directors, candidates for members of the supervisory board of professional elements and candidates for members of the board of directors must meet the following requirements:

a. Indonesian citizen;

b. able to carry out legal actions;

c. physically and mentally healthy;

d. a maximum age of 65 (sixty five) years at the time of the first appointment;

e. not a member and/or a member of a political party;

f. Have experience and/or expertise in investment, economics, finance, banking, law, and/or company organization;

g. have never been sentenced to imprisonment for committing a crime;

h. never been declared bankrupt or never became a company provider that caused the company to go bankrupt; and

-7T5-

l. not declared as a despicable individual in the field of investment and other fields based on the laws and regulations.

Article 169

(1) In the event that the Investment Management Agency may establish an Advisory Board to provide advice and guidance to the Investment Management Agency in terms of investment.

(2) Members of the Advisory Board as referred to in paragraph (1) are appointed and dismissed by the Supervisory Board.

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Article 170

(1) The initial capital of the Investment Management Institution can be in the form of:

a. cash funds;

b. state property;

c. State Receivables to State-Owned Enterprises or Limited Liability Companies; and/or

d. State-owned shares in State-Owned Enterprises or Limited Liability Companies.

(21 The initial capital of the investment management institution is set at least Rp. 5,000,000,000,000.00 (fifteen trillion rupiah) in the form of cash funds.

(3) In the event that the capital of the Investment Management Institution is reduced significantly, the Government can increase the capital of the Investment Management Institution.

(4) The initial capital participation as referred to in paragraph (21 is stipulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 171

(1) The Investment Management Institution established by Law Number 11 Year 2O2O on Job Creation can only be dissolved by law.

(2) Development .

-7T6- (21 Development of Investment Management Institutions is carried out by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of State Finance.

(3) Further provisions regarding investment management institutions are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 172

(1) The Investment Management Agency may conduct transactions either directly or indirectly with the entity it owns.

(21 Tax treatment on transactions involving investment management institutions and/or entities they own, including transactions as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be regulated by or based on a Government Regulation.

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The second part

Ease of National Strategic Project

Article 173

(1) The central government or local government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the central government is responsible for providing land and business licensing for national strategic projects of the central government, regional governments, state-owned enterprises, or regional-owned enterprises.

(2) In the event that land acquisition cannot be carried out by the Central Government or Regional Government in accordance with its authority based on the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government, land acquisition for national strategic projects can be carried out by business entities.

-7T7 -

(3) Land acquisition for national strategic projects as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 is carried out by considering the principles of state financial capacity and IISKAL sustainability.

(41 In the case of land acquisition as referred to in paragraph (21) carried out by a business entity, the land acquisition mechanism is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations regarding land acquisition for the public interest.

(5) Further provisions regarding land acquisition and business licensing for national strategic projects shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XI

implementation of government administration for

support job creation

Part One

General

Article 174

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With the enactment of a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law, the authority of the Minister, Head of Institution, or Regional Government that has been stipulated in the Law to carry out or form laws and regulations must be interpreted as the exercise of the authority of the President.

The second part

government administration

Article 175

Several provisions in Law Number 30 Year 2OL4 concerning Government Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 292, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5601) are changed to the following:

1. Conditions

-7R8- 1 The provisions of Article 1 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 1

In this law, what is meant by:

1. Government administration is the procedure for making decisions and/or actions by government agencies and/or officials.
2. The function of government is a function in carrying out government administration which includes the functions of regulation, service, development, empowerment, and protection.
3. Government agencies and/or officials are elements that carry out government functions, both within the government and other state administrators.
4. The superior of the official is the superior of the direct official who has a position in the organization or higher level of government.
5. Authority is a right owned by a government agency and/or other government official or state administrator to make decisions and/or actions in the administration of government.
6. The authority of the government, hereinafter referred to as the authority, is the power of the body and/or government official or other state administrator to act in the realm of public law.

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7. Government administration decisions which are also called State Administrative Decisions or State Administration Decisions, hereinafter referred to as Decisions, are written decisions issued by government agencies and/or government officials in the administration of government.

8. Action .

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8. Actions of Government Administration, hereinafter referred to as Action, are the actions of government officials or other state administrators to carry out and/or not to commit concrete actions in the context of administering government.

9. Discretion is a decision and/or action determined and or carried out by a government official to overcome the concrete problems faced in the administration of government in terms of laws and regulations that provide choices, do not regulate, are incomplete or unclear, and/or the government's stagnation.

10. Official Assistance is the Ski's work between the Agency and/or Government Officials for the smooth running of government administration services in a government agency in need.

1 1. Electronic Decisions are decisions made or conveyed by using or utilizing electronic media.

12. Legalization is a statement of a government agency and/or official regarding the validity of a copy of a letter or government administrative document which is declared in accordance with the original.

13. Authority Dispute is a claim for the use of authority carried out by 2 (two) or more government officials caused by overlapping or unclear government officials authorized to handle a government affair.

74. Conflict of interest is a condition of government officials who have personal interests to benefit themselves and/or others in the use of authority so that they can affect the neutrality and quality of decisions and/or actions made and/or carried out.

15. Community members are a person or civil legal entity related to decisions and/or actions.

16. Administrative efforts are dispute resolutions carried out within the government administration as a result of the issuance of detrimental decisions and/or actions.

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17. General Principles of Good Governance, hereinafter abbreviated as AUPB, is a principle that is used as a reference for the use of authority for government officials in issuing decisions and/or actions in the administration of government.

18. The court is the State Administrative Court.

19. License is the decision of the authorized government official as a form of approval for the request of the community in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

l9a. Standard is the decision of an authorized government official or an institution recognized by the central government as a form of approval of the statement to fulfill all the requirements set in accordance with the provisions of the law.

20. Concession is the decision of the competent government official as a form of agreement from the agreement of the agency and/or government official with other than the agency and/or government official in the management of public facilities and/or natural resources and other management in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

21. Dispensation is the decision of the competent government official as a form of approval of the request of the community which is an exception to a prohibition or order in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

22. Attribution

-72T-

22. Attribution is the granting of authority to government agencies and/or officials by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia or law.

23. Delegation is the delegation of authority from higher government agencies and/or government officials to lower government agencies and/or government officials with full responsibility and responsibility to the delegate.

24. The mandate is the delegation of authority from the higher government agency and/or government official to the lower government agency and/or government official with the responsibility and responsibility remains with the mandate giver.

25. The Minister is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of State Apparatus Empowerment.

2 The provisions of Article 24 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 24 Government officials who use discretionary HRRS are eligible:

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a. in accordance with the purpose of discretion as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (21;

b. in accordance with AUPB;

c. based on objective reasons;

d. does not cause a conflict of interest; and

e. done in good faith.

3 The provisions of Article 38 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 38

(1) Officials and/or government bodies may make electronic decisions.

(2) Decisions in the form of electronics must be made or submitted against decisions processed by electronic systems determined by the central government.

(3) Decisions in the form of electronics with legal force are the same as the decisions that are written and effective from the receipt of the decision by the party concerned.

(41 In the event that a decision is made in electronic form, a decision is not made in written form.

4 The title of the fifth part in Chapter VII is changed so that it reads as follows:

Part Five

Permits, Standards, Dispensations, and Concessions

5. The provisions of Article 39 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 39

(1) Authorized government officials may issue permits, standards, dispensations, and/or concessions based on the AUPB and based on the provisions of the legislation.

(21 Decisions of the Agency and/or Government Officials are in the form of permits if:

a. Approval is issued before the activity is carried out; and

b. Activities to be carried out are activities that require special attention and/or comply with the provisions of the legislation.

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(3) Decisions of the Agency and/or Government Officials are in the form of Standards if:

a. Approval is issued before the activity is carried out; and

b. The activities to be carried out are standardized activities.

(41 Decisions of the Agency and/or Government Officials in the form of Dispensation if:

a. Approval is issued before the activity is carried out; and

b. The activity to be carried out is an exemption activity against a prohibition or order.

(5) Decision of the Agency and/or Government Official in the form of a concession if:

a. Approval is issued before the activity is carried out;

b. Approval is obtained based on the agreement of the Agency and/or Government Official with State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, and/or Private; and

c. The activities to be carried out are activities that require special attention.

(6) Permits, dispensations, or concessions submitted by applicants must be given approval or rejection by the Agency and/or Government Officials no later than 10 (ten) working days from the receipt of the application, unless otherwise stated in the provisions of the legislation.

(71 Standards apply since the Petitioner stated the commitment to fulfill the standard elements.

(8) Licenses, dispensations, or concessions must not cause state losses.

6. Between .

6 between Article 39 and Article 40 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 39a so that it reads as follows:

Article 39A

(1) Government agencies and/or government officials are obliged to provide guidance and supervision over the implementation of permits, standards, dispensations, and/or concessions.

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(21 Guidance and supervision of permits, standards, dispensations, and/or concessions as referred to in paragraph (1) can be cooperated with or carried out by a profession that has a certificate of expertise in accordance with the field of supervision.

(3) Provisions regarding the types, forms, and mechanisms of guidance and supervision of permits, standards, dispensations, and or concessions that can be carried out by the profession as referred to in paragraph (21 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

7 The provisions of Article 53 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 53

(1) The time limit for the obligation to determine and/or make decisions and/or actions is given in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(21 If the provisions of the laws and regulations do not determine the time limit of the obligation as referred to in paragraph (1), the Agency and/or Government Officials are obliged to stipulate and/or make decisions and/or actions within a maximum period of 5 (five) working days after the application is received in full by the Danf or Government Officials.

(3) In the event that the application is processed through an electronic system and all requirements in the electronic system have been fulfilled, the electronic system stipulates a decision and/or action as a decision or action of an authorized government agency or official.

(4) If within the time limit as referred to in paragraph (2), the Agency and/or Government Official does not stipulate and/or make decisions and/or actions, the application is deemed legally granted.

(5) Further provisions regarding the form of decision and/or action deemed legally granted as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Third part

local government

Article 176

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Several provisions in Law Number 23 Year 2OL4 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL4 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 Year 2OL5 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 Year 2OL4 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2OL5 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679) is amended as follows:

i The provisions of Article 16 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 16

(1) The central government in carrying out concurrent government affairs as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (3) is authorized to:

a. establish norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in the context of administering government affairs; and

b. Carry out the guidance and supervision of the administration of government affairs that are under the authority of the region.

(21 Determination of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a refers to or adopts good practice (good practices).

(3) The norms, standards, procedures, and criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are in the form of provisions of laws and regulations stipulated by the Central Government as an implementation rule in the implementation of concurrent government affairs which are the authority of the Central Government and which are the authority of the Regional Government.

(41 The Central Government may delegate the regulations for implementing the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria as referred to in paragraph (3) to the Regional Head as stipulated by a Regional Head Regulation.

(5) The authority of the Central Government as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is assisted by ministries and non-ministerial government institutions.

(6) The implementation of the authority carried out by non-ministerial government institutions as referred to in paragraph (5) must be coordinated with the relevant ministries.

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(71 The determination of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out no later than 2 (two) years as of the Government Regulation concerning the Implementation of Concurrent Government Affairs is promulgated.

2 The provisions of Article 250 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 250

Perda and Perkada as referred to in Article 249 paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) are prohibited from being contrary to the provisions of higher laws and regulations, the principle of forming good laws and regulations, the principle of content of laws and regulations, and court decisions.

3 The provisions of Article 251 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 251

In order not to conflict with the provisions of higher laws and regulations, the principle of establishing good laws and regulations, the principle of material content of laws and regulations, and court decisions, the preparation of local regulations and regional regulations in coordination with ministries in charge of domestic government urr. Involving experts and/or vertical agencies in the regions that carry out government affairs in the field of the formation of laws and regulations.

4. The provisions of Article 252 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 252

(1) Provincial or regency/municipal government administrators who are still enacting a regional regulation that is not in accordance with the provisions as referred to in Article 250 is subject to sanctions.

(2) The sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of administrative sanctions.

(3) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (21) shall be imposed on regional heads and DPRD members in the form of not being paid financial rights for 3 (three) months which are regulated by the provisions of the legislation.

(41 removed.

5. The provisions of Article 260 are amended so that it reads as follows:

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Article 260

(1) Regions in accordance with their authority to formulate regional development plans as an integral part of the national development planning system in all areas of life based on national research and innovation based on the values of Pancasila.

(21 Regional development plans as referred to in paragraph (l) are coordinated, synergized, and harmonized by regional apparatus in charge of regional development planning.

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6 between Article 292 and Article 293 is inserted 1 (one) article, namely Article 292a so that it reads as follows:

Article 292A

(1) In the event that the simplification of licensing and the implementation of business licensing by the Regional Government as referred to in this Law causes a decrease in Regional Original Revenue, the Central Government provides budget incentive support.

(21 The provision of the budget as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in a Government Regulation.

7. Article 300 is deleted.

8. The provisions of Article 349 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 349

(1) Regions can simplify the types and procedures of public services to improve the quality of service and regional competitiveness and in accordance with norms, standards, procedures, and criteria, as well as policies of the central government.

(21 simplification as referred to in paragraph

(1) stipulated by Perda.

(3) Local governments can utilize information and communication technology in the implementation of public services.

9 The provisions of Article 350 are amended so that it reads as follows:

Article 350

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(1) The Regional Head is obliged to provide business licensing services in accordance with the provisions of the legislation and norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the Central Government.

(21 In providing business licensing services as referred to in paragraph (1), the regions form a one-stop integrated service unit.

(3) The establishment of a One Stop Integrated Service Unit as referred to in paragraph (2) is guided by the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Business licensing services as referred to in paragraph (1) must use the electronic business licensing system managed by the central government.

(5) The Regional Head may develop a support system for the implementation of the Electronic Business Licensing System as referred to in paragraph (41 which is integrated in accordance with the standards set by the Central Government.

(6) Regional Heads who do not provide business licensing services as referred to in paragraph (1) and the use of an integrated business permit system as referred to in paragraph (4) are subject to administrative sanctions.

(7) Sanctions .

(7) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (6) are in the form of a written warning to the Governor by the Minister and to the Regent/Mayor by the Governor as the representative of the Central Government for administrative violations.

(8) The written warning as referred to in paragraph (71 may be given by the Minister or the Head of the Institution who fosters and supervises the Sector Business Licensing after coordinating with the Minister.

(9) In the event that the written warning as referred to in paragraph (71 and paragraph (8) has been submitted 2 (two) times in a row and is still not carried out by the Regional Head:

a. the minister or head of the institution that fosters and supervises the business licensing sector takes over the granting of business permits which are under the authority of the governor; or

b. The governor as the representative of the central government takes over the granting of business licensing which is under the authority of the regent/mayor.

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(10) The takeover of the granting of business licensing by the Minister or the Head of the Institution who fosters and supervises the Sector Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (9) letter a is carried out after coordinating with the Minister.

10. Between Articles 4O2 and 403, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 4O2A so that it reads as follows:

Article 4O2A The division of concurrent government affairs between the Central Government and the Provincial Government as well as the Regency/City Government as stated in the attachment to Law Number 23 of 2OL4 concerning Regional Government as last amended by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 years 2OL4 concerning Regional Government must be read and interpreted in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law.

CHAPTER XII

supervision and construction

Article 177

(1) The Central Government shall supervise and provide guidance to any business licensing implementation carried out by the Business Licensing Holder.

(21 The implementation of supervision and guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the State Civil Apparatus in accordance with its authority.

(3) The State Civil Apparatus in carrying out the supervisory and guidance duties as referred to in paragraph (21 may cooperate with the certified profession in accordance with the field of supervision and guidance carried out.

(41 In the event that the State Civil Apparatus and the Certified Profession in carrying out their duties they find violations of the provisions contained in every Business License carried out by the Business Licensing Holder as referred to in paragraph (1), the State Civil Apparatus in accordance with its authority can provide administrative sanctions to the Business License Holder.

(5) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph

(4) can be in the form of:

a. warning;

b. temporary suspension of business activities;

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c. imposition of administrative fines;

d. imposition of police force;

e. revocation of license/certification/approval;

and/or

f. revocation of licensed licenses.

(6) The authority of the Central Government in carrying out the supervision and guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) and the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (41 can be delegated to the Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(71 Further provisions regarding other administrative sanctions and procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (41) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 178

Every business licensing holder who in carrying out his business activities causes damage to the environment, in addition to being subject to administrative sanctions as referred to in Article I77 paragraph (5), the business license holder is obliged to restore environmental damage as a result of his activities/businesses.

Article 179

(1) The central government is obliged to supervise the State Civil Apparatus and/or certified profession that carries out the duties and responsibilities of supervision and guidance.

(2) The State Civil Apparatus and/or certified profession as referred to in paragraph (1) who do not carry out the duties and functions of supervision and guidance on the implementation of business licensing are subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) The authority to carry out the supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) can be delegated to the Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(4) Further provisions regarding the procedure for implementing supervision by the Central Government as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

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CHAPTER XIII

Other Terms

Article 180

(1) Rights, permits, or concessions on land and/or areas that are intentionally not attempted or neglected within a maximum period of 2 (two) years since they are granted, revoked and returned to the State.

(21 In the implementation of the return to the State as referred to in paragraph (1), the Central Government may establish such rights, permits, or concessions as assets of the Land Bank.

(3) Further provisions regarding the revocation of rights, permits, or concessions and their stipulation as land bank assets are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 181

(1) At the time of the enactment of the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law, any legislation under the applicable law and contrary to the provisions of the Government Regulation in lieu of this Law or contrary to the laws and regulations that are higher, or contrary to the Court's Decision, shall be harmonized and synchronized coordinated by the Ministry or institutions that carry out government affairs in the field of forming laws and regulations.

(21 harmonization and synchronization relating to regional regulations and/or regional head regulations, carried out by ministries or institutions that organize government officials in the field of forming laws and regulations together with the ministry that organizes domestic government urltssan.

(3) Further provisions regarding harmonization and synchronization as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (21 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XIV

Transition Terms

Article 182

When the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law comes into force:

a. Business licensing and/or certificates that have been issued based on Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation are still valid until the end of the Permit and/or Certificates;

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b. Approval, Sector Permits, Certificates, and F or other forms of permits issued by the Central Government and Regional Governments prior to the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation are still valid until the end of approval, sector permits, certificates, and F or other forms of permits;

c. Business entities established based on Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation are still valid until the end of the period of establishment of the Business Entity;

d. Business licensing which is in the process of application, processed under the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law;

e. All legal actions carried out by the central government, regional governments, and agencies/institutions established by or based on Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Employment are declared valid and remain valid as long as they are in accordance with the general principles of good governance or good governance.

Article 183

The Investment Management Institution established by Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation was followed by its establishment based on a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law.

CHAPTER XV

Closing Terms

Article 184

When the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law comes into force:

a. All implementing regulations of the law which have been amended by the Government Regulation in lieu of this Law are declared to remain in force as long as they do not conflict with the Government Regulation in lieu of this Law; and

b. All laws and regulations which are the implementing regulations of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Employment are still valid as long as they do not conflict with Government Regulations in lieu of this Law.

Article 185

With the enactment of the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law, Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2O2O Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573), is revoked and declared invalid.

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Article 186

The Government Regulation in lieu of this Law shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone knows about it, ordered 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 December 30, 2022 PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, TTD Joko Widodo

Promulgated in Jakarta on December 30, 2022 MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARY

Republic of Indonesia,

TTD.

Pratikno

State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 238

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PART 4 - ANNEX: GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LAW NO. 2 OF 2022, ELUCIDATION

Source sequence 748-1127. Machine translation from the official source recorded on the cover.

Explanation

On

Government Regulation

in lieu of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia

Number 2 of 2022

About

CREATION OF WORK

I. General

Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in

1945 mandates that the purpose of the formation of the Republic of Indonesia is to create a prosperous, just, prosperous, equitable, equitable, material and spiritual society. In line with this goal, Article 27 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution stipulates that "every citizen has the right to work and a decent living for humanity", therefore the state needs to take various efforts or actions to fulfill the rights of citizens to obtain a job and a decent living. Fulfillment of the right to work and a decent living in principle is one of the important aspects in national development which is carried out in the context of the development of Indonesian people as a whole.

The central government has made various efforts to

Creating and expanding employment opportunities in order to reduce the number of unemployed and accommodate new workers and encourage the development of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises with the aim of improving the national economy that will be able to improve the welfare of the community. Although the open unemployment rate continues to fall, Indonesia still needs the creation of quality jobs because:

a. The number of labor force in February 2022 was l44, ol million people, up 4.2o million people compared to February 2o2l;

b. The working population is 135.61 million people, of which 81.33 million people (59.97o/o) work in informal activities;

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c. The corona virus disease pandemic 2OL9 (COVID-19) has an impact on 11.53 million people (5.53%) of the working age population, namely unemployment as many as 0.96 million people, not the workforce as many as 0.55 million people, not working as many as 0.58 million people, and the working population who experienced a reduction in working hours by 9.44 million people;

d. An increase in wages is needed whose growth is in line with economic growth and an increase in worker productivity.

The central government has made efforts to expand the guarantee program

and social assistance which is a commitment in order to improve competitiveness and strengthen the quality of human resources, as well as to accelerate poverty alleviation and income inequality. Thus, through the support of security and social assistance, the total benefits are not only received by workers, but also felt by the workers' families.

In this regard, the central government needs to take

Strategic to create and expand work through increasing investment, encouraging the development and improvement of the quality of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises. To be able to increase job creation and expansion, stable and consistent economic growth is needed every year. However, these efforts are faced with current conditions, especially those concerning the weakening of economic growth which coincides with the increase in the price rate (known as the stagflation phenomenon). In the October 2022 report on The World Economic Outlook (WEO), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) cut its global growth forecast to 3.2o/o in 2022 from the previous 3.60/o in WEO in April 2022.

The world economy is projected to deteriorate in 2023, down at 2.7o/o, well below the 4.9vo figure reported by WEO in October 2021. The sharpest growth revision is reported for the main European economy, the United States economy, and the Republican economy China's Ralryat. US growth is projected to fall at level 1 in 2023,

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From the expectations of L,6yo in 2022 and 5.7OH in the year 2O2i. The economy of the European zone which grew by 5.2o/o in 2o2l is predicted to fall at the level of 3, lo/o in 2022 and 0.5%o in 2023. The economy of the Republic of China is estimated to grow by around 3.2o/o in the year 2022 and 4.4yo in 2o23, well below 8, lo/o reported last year.

what is happening in the world today, the problem of supply chains or eyes

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Deep supply chains have an impact on supply constraints, especially on basic goods, such as food and energy. Limited supply is far more severe than the decline in demand which has resulted in an increase in inflation that has never occurred during the last 40 years in several developed countries, such as the United States and the United Kingdom. The market economy surveyed by Bloomberg in mid-2022 anticipated the world's inflation rate above 6% in 2o22, much higher than the figure at around 2o/o based on a Bloomberg survey at the end of 2021.

Economy

The Indonesian economy will be affected by the global stag-

already seen. Indonesia's economic growth, which was previously projected by the IMF, will be in the range of 60/o in 2022 (WEO, October 2O2LL has been cut down significantly. The Bloomberg survey and the IMF report (WEO, October 20221, World Bank and Asian Development) The Bank saw that Indonesia's economic growth was only in the range of 5, lo/o - 5.3o/o for 2022, and down at the level of 4.8o/o in 2023. At the same time, inflationary pressure has begun to be seen, where the inflation rate at the end of the third quarter of the year 2022 has reached almost 60/o

!ear-or7-

AEAR, compared to the level in the range of 3% in the first quarter of 2022.

The high level of uncertainties in the world economy, mainly driven by geopolitical conditions, drives risks to the prospects of weaker economic growth in Indonesia and higher inflation. The response to the standard policy mix, particularly between monetary and fiscal policy, has been strengthened since the start of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pandemic. In the era of stagflation, policy coordination has become much more complex, where the government must navigate between supporting economic growth and holding inflation.

In the midst of volatile global conditions and limited space

The movement of macro policies, strengthening the fundamentals of the domestic economy to maintain the competitiveness of the domestic economy must be a top priority. Stability of domestic demand, especially private consumption and investment amid rising price pressures and global growth slump, relies heavily on Indonesia's ability to increase the competitiveness and attractiveness of the domestic market for investors. Here the implementation of comprehensive structural reforms contained in government regulations in lieu of laws on job creation is very important and urgent.

For this reason, policies and strategic steps are needed

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Work that requires the involvement of all parties involved, and in this regard, it is necessary to compile and stipulate a Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law on Job Creation with the aim of creating the widest possible work for Indonesia's Ralryat evenly throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in order to fulfill the right to a decent living. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on Job Creation includes those related to:

a. improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities;

b. increased protection and welfare of workers;

c. convenience, empowerment, and protection of cooperatives and UMK-M;

and

d. Increased government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects.

k 4 Employment creation is carried out through regulation

Related to the improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities, at least there are regulations regarding the simplification of business licensing, investment requirements, ease of business, research and innovation, land acquisition, and economic zones.

to support the implementation of strategic job creation policies

Along with its regulation, Law Number 11 of 2020 has been stipulated concerning Job Creation which has used the Omnibus method (Omnibus Laur). However, the law has been formally reviewed by the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court through Decision Number 91/PUU-XUIII2O2O has determined the ruling, among others:

1. The establishment of Law Number 11 Year 2O20 concerning Job Creation is contrary to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and does not have conditional legal force as long as it is not interpreted as not to be corrected within 2 (two) years since the decision was pronounced;
2. Law Number 11 of 2020 is still valid until repairs are made in accordance with the stipulated grace period; and
3. Make improvements within 2 (two) years since the decision is pronounced.

As a follow-up to the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 91/PUU-

XVIII, has been done:

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a. stipulate Law Number 13 of 2022 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation which has regulated and contains the omnibus method in the preparation of laws and has clarified community participation which is meaningful in the formation of laws and regulations. With Law Number 13 of 2022, the use of the omnibus method has fulfilled the definite, standard, and standard methods and methods in the preparation of laws and regulations.

b. Increase participation which means participation) l Meaningful which includes 3 (three) components, namely the right to be heard (rl.shf to be leardl, the right to consider his opinion (right to be ansideredl), and the right to get an explanation or answer to the opinion given (Righf B Be explainineq. For this reason, the central government has formed a Task Force for the Acceleration of Socialization of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation (Satgas of the Work Creation Law) which has the function to carry out the socialization process of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation. The Task Force for the Creation of Cooperation with Ministries/Agencies, Regional Governments, and Stakeholders has carried out the socialization process in various regions which is expected to increase public understanding and awareness of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation.

c. Furthermore, there has also been correction of technical errors in writing on Law Number 11 Year 2O2O, among others, incomplete letters, incorrect references to articles or paragraphs, typos, and/or titles or serial numbers of chapters, sections, paragraphs, articles, paragraphs, or items that are not appropriate, which are not substantial.

other than as a follow-up to the decision of the Constitutional Court No

The 9I/PUU-XVIII L2O2O, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law on Keda Cipta also made improvements to the formulation of the General Provisions of the Sector Law which was promulgated before the enactment of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Legislation. With the improvement of the formulation of general provisions (limits of understanding or definition, abbreviations or acronyms, and matters of a general nature), the provisions contained in the sector law that are not amended in the Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law on Employment must be read and interpreted the same as those amended by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law about job creation.

As a follow-up, it is necessary to formulate regulations

The government in lieu of the Law on Employment to make repairs and replacements for Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation. The Lingkufi Space Government Regulation in Lieu of the Law on Job Creation includes:

a. improvement of the investment ecosystem and business activities;

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b. employment;

c. convenience, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and UMK-M;

d. ease of doing business;

e. research and innovation support;

f. land acquisition;

g. economic area;

h. central government investment and acceleration of national strategic projects;

i. implementation of government administration; and

j. imposition of sanctions.

according to the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 138 /PUU-VLL l2OO9,

The above conditions have met the parameters as a coercive urgency in the context of establishing Government Regulations in lieu of laws, including:

a. because of the urgent need to resolve legal issues quickly based on the law;

b. The laws needed do not yet exist so that there is a legal vacuum or the inadequate laws that currently exist; and

c. The condition of the legal vacuum that cannot be overcome by making laws in ordinary procedures which takes a long time while the urgent situation needs certainty to be resolved.

Based on the foregoing, in the

Forcing, in accordance with the provisions of Article 22 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the President has the authority to stipulate government regulations in lieu of laws.

II. Article by article

Article 1

Clear enough.

Article 2

Paragraph (1) letter a of equity What is meant by the right " is that the creation of work to fulfill the rights of citizens to work and a decent livelihood for RALCJRAT Indonesia is carried out evenly throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

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Letter b What is meant by "legal certainty" is that the creation of work is carried out in line with the creation of a conducive business climate formed through a legal system that ensures consistency between laws and regulations and their implementation.

Letter c What is meant by "Ease of Business" is that job creation supported by a simple, easy, and fast business process will encourage increased investment, empowerment of micro, small, and medium enterprises to strengthen the economy that is able to open the widest employment opportunities for Ralgrat Indonesia.

Letter d What is meant by "togetherness" is that job creation by encouraging the role of the entire world of business and micro, small and medium enterprises including cooperatives together in their activities for the welfare of the people.

Republik IIIETRNFFTE -7 letter e What is meant by "independence" is that the empowerment of micro, small and medium enterprises including cooperatives is carried out while encouraging, maintaining, and prioritizing their potential.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 3

Clear enough.

Article 4

Clear enough.

Article 5

Clear enough.

Article 6

Clear enough.

Article 7

Paragraph (1) referred to as "Risk-Based Bemsaha Licensing" is the granting of business licenses and the implementation of supervision based on the level of risk of business and/or activity.

What is meant by "risk level" is the potential for a hazard to health, safety, environment, utilization of natural resources and/or other hazards that fall into the low, medium, or high categories.

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paragraph (2) is quite clear.

leiliifiifn 8- paragraph (3) lettera is quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d What is meant by "Utilization and Management of Resources" includes the use of radio frequencies.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "other aspects" includes aspects of security or defense in accordance with business activities.

paragraph (s) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "Volatility Risk" is a risk that has a tendency to change easily.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

verse (71 is quite clear.

Article 8

Clear enough.

ei;.l)fiiil:n 9-

Article 9

Paragraph (l) letter a Examples of low-medium risk business activities include agro tourism and hotel management services.

Letter b Examples of high-medium risk business activities include the refrigeration machinery industry and heavy construction industry ready to install from steel to buildings.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Article 10

Clear enough.

Article 11

Clear enough.

Article 12

Clear enough.

Article 13

Clear enough.

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Article 14

Clear enough.

Article 15

Clear enough.

Article 16

Clear enough.

Article 17

Number 1 article I is quite clear.

number 2

Article 6

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 8

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Humf B is quite clear.

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Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f Cooperation in spatial planning between countries involves other countries so that there are aspects of relations between countries which are the authority of the central government. Included in the cooperation of spatial planning between countries is cooperation in spatial planning in the state border area. The granting of authority to the central government in facilitating the work of inter-provincial spatial planning is intended so that spatial planning cooperation provides optimal benefits for all working provinces.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) letter a The dissemination of information is carried out, among others, through electronic media, print media, and other communication media, as a form of the realization of the principle of openness in the implementation of spatial planning.

Letter b Service Standards are the rights and obligations of recipients and service providers which are prepared as a tool for the central government and local governments to ensure access and quality of basic services to the community equally.

Service standards in the field of spatial planning are prepared by the central government and applied to all provincial and district/city governments to ensure the quality of basic services to the community evenly in the context of implementing spatial planning.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 9

Paragraph (1) The implementation of spatial planning by the central government includes, among others, the arrangement, guidance, supervision of cross-sectoral, cross-regional and cross-stakeholder spatial planning which can be carried out with a participatory approach through a committee or forum.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 5

legaltrans.id

Article 10

Clear enough.

Number 6 of Article 1L is quite clear.

number 7

Article 14

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b Detailed Spatial Planning is an elaboration of the general plan for spatial planning which can be in the form of a strategic area spatial plan whose area is included in the regional spatial plan.

Plan

The detailed spatial plan is the operationalization of the general spatial plan which in its implementation still pays attention to the aspirations of the community so that the content of the plan can still be perfected while still complying with the limitations set out in the detailed plan and zoning regulations.

Paragraph (2) The general spatial plan is distinguished according to the area of government administration because the authority to regulate the use of space is divided according to the division of government administration.

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c Administratively, the Regency Spatial Plan and the City Spatial Plan have an equal position.

Paragraph (3) Letter a Spatial Plan for Island/ Archipelagic and National Strategic Area Spatial Plan is a detailed plan for the National Spatial Plan.

Letter b The Detailed Spatial Planning of the Regency/City is a detailed plan for the Regency/City Regional Spatial Plan which is equipped with Regency/City Zoning Regulations.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

paragraph (5) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b The effectiveness of the implementation of the spatial plan is strongly influenced by the level of accuracy or depth of arrangement and the scale of the map in the spatial plan.

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Spatial planning that covers a large area generally has a level of accuracy or depth of arrangement and a map scale that is not detailed.

Therefore, in its implementation, more detailed planning is needed. If a spatial planning that covers an area that extends to the arrangement and provision of maps with a high level of accuracy, a detailed plan is not needed.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Number 8 article 14a is quite clear.

number 9

Article 17

Paragraph (l) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) In the regional system, the center of the settlement is an urban area which is the center of the socio-economic activities of the community, both in urban areas and in rural areas. In the urban internal system, the settlement center is the center of urban activity services.

The infrastructure network system, among others, includes transportation network systems, energy and electricity network systems, telecommunications network systems, waste and sanitation systems, and water resources network systems.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

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BUK INDONESTA

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) Determination of the proportion of forest area to the area of the watershed is intended to maintain the balance of the water system, because most of Indonesia has high rainfall and intensity, and has a bumpy, hilly, and mountainous land configuration that is sensitive to disturbances in the balance of water systems such as floods, erosion, sedimentation and lack of water.

The distribution of the forest area is adjusted to the conditions of the watershed which, among others, includes the morphology, rock types, as well as the form of river and tributary flows.

Thus, forest areas do not have to be evenly distributed in every administrative area in the watershed.

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Paragraph (6) Inter-regional linkage is a form of integration and synergy between regions, namely the national area, the province, and the regency/city area.

The linkage between regional functions is a form of integration and synergy between regions, among others, including the linkage between protected areas and cultivation areas.

The linkage between regional activities is a form of integration and synergy between regions, among others, including the linkage between urban areas and rural areas.

Paragraph (71 Spatial Plan for Defense and Security Functions because of its special nature requires separate arrangements. This special nature is related to the need to maintain the confidentiality of some information for the benefit of the country's defense and security.

Spatial planning related to the function of defense and security as a subsystem of the regional spatial plan implies that spatial planning for defense and security areas is an inseparable part of the overall efforts of regional spatial planning.

Republic of Indonesia

number l0

Article 18

Paragraph (1) The approval of the substance of the central government is intended so that the Regional Regulation on Spatial Planning refers to the National Spatial Plan and National Policy, while the Detailed Spatial Planning refers to the General Spatial Plan. In addition, the approval is also intended to ensure the conformity of the content of the Regional Regulations, both with the provisions of the legislation and with the guidelines for the Spatial Planning Sector.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 11

Article 20

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Paragraph (1) Letter a TTRJUAN Spatial planning for national territory reflects the integration of development between sectors, between regions, and between stakeholders. Policies and strategies for spatial planning for national territory are the foundation of national development that utilize space.

The national regional spatial planning policies and strategies are formulated by considering science and technology, the availability of data and information, and financing development.

Policies and strategies for spatial planning for national regions, among others, are intended to increase national competitiveness in facing global challenges, as well as realizing archipelago insight and national resilience.

Letter b The national urban system is formed from an urban area with a hierarchical service scale which includes a national scale activity center, a regional scale activity center, and a local scale activity center. The activity center is supported and equipped with a regional infrastructure network whose level of service is adjusted to the hierarchy of activities and service needs.

The main infrastructure network system is a primary system developed to integrate the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in addition to serving national-scale activities which include transportation network systems, energy and electricity network systems, telecommunications network systems, and water resources network systems.

Included in the planned primary network system is the transportation network to provide the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane (ALKI) for peaceful traffic in accordance with the provisions of international law.

Letter c The national territorial spatial pattern is a description of the use of national territorial space, both for the use of protected functions and national strategic cultivation, which is viewed from various points of view that will be more efficient and effective in supporting the achievement of national development goals.

Eeffiiiifn

National Protected Areas, among others, protected areas which are ecologically an ecosystem located more than one province, a protected area that provides protection of its subordinate areas located in other provinces, protected areas intended to protect national cultural heritage, upstream areas of a dam or reservoir, and areas other protection which, according to the laws and regulations, is under the authority of the central government.

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National Protected Areas are areas that are not allowed and/or their space utilization is limited with the main function to protect the environmental sustainability which includes natural resources and artificial resources, cultural and historical heritage, and to reduce the impact of natural disasters.

Cultivation areas that have national strategic values, including areas developed to support the function of national defense and security, strategic industrial areas, strategic natural resource mining areas, urban areas, metropolitan areas, and other cultivation areas which according to the laws and regulations of licensing and/or management are the authority of the central government.

Letter d which is included in the national strategic area is an area which according to the laws and regulations is designated as a special area.

Letter e Indications of the main program are instructions that contain proposals for the main program, estimates of funding and their sources, implementing agencies, and implementation times in order to realize the use of space in accordance with the spatial plan. Indications of the main program are the main references in the preparation of space utilization programs which are key in achieving spatial planning objectives, as well as sector references in preparing strategic plans along with the amount of investment. Indications of the main 5 (five) annual program are prepared for a planned period of 2o (twenty) years.

The letter f is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 The National Spatial Plan becomes a reference for government agencies at the central and regional levels as well as the community to direct the location and utilize space in composing development programs related to the use of space.

Paragraph (3) The National Spatial Plan is prepared for a period of 20 (twenty) years with a further vision in the future which is the spatial dimension of the Long-Term Development Plan.

If the period of 20 (twenty) years of the National Spatial Plan ends, in the preparation of the new National Spatial Plan, the rights that have been owned by people whose period of time exceeds the time of the National Spatial Plan are still recognized.

Paragraph (a) Review of the National Spatial Plan is an effort to see the compatibility between the National Spatial Plan and Development Needs that pays attention to the development of the strategic environment and internal dynamics, as well as the implementation of space utilization.

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The results of the review of the National Spatial Plan contains the following recommendations for follow-up:

a. need to be revised because there are changes in national policy that affect the use of space due to technological developments and/or basic circumstances; or

b. There is no need for revision because there is no change in national policies that affect the use of space due to technological developments and basic circumstances.

Paragraph (5) Review and revision of the National Spatial Plan can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in a period of 5 (five) years only if it meets the requirements for a change in the strategic environment. The review is not carried out for the bleaching of irregularities in space utilization.

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d Includes strategic national policies, including infrastructure development, regional development, and economic development' Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 12

Article 22

Clear enough.

Indonesian Republik

number 13

Article 23

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b The provincial spatial structure plan is a direction for the realization of the urban system within the province and the province's infrastructure network developed to integrate the province in addition to serving the activities of the provincial scale which includes the transportation network system, the energy and electricity network system, the telecommunications network system, and the ATR resource network system, including the entire upstream dam/reservoir area from the watershed.

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In the provincial spatial plan, the urban system is described in the provincial area and the laying of the regional infrastructure network which according to the laws and regulations the development and management is the authority of the provincial government by fully paying attention to the spatial structure that has been stipulated in the national spatial plan.

The provincial spatial structure plan contains the spatial structure plan set out in the national spatial plan.

Letter c The spatial pattern of the provincial area is a description of the use of provincial space, both for the use of protection and cultivation, which is viewed from various points of view will be more efficient and effective in supporting the achievement of provincial development goals if managed by the provincial government by fully paying attention to the spatial pattern that has been set in the national spatial plan.

Area . , .

Republic of Indonesia

Provincial Protected Areas are protected areas that ecologically constitute an ecosystem located more than 1 (one) district/city area, a protected area that provides protection of its subordinate areas located in other regencies/cities, and other protected areas which according to laws and regulations are under the authority of the provincial government.

Cultivated areas that have strategic value for the province are cultivation areas that are considered very important for efforts to achieve provincial development and/or according to the licensing laws and/or management, it is the authority of the provincial government.

Cultivation areas that have the strategic value of the province can be in the form of residential areas, forestry areas, agricultural areas, mining areas, industrial areas, and tourism areas. The district spatial pattern plan contains a spatial pattern plan set out in the National Spatial Plan.

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Letter d Indications of the main program are instructions that contain proposals for the main program, estimated funding and its sources, implementing agencies, and implementation time, in order to realize the use of space in accordance with the spatial plan. Indications of the main program are the main references in composing space utilization programs which are key in achieving spatial planning goals, as well as sector references in making strategic plans along with the amount of investment. Indications of the main 5 (five) annual program are prepared for a planned period of 2o (twenty) years.

The letter e is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) The provincial spatial plan becomes a reference for local government agencies and the community to direct the location and utilize space in composing development programs related to the use of space in the area concerned. In addition, the plan is the basis for providing recommendations for directing the use of space.

Provincial Spatial Plans and Provincial Long-Term Development Plans and Provincial Medium-Term Development Plans are regional policies that refer to each other.

Paragraph (3) The Provincial Spatial Plan is prepared for a period of 20 (twenty) years with a further future vision that is the spatial dimension of the Regional Long-Term Development Plan.

If the period of 20 (twenty) years of the Provincial Spatial Plan ends, then in the preparation of the new Provincial Spatial Plan, the rights that have been owned by people whose period of time exceeds the waltu period of the Provincial Spatial Plan are still recognized.

Paragraph (4) Reviewing the Provincial Spatial Plan is an effort to see the compatibility between the Provincial Spatial Plan and Development Needs that pays attention to the development of the strategic environment and internal dynamics, as well as the implementation of space utilization.

The results of the review of the Provincial Spatial Plan contains the following recommendations for follow-up:

a. it is necessary to revise due to changes in national policies and strategies that affect the use of provincial space and/or the internal dynamics of the province that affect the use of provincial space fundamentally; or

b. There is no need for revision because there is no change in national policies and strategies and there is no internal dynamics that affect the use of provincial space fundamentally.

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Paragraph (s) Review and revision in less than 5 (five) years is carried out if the internal dynamics of the province that affect the use of provincial space are fundamentally due to the occurrence of strategic environmental changes which are partly due to natural disasters, changes in territorial boundaries, changes in territorial boundaries and/or changes in strategic national policies affect the use of provincial space and/or the internal dynamics of the province that does not change the policies and strategies for the use of national space for the national territory.

The review is not carried out for the bleaching of irregularities in space utilization.

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d includes strategic national policies, including infrastructure development, regional development, and economic development.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

Paragraph (9) is quite clear.

number 14

Article 24

deleted.

Precieen

number 15

Article 25

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d The carrying capacity and capacity of the Regency area is regulated based on the laws and regulations whose preparation is coordinated by the Minister who carries out government affairs in the environmental field.

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The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

number 16

Article 26

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b The district spatial structure is a description of the urban system of the district and the infrastructure network of the district which was developed to integrate the district area in addition to serving district-scale activities which include the transportation network system, energy and electricity network system, telecommunications network system, and water resources network system, including the entire upstream dam/reservoir from the area river flow. In the district spatial plan, the district activity center system is described and the placement of the regional infrastructure network which according to the provisions of the legislation, its development and management is the authority of the district government. The Regency Spatial Structure Plan contains a spatial structure plan set out in the National Spatial Plan and the Provincial Spatial Plan related to the Regency of the Regency concerned.

Letter c The spatial pattern of the Regency area is a description of the use of district space, both for the use of protection and cultivation that has not been determined in the National Spatial Plan and the Provincial Spatial Plan. The spatial pattern of the district is developed by fully taking into account the regional spatial pattern set out in the National Spatial Plan and the Provincial Spatial Plan.

The Regency Spatial Pattern Plan contains a spatial pattern plan set out in the National Spatial Plan and the Provincial Spatial Plan related to the Regency of the Regency concerned.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

b Paragraph (2) The district spatial plan becomes a guideline for local governments to determine the location of development activities in utilizing space and in developing development programs related to the use of space in the area and at the same time being the basis for providing recommendations for directing the use of space, so that the use of space in the implementation of development is always in accordance with the district spatial plan.

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The Rural Area Spatial Plan is part of the Regency Spatial Plan which can be prepared as an instrument for the use of space to optimize agricultural activities that can be in the form of agropolitan areas.

Regency Spatial Plans and Regional Long-Term Development Plans are regional policies that refer to each other. The preparation of the district spatial plan refers to the district's long-term development plan and vice versa.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (S) Review of the Regency Spatial Plan is an effort to see the compatibility between the Regency Spatial Plan and development needs that pay attention to the development of the strategic environment and internal dynamics as well as the implementation of space utilization.

The results of the review of the Regency Spatial Plan contains the following follow-up recommendations:

a. revisions need to be made due to changes in national and/or provincial policies and strategies that affect the use of district space and/or district internal dynamics that affect the use of district space fundamentally; or b.no...

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b. There is no need to revise it because there is no change in national and/or provincial policies and strategies and there is no internal dynamics of the district that affects the use of district space fundamentally.

Paragraph (6) Review and revision in less than 5 (five) years or more than 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years is carried out if the Strategy for Utilization of the Space and Spatial Structure of the Regency concerned requires a fundamental change as a result of changes in the strategic environment.

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d includes strategic national policies, including infrastructure development, regional development, and economic development.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

Paragraph (9) is quite clear.

paragraph (10) is quite clear.

number 17

Article 27

deleted.

eeeeiiiiifn

Number 18 Article 34A Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Zlarlasi Plan" is a marine space management plan that has been determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of management of coastal areas and small islands before the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2O2O concerning Job Creation.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 19

Article 35

Control of space utilization is intended so that the use of space is carried out in accordance with the spatial plan.

number 2o

Article 37

Clear enough.

number 21

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 22

Article 49

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number 23

Article 50

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Article 51

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EITI; FIIIIFN

number 25

Article 52

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ang!<a26

Article 53

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Article 54

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number 28

Article 60

Letter a Everyone can know the spatial plan through the State Gazette or Regional Gazette, Announcement, and/or Dissemination by the Government.

The announcement or dissemination can be known by everyone, among others, through the installation of a map of the Spatial Plan for the area concerned at a public place, village office, and/or an office that functionally handles the spatial plan.

Letter b The increase in space value can be seen from the point of view of economic, social, cultural, and environmental quality which can be in the form of a direct impact on improving the community's economy, social, culture, and environmental quality.

Letter c What is meant by "fit replacement" is that the value or amount of replacement does not reduce the level of welfare of the person who is being replaced in accordance with the laws and regulations.

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Republic of Indonesia

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

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Article 61

Letter a Obeying the Spatial Plan that has been determined is intended as the obligation of everyone to have the suitability of space utilization activities from the authorized official prior to the implementation of space utilization.

Letter b Utilizing space in accordance with the spatial plan is intended as the obligation of everyone to carry out the use of space in accordance with the function of the space.

Letter c Complying with the provisions stipulated in the conformity requirements for space utilization activities is intended as the obligation of everyone to fulfill the provisions of the envelope of space and the quality of space.

Letter d The granting of access is intended to ensure that the community can reach the area stated in the laws and regulations as public property.

The obligation to provide access is carried out if it meets the following requirements:

a. for the benefit of the general public; and/or

b. There is no other access to the area in question.

Included in areas declared as public property, among others, are water sources and the coast.

Indonesian Republik

number 30

Article 62

Clear enough.

number 31

Article 65

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 32

Article 69

Clear enough.

number 33

Article 70

Clear enough.

Number 34 Article 7L is quite clear.

number 35

Article 72

deleted.

number 36

Article 73

Clear enough.

number 37

Article 74

Clear enough.

number 38

Article 75

Clear enough.

Article 18

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 7

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

Number 3 of Article 7A is quite clear.

Article 7e} is self-explanatory.

Article 7C is quite clear.

number 4

Article 8

deleted.

number 5

Article 9

deleted.

Number 6 of Article 1O is deleted.

Lift Article 1L is deleted.

number 8

Article 12

deleted.

number 9

Article 13

deleted.

number 10

Article 14

deleted.

Number 11 is quite clear.

number 12

Article 16

Clear enough.

Number 13 Article 16A is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 14

Article 17

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 17A

f;iafe{lfn

Euk Indonesia

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Strategic National Policy" includes, among others, national strategic projects or other national strategic activities stipulated by laws and regulations.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 16

Article 18

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 20

Paragraph (l) What is meant by "facilitating" can be in the form of ease of requirements and fast service.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 19

Article 22

Clear enough.

I

legaltrans.id

Nefubuk Indonesia

Number 20 Article 22A paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) is included in the strategic national policy, including infrastructure development, regional development, and economic development.

Number 21 article 22b is quite clear.

Figures 22 Article 22c Self-explanatory.

Number 23 Article 26A is quite clear.

Figures 24 Article 26e} Self-explanatory.

number 25

Article 50

Clear enough.

number 26

Article 51

Clear enough.

ang)<a 27

Article 60

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "traditional fishing area" is a fishing area for fishing activities carried out by traditional fishermen.

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.

The letter J is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

verse (21 is quite clear.

I number 28

Article 71

Clear enough.

Number 29 Article 71A is quite clear.

Number 30 Article 73a Self-explanatory.

number 31

Article 75

Clear enough.

Number 32 Article 75A is deleted.

Number 33 Article 78A Determination through laws and regulations is a stipulation made before the enactment of Law Number 1l Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation.

Article 19

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

REPUEUK INDONESTA

number 2

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 4

legaltrans.id

Article 43

Paragraph (1) Marine Spatial Planning is a process to produce a marine spatial plan and/or a zoning plan to determine the structure of the sea space and the pattern of marine space. The spatial structure of the sea is an arrangement of the center of marine growth and a network system of marine infrastructure and facilities that functions as a supporter of socio-economic activities of the community that hierarchically have a functional relationship.

The pattern of marine space includes public utilization areas, conservation areas, sea lanes, and certain national strategic areas. Marine space planning is used to determine the area used for economic, socio-cultural interests, for example, fisheries activities, sea transportation, maritime industry, tourism, settlements, and mining; to protect the sustainability of marine resources; As well as to determine the waters used for shipping lanes, submarine pipes/cables, and migration of marine biota.

Letter a National Marine Spatial Planning covers the territorial waters and jurisdictional areas.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) The National Strategic Area Zoning Plan is a plan prepared to determine the direction of spatial use of national strategic areas.

The zoning plan for certain national strategic areas is a plan prepared to determine the direction of space utilization in the national strategic area.

What is meant by "interregional areas" include:

a. Bay, for example, Tomini Bay, Bone Bay, and Cendrawasih Bay;

b. For example the Makassar Strait, the Sunda Strait, and the Karimata Strait; and

c. The sea, for example, the Java Sea, the Arafura Sea, and the Sawu Sea.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Number 5 Article 43A paragraph (1) is quite clear.

-4t- paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) Planning of the sea space uses complementary properties between the results of space planning. If in a more detailed spatial planning document there is no space allocation or space pattern for an activity of marine space utilization, then use a spatial plan or inter-regional zoning plan.

number 6

Article 47

Clear enough.

Number 7 Article 47A Self-explanatory.

number 8

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 49

Clear enough.

eEiIifn number 10 article 49a is quite clear.

Article 498

Pretty clear.

Article 20

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

Ar: gka2

legaltrans.id

Article 7

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 12

deleted.

number 4

Article 13

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "tidal sea water" is the rise and fall of the position of the sea level due to the influence of the gravitational force of the moon and the sun.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (S) What is meant by "coastalline determined by referring to JKVN" is the coastline and JKVN forms a unit, because tidal observation is needed in building JKVN and JKVN is needed in determining the coastline.

number 5

Article 17

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "gradual" is held in stages, region after region, scale by scale, or intermittently in accordance with the priority of interests.

What is meant by "systematic" is that it is held regularly according to the mapping system and technique.

What is meant by "jurisdictional territory" is an area outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which consists of the Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf, and Additional Zone in which the State has sovereign rights and other certain authorities as regulated in laws and regulations and international law.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "certain period of time" is the period of time to update IG which is determined based on the conditions, technology, needs, priorities, and available budget.

What is meant by "periodip is a certain period of time, for example every 3 (three) years, 5 (five) years, or 10 (ten) years.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 18

Clear enough.

Number 7 article 22a is quite clear.

number 8

Article 28

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "forbidden area" is an area that the authorized agency is declared to be prohibited for a certain period of time.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 9

Article 55

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 56

deleted.

Article 21

Clear enough.

Article 22

Number I

Article 1

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Number 2 Article 2o paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 Letter a What is meant by "Water Quality Standard" is a measure of the limit or level of living things, substances, energy, or components that exist or must exist and/or pollutant elements that are tolerated in water.

Letter b What is meant by "Wastewater Quality Standard" is a measure of the limit or level of pollutants that are tolerated to be put into water media.

Humf C What is meant by "sea water quality standard" is a measure of the limit or level of living things, substances, energy, or components that exist or must exist and/or pollutant elements that are tolerated in sea water.

Letter d What is meant by "Ambient Air Quality Standard" is a measure of the limit or level of substance, energy, and/or components that should exist and/or pollutant elements that are tolerated in ambient air.

Letter e What is meant by "emission quality standard" is a measure of the limit or level of pollutants that are tolerated to be included in the air media.

Indonesian Republik

Letter f What is meant by "disturbance quality standard" is the size of the contaminants whose existence is tolerated which includes elements of vibration, noise, and odor.

The letter g is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 24

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) What is meant by "environmental feasibility decision" is a decision stating the environmental feasibility of a business plan and/or activity that must be completed with an AMDAL.

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What is meant by "Persetqiuan Central Government or Regional Government" is a form of decision issued by the Central Government or Regional Government as the basis for implementing activities carried out by Central Government Agencies or Regional Governments.

NEPUBUK INDONESTA

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 25

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan is intended to avoid, minimize, mitigate, and/or compensate for the impact of a business and/or activity.

number 5

Article 26

Clear enough.

Number 6 Article 2T What is meant by "other parties" are among others the AMDAL composing agency or consultant.

number 7

Article 28

Clear enough.

S

BUK INDONESTA

number 8

Article 29

deleted.

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Number 9 Article 3O is deleted.

number 10

Article 31

deleted.

number 11

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 34

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "statement of the ability to manage the environment" is the standard of environmental management and environmental monitoring of the person in charge of the business and/or activity that has been ratified by the central government or regional government for businesses and/or activities that are mandatory UKL-UPL.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 13

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 36

deleted.

number 15

Article 37

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 16

Article 38

deleted.

number 17

Article 39

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 40

deleted.

number 19

Article 55

Clear enough.

number 20

Article 59

Paragraph (1) Waste management is a series of activities that include the reduction, storage, transportation, utilization, and/or processing, including the accumulation of B3 waste.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "other party" is a business entity that carries out waste management 83 and has obtained a business license.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

number 21

Article 61

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

ang)<a22 Article 61a Self-explanatory.

number 23

Article 63

Clear enough.

number 24

Article 69

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 What is meant by "Local Wisdom" means burning land with a maximum area of 2 (two) hectares per head of family for planting local varieties and surrounded by fire bulkheads as a prevention of spreading fire to the surrounding area.

number 25

Article 71

Clear enough.

number 26 article 72

Clear enough.

ang)<a 27

Article 73

Clear enough.

number 28

Article 76

Clear enough.

ang)<a 29 Article 77 Self-explanatory.

number 30

Article 79

deleted.

Number 3L

legaltrans.id

Article 82

Clear enough.

Number 32 Article 82a Self-explanatory.

Article 82b is quite clear.

Article 82c is quite clear.

number 33

Article 88

What is meant by "absolute responsibility (STNCT liabilitgl" is an element of error that does not need to be proven by the plaintiff as the basis for payment of compensation.

The amount of compensation that can be imposed against pollutants or destroyers of the environment according to this article can be set to a certain limit.

What is meant by "certain limits" is if according to the stipulation of laws and regulations, it is determined that the insurance business and/or activity is required or environmental funds are available.

number 34

Article 93

deleted.

Number 35 Article 1O2 is deleted.

number 36

Article 109

Clear enough.

number 37

Article 110

deleted.

Number 38 article 11 1 is quite clear.

number 39

legaltrans.id

Article 112

Clear enough.

Article 23

Clear enough.

Article 24

Number I

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 5

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 6

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 7

Paragraph (l) is quite clear.

verse (21 . Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "customary building" is a building that is erected based on customary rules or community traditions according to their culture, for example building traditional houses.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 8

deleted.

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REPUAUK INDONESTA

number 6

Article 9

deleted.

number 7

Article 10

deleted.

number 8

Article 11

deleted.

number 9

Article 12

deleted.

number 10

Article 13

deleted.

number 11

Article 14

deleted.

number 12

Article 15

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "important impact" is a very basic change in an environment caused by an activity. Buildings that have an important impact on the environment are buildings that can cause:

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a. the development of the physical and/or biological properties of the environment, which exceeds the environmental quality standards according to the laws and regulations;

b. Fundamental changes to environmental components that exceed the criteria recognized under scientific considerations;

c. threatened and/or extinction of rare and/or endemic species, and/or protected according to laws and regulations or destruction of their natural habitat;

d. damage or disturbance to protected areas (such as protected forests, nature reserves, national parks, and wildlife reserves) determined according to laws and regulations;

e. damage or extinction of objects and buildings of historical heritage of high value;

f. Changes in areas that have a high value of natural beauty; and/or

g. the emergence of conflict or controversy with the community and/or the government.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 13

Article 16

deleted.

number 14

Article 17

deleted.

number 15

Article 18

deleted.

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Repueuk Tndonesta

number 16

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Article 19

deleted.

number 17

Article 20

deleted.

number 18

Article 21

deleted.

The number 19 chapter 22 is deleted.

number 20

Article 23

deleted.

number 21

Article 24

deleted.

ang)<a22

Article 25

deleted.

number 23

Article 26

deleted.

Nepueuk Indonesia

ang)<a 24 Article2t deleted.

number 25

Article 28

legaltrans.id

deleted.

number 26

Article 29

deleted.

Figures 2T Article 3o

deleted.

number 28

Article 31

deleted.

number 29

Article 32

deleted.

number 30

Article 33

deleted.

number 31

Article 34

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) Provisions regarding construction service providers follow the laws and regulations regarding construction services.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 32

Article 35

Paragraph (l) Building construction planning is the activity of composing a building technical plan in accordance with the functions and technical requirements set, as a guideline in the implementation and supervision of development.

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The implementation of building construction is the activity of establishing, repairing, adding, changing, or restoring building construction and/or installation and/or building equipment in accordance with the technical plan that has been prepared.

Supervision of building construction is a supervision activity for the implementation of construction starting from the preparation of the field to the submission of the final results of the work or building construction management activities.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Re: Indonesian Powder

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "written agreement" is an authentic deed containing provisions regarding the rights and obligations of each party, the period of validity of the agreement, and other provisions made before the authorized official.

The agreement as referred to above must pay attention to the function of the building and the form of its use, either in whole or in part.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) What is meant by "Construction Planner Service Provider" includes architects, structural experts, mechanical experts, electical experts, and a}:,li plumbing.

Paragraph (6) What is meant by "testing" includes the results of laboratory tests, simulations, and/or analysis.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) The prototype has adjusted to the geographical conditions of the building location plan.

number 33

Article 36

deleted.

Number 34 Article 36A paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

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R@UEUK INDONESIA

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "electronic system organized by the central government" is a building management information system that is intended for buildings not for business activities, and electronically integrated business licensing services intended for buildings for business activities.

Article 36el paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) Letter a Sufficiently clear Letter b Sufficiently clear Letter c Sufficiently clear Letter d What is meant by "testing" is the implementation of testing mechanical and electrical installations of buildings.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

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NEPUBUK INDONESTA

number 35

Article 37

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "feasible function" is the functioning of all or part of the building that can ensure the fulfillment of building layout requirements, as well as the requirements for safety, health, comfort, and convenience of the building in accordance with the specified function.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Number 36 Article 37A is quite clear.

number 37

Article 39

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) Letter a Building that is not functioning and cannot be repaired will endanger the safety of the building owner and/or building user if the building continues to be used. In the event that the building is declared unfit for function but can still be repaired, the owner of the building and/or building user are given the opportunity to repair it until it is declared a function feasible.

In the event that the owner of the building cannot afford it, for a residential house if it is not functioning and cannot be repaired and endangers the safety of the occupants or the environment, the building must be emptied. If the building endangers the public interest, the implementation can be carried out by the local government.

Letter b What is meant by "causing danger" is when the use of buildings and/or their environment can endanger the safety of the community and the environment.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Paragraph (2) The Central Government or Regional Government stipulates that the status of the building can be demolished after obtaining the results of the technical assessment of the building which is carried out professionally, independently, and objectively.

Paragraph (3) is excluded for single residences, especially the growing core house and healthy simple house. The depth and breadth of the level of technical assessment is highly dependent on the complexity and function of the building.

Paragraph (4) The technical plan for demolition of the building includes drawings of plans, detailed drawings, work plans and requirements for the implementation of demolition, implementation schedules, and environmental security plans.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 38

Article 40

Clear enough.

Number 39 Article 4L paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) letter a is not allowed to use buildings that are not in accordance with the functions that have been determined.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter d Periodic inspection of the feasibility of the building function includes inspection of the fulfillment of the administrative and technical requirements of the building in accordance with its function, with the level of periodic inspection adjusted to the type of construction, mechanical and electrical, as well as the completeness of the building.

Periodic inspections are carried out at a certain period, or due to changes in the function of buildings, or due to disasters that have an important impact on the reliability of buildings, such as fires and earthquakes.

The inspection of the function of the building is carried out by a competent technical reviewer and has a certificate in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Nepueuk Indonesia

Letter e Repairs are carried out on all, parts, components, or building materials that are declared unfit to function from the results of the inspection carried out by the technical reviewer, until they are declared to have been function-worthy.

Letter f In addition to the owner of the building, the building user may also be required to dismantle the building in the event that the person concerned is bound by an agreement to use a building that is not suitable for function.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 4o

Article 43

Paragraph (1) Guidance is carried out in the context of good governance through regulating, empowerment, and supervision activities so that every building implementation can take place in an orderly manner and the reliability of the building is achieved in accordance with its function, as well as the realization of legal certainty.

The regulation is carried out by institutionalizing the laws and regulations, guidelines, instructions, and technical standards of buildings up to the regions and their operationalization in the community.

Empowerment is carried out on building administrators and local government officials to develop awareness of their rights, obligations, and roles in the implementation of buildings.

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Supervision is carried out through monitoring the implementation of the implementation of laws and regulations in the field of buildings and law enforcement efforts.

NEPUBUK INDONESTA

Paragraph (2) The community related to buildings such as expert communities, professional associations, company associations, building owners and building users, and government officials.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 4L

Article 44

The imposition of sanctions does not mean waiver of building owners and/or building users from their obligations to comply with the provisions stipulated in this Law.

What is meant by "administrative sanctions" is a sanction given by the government to the building owner and/or building user without going through a judicial process because the provisions of this law are not fulfilled.

Administrative sanctions include several types, the imposition of which depends on the level of error made by the building owner and/or building user.

number42

Article 45

Clear enough.

number 43

Article 46

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "the value of the building" in the provision of sanctions is the overall value of a building when it is being built for those who are in the process of carrying out construction, or the overall value of a building determined at the time the sanction is imposed on a building that has been established.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

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Number44 Article 47A

Clear enough.

Article 25

Number I article I is quite clear.

number 2

Article 5

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 6

Clear enough.

Number 4 of Article 6A is quite clear.

number 5

Article 13

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 14

Pretty clear.

number 7

Article 19

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Letter a Self-explanatory.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c referred to as "Educational Institutions, Research Institutions, and/or Development Institutions" is a central government institution, local government, and/or private sector.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 8

Article 28

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 34

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 35

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

,(i i'n -69- paragraph (2) lettera What is meant by "policy" includes policies related to the implementation of the architect profession.

Letter b What is meant by "empowerment' includes the determination of the title of the Architect Profession (Ar.), the establishment of architectural education standards, and the establishment of architectural practice standards.

Letter c What is meant by "supervision" includes controlling the practice of architects.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 11

Article 36

deleted.

number 12

Article 37

deleted.

number 13

Article 38

Clear enough.

number 14

legaltrans.id

Article 39

deleted.

number 15

Article 40

deleted.

number 16

Article 41

deleted.

Article 26

Clear enough.

Article 27

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 7

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

-7T- The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter J is quite clear.

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Letterk What is meant by "fishing vessel monitoring system" is a form of surveillance system in the field of fishing using predetermined fishing vessel monitoring equipment, such as a fishing vessel monitoring system (UESSEL Monitoring System (VMS).

Letter i In an effort to increase the productivity of a waters, the stocking of new types of fish can be carried out, which may have a negative effect on the preservation of local fish resources, so it needs to be considered so that the spread of new species of fish can adapt to the environment of local fish resources and/or not damage the authenticity of fish resources.

Letter m What is meant by "cultivation based on cultivation" is the catch of fish resources that reproduce from the results of re-spreading.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter o is quite clear.

Eepubui(Indonesia

Letter p There are several ways that can be taken in carrying out the rehabilitation and improvement of fish resources and their environment, among others, by planting or reforesting mangrove forests, installing artificial coral reefs, making shelter or breeding places, increasing water fertility by fertilizing or adding food types, making channels fish ruaya, or dredging the bottom of the water.

The letter q is quite clear.

The letter R is quite clear.

Letter S Determination of Outbreaks and Areas of Fish Disease Outbreaks is intended so that the public knows that the area is infected with the outbreak, and steps are set to prevent the spread of disease outbreaks from 1 (one) area to other areas.

The letter T is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 3 article 20A is quite clear.

Number 4 Article 25A is quite clear.

number 5

legaltrans.id

Article 26

Clear enough.

Number 6 Article 2T is quite clear.

Number 7 Article 27A Self-explanatory.

number 8

Article 28

Clear enough.

Number 9 article 28A is quite clear.

t3-tr*.{fr]-{i

number 10

Article 30

Clear enough.

Number 11 of Article 3L is quite clear.

number 12

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 35

Paragraph (1) In the context of controlling the utilization of fish resources, the arrangement and control of the procurement of new and/or used ships need to be controlled in accordance with the carrying capacity of fish resources.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

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E:L>FTIAFN

NEPUBUK INDONESTA

Number 15 Article 35a ' Self-explanatory.

number 16

Article 36

Clear enough.

Figure 17 pasa1 38 paragraph (1) The obligation to store fishing gear in a hatch is applied to every foreign-flagged fishing vessel that crosses Indonesian waters, the Indonesian Archipelago Sea Lane (ALKI), and ZEEI.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 18 article 4o is quite clear.

number 19

Article 41

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

,{ tii'trnfftn -76- letter b Classification of fishing ports including ocean fishing ports, archipelago fishing ports, and coastal fishing ports.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letter e To support and ensure the smooth operation of the fishing port, the boundaries of the working area and the operation of the fishing port are set in geographical coordinates. In the event that the working area and operation of the fishing port is bordered and/or has the same interests as other agencies, the boundary determination is carried out through coordination with the relevant agency.

The letter f is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "loading and unloading" is also a fish landing.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 2o

Article 42

Paragraph (1) referred to as "Syahbandar at Fishing Port" is a harbormaster that is specially placed in a fishing port for administrative management and carrying out the function of maintaining shipping safety.

,(paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

hurrf e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "log bool{ is the daily report of the captain regarding fishing or fish transportation activities.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter J is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter M is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter o is quite clear.

The letter P is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) The harbormaster whose proposal will be appointed is first coordinated with the Minister.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 21

legaltrans.id

Article 43

Clear enough.

ang]<a22

Article 44

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 45

Fishing vessels that do not sail from fishing ports, including from ports built by private parties, are only possible if there are no fishing ports in that place.

Including fishing vessels that do not sail from fishing ports, including ships sailing from Tangkahan Port, People's Port, and other ports where sailing approvals are given after meeting the operational feasibility standards of the Fisheries Supervisor.

tifir.xeffa _79_ This provision is only possible for fishing vessels whose area does not have a fishing port and/or public port, and other facilities.

In this connection, the Persetqiuan sailed to be published by the local Syahbandar.

number 24

Article 49

Clear enough.

number 25

Article 89

Clear enough.

ang)<a26

Article 92

Clear enough.

numbers 2t

Article 93

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 28

Article 94

Clear enough.

Number 29 Article 94a Self-explanatory.

number 30

Article 95

deleted.

number 31

Article 96

deleted.

number 32

Article 97

Clear enough.

number 33

Article 98

Clear enough.

number 34

Article 1008

Clear enough.

Number 35 Article 100C Self-explanatory.

number 36

Article 101

Clear enough.

Article 28

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

NE: PUBLIC INDONESIA

Article 29

number 1

Article 14

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 15

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 17

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 18

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 24

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 30

Clear enough.

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Refubuk Indonesia

legaltrans.id

Number 8 Article 3L is deleted.

number 9

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 1o

Article 39

Clear enough.

The number l1 article 4o is quite clear.

number 12

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 43

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 45

deleted.

,(

number 15

Article 47

Paragraph (1) What is meant by 'certain scale,' is a plantation business carried out by a plantation company in accordance with the business scale determined by the central government.

What is meant by "a certain factory capacity, is the minimum capacity of a plantation product processing unit set by the central government.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 16

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 49

deleted.

Number 18 Article 5o is deleted.

number 19

Article 58

Paragraph (l) The obligation to facilitate the construction of community gardens in the area of 2o7o (twenty percent) is only issued to planters who obtain land for plantations originating from other use areas that are outside the Hak Guna Usaha and/or originating from the land area from the release of the forest. This obligation arises from plantation land originating from state land.

In the event that the acquisition of plantation land is carried out directly to the community who is given the right to cultivate, the planter is not required to provide facilitation.

The obligation to facilitate community plantations is integrated with other obligations arising in the acquisition of plantation land, among others in the event that land comes from forest areas that provide obligations for 20%o (twenty percent) of land to the community and has been implemented, then the obligation has been completed.

However, planters are still encouraged to provide voluntary facilitation to the community so that the community can develop their garden management.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Number 2o article 6o is quite clear.

number 21

Article 67

legaltrans.id

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REPUEUK INDONESTA

Paragraph (1) Maintain the preservation of the environmental functions in it, including preventing and overcoming environmental pollution and destruction caused by business activities of plantation business actors. In this case the central government, provincial governments, and district/city governments are obliged to foster and facilitate the preservation of the environmental function, especially to planters.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

ang)<a 22

Article 68

deleted.

number 23

Article 70

Clear enough.

ang]<a 24

Article 74

Paragraph (1) Certain plantation products made from imported raw materials include cane sugar.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 25

Article 75

Clear enough.

Refutsllk Indonesia -86-

number 26

Article 93

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

numbers 2t

Article 95

Clear enough.

number 28

Article 96

Clear enough.

number 29

Article 97

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "technical development" is the application of good cultivation (good agricultural practices, good post-harvest application (good handling practices), and good processing) implementation of sustainable plantation development.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 3o

Article 99

Clear enough.

J

REPUEUK INDONESTA

Number 3L

Article 103

Clear enough.

number 32

Article 105

deleted.

number 33

legaltrans.id

Article 106

deleted.

number 34

Article 109

deleted.

Article 30

Number 1 of Article 11 paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The Government Regulation, among others, regulates the form of the application form and the procedure for filling it, as well as the components and the amount of the application processing fee, examples of special power of attorney, and the form of a safe statement for transgenic varieties.

number 2

Article 29

Precieen

Re!'ueuk Indonesia

Paragraph (1) If within a period of 1 (one) month after the end of the announcement, the PVI Office has not received the application for the examination, then the PVI application is considered to be withdrawn.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Number 3 of Article 4o paragraph (1) of the PVP rights can basically be transferred from, or transferred by the PVP rights holder to another individual or legal entity.

What is meant by "other causes that are justified by law" for example the transfer of PVP rights through a court decision.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) Government Regulation, among others, regulates the requirements for the transfer, the application form for the transfer and documents as well as the components and the amount of the registration fee for the transfer of PVP rights.

legaltrans.id

number 4

Article 43

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Indonesian Republik

Paragraph (3) The matters regulated in a Government Regulation regarding the License Agreement include the rights and obligations of the licensor and the licensor including parts of the implementation of the licensed PVP rights, the period of time, and the form of the license agreement.

number 5

Article 63

Clear enough.

Article 31

number 1

Article 19

Clear enough.

Number 2 article 22 is quite clear.

number 3

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 43

Clear enough.

Number 5'

Article 44

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Republic of Indonesia

number 6

Article 86

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "certain scale" is the limit or percentage determined by the central government to business actors in carrying out certain agricultural cultivation businesses.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 7

Article 102

Paragraph (l) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) The data and information center shall at least convey data and information on plant varieties, the location and area of the area, areas, and business units of agricultural cultivation, market demand, market opportunities and challenges, production estimates, price estimates, supply estimates, plant and harvest season forecasts, climate forecasts, contamination organisms and animal pests and diseases, the availability of agricultural cultivation infrastructure, and the availability of agricultural cultivation facilities.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 108

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 111

deleted.

legaltrans.id

Article 32

number 1

Article 15

Clear enough.

Number 2 Article 3o Paragraph (L) What is meant by "consumption needs, is the average level of direct or indirect consumption per capita (including industrial needs) multiplied by the number of people at a certain time.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 101

deleted.

Article 33

number 1

Article 15

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 35

Clear enough.

Number 4 Article 35A is quite clear.

number 5

Article 48

deleted.

legaltrans.id

number 6

Article 49

Paragraph (1) Data collection is carried out in the context of guidance and empowerment.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

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Indonesian Republik

number 7

Article 51

deleted.

number 8

Article 52

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 54

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Minimum Technical Requirements" is the lowest limit of the technical specifications applied so that the horticultural business is implemented properly, if the standard standard has not been established.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "food security for horticultural products" is the condition and effort needed to prevent food from horticultural products from biological, chemical, and other contaminants that can interfere with, harm, and endanger human health.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 1o

Article 56

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Partnership" is cooperation in business linkages, either directly or indirectly, between micro and/or small businesses with medium and/or large businesses accompanied by guidance and development by medium and/or large businesses by taking into account the principles of mutual need, mutual trust, mutual strengthening, and mutual benefit.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "other forms of partnership" such as cultivation contracts, profit sharing, operational cooperation, joint ventures (outsourcing) production, cultivation techniques, management, to marketing.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Indonesian Republik

_95_

1L number

Article 57

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "introduction in the form of seeds or parent material' is the entry of seeds or parent material from abroad for the first time and is not circulated or traded, but for plant breeding purposes.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "group" is a collection of business actors who agree on an activity, responsibility or joint risk handling based on the similarity of the type of business, the similarity of the commodity, and/or . ecosystem similarity.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 12

legaltrans.id

Article 63

deleted.

number 13

Article 68

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 73

Clear enough.

z{:fif.till

number 15

Article 88

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d Provisions regarding safety and protection of the health of humans, animals, plants, and the environment refer to the International Agreement on Sanitary and Phitosanitary from: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The stipulation of the "Masul { door for imports of horticultural products is intended to facilitate supervision related to the entry of quarantine pests, biosafety, invasive foreign species, and food safety.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 16

Article 90

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 92

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 100

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 101

Clear enough.

number 2o

Article 122

Clear enough.

Number 2L

Article 126

deleted.

number 22

Article 128

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 131

deleted.

Article 34

number 1

Article 6

Paragraph (l) What is meant by its existence and use in a sustainable manner " is an effort that needs to be carried out by the district/city government to include public grazing areas in regional development programs.

Paragraph (2) Letter a Self-explanatory.

legaltrans.id

Indonesian Republik

Letter b which is meant by "castration" is an act of preventing the functioning of the testes by eliminating them or hampering their function.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "Determination of Land as a Public Shepherd Area" is an effort that must be carried out by the City Regency Government to / provide public grazing land, including Pangonan Land, Titisara Land, or Village Treasury Land.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 13

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 15

Paragraph (1) letter a What is meant by "genetic quality" is an expression of the superiority of individual traits.

UK What is meant by "Genetilf diversity is the expression of the superiority of genetic variation between individuals.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "lack of seeds" is the insufficiency of the number of seeds (cement or embryo) of non-native or local (exotic) livestock that are used for breeding needs in order to increase productivity and/or genetic quality.

What is meant by "lack of seeds" is the insufficiency of the number of exotic livestock seeds that have previously been developed or adapted in Indonesia in order to improve the genetic quality of exotic livestock.

Letter d is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 16

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "local livestock' is the result of a cross between native foreign livestock and native Indonesian livestock, which have been bred in Indonesia until the fifth generation or more adapted to the environment and/or local management.

Paragraph (2) The prohibition on the release of the best seeds and seedlings is intended to maintain the population and genetic quality of native and local livestock.

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Euk Indonesia

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 5 pasa722 paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 Good way of making feed, for example in terms of the production process, and making hart's feed ensures that feed does not contain biological, physical, chemical contaminants above the maximum permissible threshold, and pay attention to the social impacts due to the disposal of raw materials and by-products used.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) letter a' What is meant by "feed that is not fit for consumption' includes feed that:

1. unlabeled;
2. Expired;
3. The packaging is damaged, the physical is damaged, smells, or changes color; and/or
4. Fake, that is, do not have a registration number, the contents do not match the label, or use someone else's mark.

Letter b This provision is intended to prevent the emergence of mad cow disease (Bouine SpongiFurm EnephalopathGL or Scrapie in sheep/goats.

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Indonesian Republik

What is meant by "ruminant" is a ruminant animal.

Letter c What is meant by "certain hormones" is a synthetic hormone.

What is meant by "antibiotics include chloramplenicol and tetracg cline.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 29

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "certain parties" include the Indonesian National Army, the Indonesian National Police, Customs Institutions, Research Institutions, and Educational Institutions.

What is meant by "special interests" include horses for cavalry, dogs for criminal animals that are criminals, and rabbits for research.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "does not interfere with public order" among others, livestock cultivation activities are carried out by taking into account the rules of religion and/or beliefs and the value system adopted by the local community and the provisions of the legislation.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

n;htr{iifn

number 7

Article 30

Clear enough.

number 8 article 36e} Self-explanatory.

Number 9 article 36c is quite clear.

number 10

Article 37

legaltrans.id

The product referred to by "Animal Processing Industry" is an industry that carries out handling and processing activities for animal products that are needed to achieve higher added value, by paying attention to the product aspect that is safe, healthy, intact, and halal for those who are required.

number 11

Article 52

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Fr-:i:fitifn letter d What is meant by "does not meet quality standards", including expiration date and/or has been damaged or undergoing physical, chemical, and biological changes.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 12

Article 54

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 59

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 60

Oops! (1) What is meant by "veterinary control number, or NKV is the registration number of the Animal Products Business Unit as proof of the fulfillment of the hygiene and sanitation requirements as a basic laymanship for the safety of animal products.

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For animal product business units that circulate fresh animal products throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or enter from within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and/or issue outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it is mandatory to have an NKV.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

number 15

Article 62

Paragraph (1) The obligation of the Regency/City Government to have a slaughterhouse is intended to provide services to the community in providing food of animal origin that is safe, healthy, intact, and/or halal.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

number 16

Article 69

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Animal Health Service" is a series of necessary actions, among others:

a. carry out the prognosis and diagnosis of the disease clinically, pathologically, laboratory, and or epidemiologically;

/a.

b. Carry out therapeutic transalteration actions in the form of consultations and/or informed etrior ansent initial information to animal owners followed by several possible preventive, cooperative, curative, rehabilitative, and promotive actions by avoiding malpractice actions;

c. carry out inspections and testing of the safety, health, integrity, and halalness of animal products;

d. Confirm to the referral animal health service unit if needed;

legaltrans.id

e. submit disease data and service activities to veterinary authorities;

f. Following up on decisions of the central government and/or local governments relating to the control and control of animal diseases and/or veterinary public health; and

g. Conducting client education and/or community education in connection with the healthy paradigm and the application of animal welfare rules.

What is meant by "veterinary laboratory services" are diagnostic services and/or research and development in the context of animal health services.

What is meant by "Laboratory Services for Veterinary Inspection and Testing is a diagnostic and/or research and development service in the context of controlling and overcoming animal diseases or zoonoses, implementation of veterinary public health, and/or testing the quality of drugs, residti/contamination, feed quality, quality seeds/seeds, and/or the quality of animal products.

What is meant by "veterinary medical services" are services related to the competence of veterinarians provided to the community in the context of veterinary practice, such as veterinary hospitals, veterinary clinics, joint practice clinics, animal reproduction rehabilitation clinics, ambulatory, veterinary practices, and animal health consultation practices.

What is meant by "Services at the Animal Health Center (Puskeswan)" is a veterinary medical service carried out by the local government. This service can be a reference and/or integrated with a veterinary laboratory and/or a veterinary examination and testing laboratory.

Paragraph (2) Qualifications of Perizir: An attempt to, among others:

a. veterinary hospital;

b. veterinary practice; and

c. Animal Health Laboratory and Veterinary Public Health Laboratory organized by the private sector.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 17 article 72 is quite clear.

number 18

Article 85

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 19

Article 88

Clear enough.

Article 35

Clear enough.

Article 36

Number I

Article 15

Paragraph (1) Letter a The designation of the Forest Area is the preparation of the Forest Area Confirmation which is carried out digitally, among others in the form of:

a. making a designation map that is directive about the outer limits;

b. temporary boundary laying equipped with boundary hallways;

c. construction of boundary trenches at vulnerable locations; and

i:irefn -to7-

d. Announcement of forest area boundary plans, especially in locations bordering land.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 18

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Forest Closure" or ./orest couera is land cover by vegetation with a certain composition and density, so that forest functions can be created, including microclimate, water management, and the place where animals live as a forest ecosystem.

What is meant by "benefit optimization" is the continuity between environmental benefits, social benefits and ecosystem benefits in a sustainable manner.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

number 3

Article 19

Paragraph (1) Integrated research is carried out to ensure the objectivity and quality of the research results, the research activities are carried out by government institutions that have competence and have scientific authority (Scientific AuthoritGL together with other related parties.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 26

Paragraph (1) Utilization of areas in protected forest is all forms of business that use the area without reducing the main functions of the area, such as:

a. mushroom cultivation;

b. animal breeding; and

c. Cultivation of medicinal plants and ornamental plants.

Utilization of environmental services in protected forest is a form of business that utilizes the potential of environmental services by not damaging the environment and reducing its main functions, such as:

a. utilization for nature tourism;

b. use of water; and

c. use of beauty and comfort.

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The collection of non-timber forest products in protected forests is all forms of activities to take non-timber forest products without damaging the main functions of the area, such as:

a. take rattan;

b. take honey; and

c. take fruit.

The effort to utilize and collect protected forests is intended to improve the welfare of the community while at the same time raising public awareness to maintain and improve the protection function, as a mandate to realize the sustainability of natural resources and the environment for current and future generations.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Number 5 Article 2T is quite clear.

number 6

Article 28

Clear enough.

Lift

Article 29

Clear enough.

Number 8 article 29a is quite clear.

Article 29e} is self-explanatory.

number 9

Article 30

Cooperation with the local community cooperatives is to be targeted so that people living in and around the forest feel and get the benefits of the forest directly, so that they can improve their welfare and quality of life, and at the same time foster a sense of belonging.

legaltrans.id

In this collaboration, traditional wisdom and virtue values contained in the community culture and have been rooted, can be made into mutually agreed rules. The obligations of state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and private-owned enterprises in collaboration with cooperatives aim to empower local community cooperatives so that they can gradually become strong, independent, and professional cooperatives. Local community cooperatives that have become tough, independent, and professional cooperatives are treated equivalent to state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and private-owned enterprises. In the event that local community cooperatives have not been formed, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, and private-owned enterprises also encourage the immediate formation of the cooperative.

number 10

Article 31

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Aspects of Forest Sustainability" include:

a. environmental sustainability;

b. production sustainability; and

c. The implementation of social and cultural functions that are fair, equitable, and transparent.

What is meant by "Aspects of Business Certainty" include:

a. area certainty;

b. certainty of business time; and

c. legal guarantee of business.

Republic of Indonesia

Paragraph (2) The Government Regulation contains regulations, including:

a. Broad restrictions;

b. limitation of the number of business licenses; and

c. business location arrangement.

number 11

Article 32

legaltrans.id

In particular, FAGI holders of large-scale business licenses, the obligation to maintain, maintain, and preserve the forest where it is business, includes also the understanding to empower communities in and around the forest where they are business.

number 12

Article 33

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 What is meant by "Forest Product Processing" is the processing of upstream forest products.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 13

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 38

-TT2- Paragraph (1) The interests of development outside of forestry activities that can be implemented in protected forest areas and production forests are determined selectively. Activities that can result in serious damage and result in the loss of the function of the forest concerned are prohibited.

The interests of development outside of forestry activities are activities for strategic purposes that cannot be avoided, including mining activities, the construction of electricity networks, telephones, and water installations, religious interests, and the interests of defense and security.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

number 15

Article 48

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "forest protection" includes protecting, respecting, and fulfilling the rights of customary law communities who are inside and outside the forest area, as long as in reality it still exists and its existence is recognized. The rights of customary law communities are granted based on the provisions of the legislation and do not conflict with the national interest.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The authority to protect the forest by the licensing holder includes securing the forest from damage due to human actions, livestock, and fire.

eiifii,-fn

Eux in

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) The Government Regulation contains regulations, including:

a. Principles of Forest Protection;

b. the authority of the special forestry police;

c. Administration of Forest Product Circulation; and

d. operational authority to the regions.

number 16

Article 49

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 50

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "people! is a legal subject, both an individual, a legal entity, or a business entity.

What is meant by "forest destruction" is the occurrence of physical changes, physical properties, or biological properties, which causes the forest to be disturbed or unable to play a role in accordance with its function.

paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter C is quite clear.

-lt4- letter d is quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "authorized official" is a government official who is authorized by laws and regulations in the granting of business licensing.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 18 Article 50A is quite clear.

number 19

Article 78

Clear enough.

Number 20 article 8o is quite clear.

Article 37

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

Indonesian Republik

number 2

Article 7

What is meant by "community" is the local community, customary law communities, and the general public.

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The local community is a community that lives in and/or around the forest which is a social community unit based on a livelihood that depends on the forest, history, attachment of residence, and the regulation of shared life rules in institutional forums. The community of customary law is a traditional community that is still related in the form of a community, has institutions in the form of institutions and customary law instruments that are still being adhered to, and are still holding forest products in the surrounding forest area whose existence is confirmed by regional regulations. The general public is the community outside the local community and the customary law community. Legal entities are State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, Private-Owned Enterprises, and Cooperatives.

number 3

Article 12

Letter a What is meant by "Business Licensing Related to Forest Utilization" is a business permit to utilize forest in production forest areas which includes activities in the form of: Utilization of Areas, Utilization of Environmental Services, Utilization of Timber Forest Products, Utilization of Non-Wood Forest Products, Collection of Timber Forest Products, and/or Collection of Non-Timber Forest Products.

Letter b Usage What is meant by a tree in a forest area without having a Peizinar:. Business is a tree felling which is carried out based on a business permit related to illegally acquired forest use.

Letter C is quite clear.

president]{

Letter d What is meant by "loading" is to enter it into the means of transportation.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "tools commonly used for cutting, cutting, or splitting trees", not included in this provision are tools such as par- rng, saber, machetes or other similar tools brought by the local community in accordance with cultural traditions and local characteristics.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter J is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter M is quite clear.

number 4

Article L2A is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

-lr7- number 5

Article 17

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 17A is quite clear.

number 7

Article 18

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 24 Letter a Self-explanatory.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "transferring" or "selling a business permit" is limited to the transfer of business licenses related to the use of business license holders to other parties through buying and selling, but not including acquisitions.

number 9

Article 28

Letter a is quite clear.

The letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "protecting' is an activity that can hinder the ongoing investigation process against perpetrators who have been known as the People's Wanted List (DPO), such as hiding the perpetrator.

legaltrans.id

Letter d which is intended by "helping" are those who intentionally help commit crimes and/or who intentionally provide opportunities and means to commit illegal logging crimes.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

number 10

Article 53

deleted.

number 11

Article 54

deleted.

number 12

Article 82

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 What is meant by "residential in and/or around a forest area' is an individual person who lives in and/or around a forest area that has a livelihood that depends on the forest area.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 13

Article 83

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 84

Clear enough.

number 15

legaltrans.id

Article 85

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 92

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 93

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 96

Clear enough.

-t20-

Number 19 Article 1O5 is quite clear.

Number 20 Article LLOA Paragraph (L) What is meant by "having a business permit" in this paragraph is any person who has a location permit and/or business permit in the plantation sector issued by an authorized official before the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2o2o Tent-Ar: g copyright work.

verse (21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 110b Paragraph (1) What is meant by "without having a business permit" in this paragraph is any person who carries out business activities without a permit in the forestry sector issued by an authorized official before the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2O2O terrtrg work creation.

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b Examples of Calculation of Administrative Fine Payments for Oil Palm Plantation Businesses in Forest Areas, among others, based on the following criteria:

a. The area of forest that is controlled and used for plantation activities.

Hepueuk Indonesia

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-t2t-

b. The period of control of oil palm plantation activities in forest areas, by calculating the period of time when the age of the plant is economically productive for the first time until the last time it is mastered.

c. Percentage of fines from the value of economic profits obtained per unit area of oil palm plantation activities each year.

The formula for calculating fines for oil palm plantation activities is as follows:

The fine equal to the area of oil palm plantations multiplied by the period of time the plantation activities are in the forest area (years) multiplied by the fine rate of the percentage of profit per year (rupiah).

D = LXJXTD Description:

L = area of oil palm plantations in forest areas (hectare) J = period of time for plantation activities to be in forest areas (years) td = rates of fines from the percentage of profits per year (rupiah).

An example of the assumption of a fine calculation (d) used is:

a. (l) The area of oil palm plantations located in forest areas (in hectares).

An example of an area of oil palm plantations in forest areas is 10,000 (ten thousand) hectares;

TJ:IS|I.FDX -T22-

b. (j) The period of the plantation activity is in the forest area (in years).

The calculation of time starts at the economically productive age until the last mastery. Oil palm plantations will start productive age (UP) at the age of the plant reaching the age of 5 years. So if there is oil palm age plant (UT) 15 years in TAL: TUN 2O2O, it is assumed that the period of plantation activities is calculated as follows:

Term (J) = Age of Plants (UT) - Age of Productive Plants (UP) J = 15 years-5 years J = 10 years;

c. (TD) Percentage of Fines on the Value of Economic Profits obtained per unit area per year (in rupiah units), namely the percentage of fines of the total value of the total economic profit obtained by oil palm plantation activities for 1 (one) year.

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An example of the calculation is the assumption that the average net income (PB) per year is IDR 25,000,000.00. Percentage of Fines for Profit Value (DK) between 2o/o - 6o0/o of total net income.

Td = Net Income per year (Pb) x % Fine value of profit (dk) o/o Td = Rp. 25.00o.

d. So the calculation of the total fine on oil palm with a plant area of 10,o00 (ten thousand) hectares, the period of control of the plantation is 10 (ten) years and the fine rate of 2oo/o (twenty percent) (Rp5.00o.0o0,-) is:

D = LXJ XTD D = IO.OOO HE X 10 years x Rp5.OOO.OOO,OO D= Rp5O0.OOO.OOO.O000,0o letter C . . .

hurrf c To provide the executorial effect of administrative sanctions in paragraph (1) letter a and letter b, it is necessary to regulate coercive sanctions by the central government including the forced implementation of the Agency (Gizellingl for people who do not implement administrative sanctions.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 21 Article 1 1 1 is deleted.

number 22

Article 112

deleted.

Article 38

Clear enough.

Article 39

Number 1 of Article 128A is quite clear.

numbers 2

Article 162

Clear enough.

Indonesian Republik

-t24-

legaltrans.id

Article 40

Number 1 of Article I is quite clear.

number 2

Article 4

Paragraph (1) Based on the soul of Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, oil and gas as a strategic natural resource contained in the land of the Indonesian mining jurisdiction are national assets controlled by the state.

The control by the state as referred to above is for the national wealth to be utilized as the greatest prosperity of all of Indonesia's ralgrats.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 5

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 23

Clear enough.

Number 5 article 23a is quite clear.

number 6

Article 25

Clear enough.

Lift

Article 52

Clear enough.

number 8

legaltrans.id

Article 53

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 55

In this provision, what is meant is an activity that aims to obtain the profits of individuals or business entities in a way that harms the community at large and the state, such as the activities of mixing fuel oil, irregularities in the allocation of fuel oil, transportation and sale of fuel oil abroad.

Article 41

number 1

Article 4

Clear enough.

ang)<a 2

Article 5

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 6

-T26- letter a national policy making, among others in the form of:

a. making and establishing standardization;

b. determination of geothermal utilization and conservation policies;

c. Determination of cooperation and partnership policies;

d. Determination of geothermal working area; and

e. Formulation and determination of fixed contribution rates and production contributions.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

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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 Encouragement is carried out in order to increase the added value of the production of geothermal operations.

number 4

Article 7

Clear enough.

Indonesian Republik

-t27-

number 5

Article 8

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 11

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 12

deleted.

number 8

Article 13

deleted.

number 9

Article 14

deleted.

legaltrans.id

number l0

Article 15

Clear enough.

1L number

Article 23

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 24

Clear enough.

-t28-

number 13

Article 25

deleted.

number 14

Article 36

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 37

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 38

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 40

Clear enough.

number 18

legaltrans.id

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 43

Clear enough.

number 2o

Article 46

What is meant by "obstructing or obstructing geothermal exploitation" is any form of action that uses violence or threats of violence that can cause material losses.

number 21

Article 47

Clear enough.

number 22

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 49

Clear enough.

anlgka24

Article 50

Clear enough.

number 25

Article 56

Clear enough.

number 26

legaltrans.id

Article 59

Clear enough.

numbers 2t

Article 60

deleted.

number 28

Article 67

Clear enough.

Angla29

Article 68

Clear enough.

number 30

Article 69

Clear enough.

number 31

Article 70

Clear enough.

number 32

Article 71

Clear enough.

number 33

Article T2 is quite clear.

number 34

Article 73

Clear enough.

l:i;i*triti

legaltrans.id

number 35

Article 74

deleted.

Article 42

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 3

Paragraph (1) Considering that electricity is one of the important and strategic branches of production in national life, the business of providing electricity is controlled by the state which in its implementation is required for the benefit and prosperity of the people.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 3

Article 4

Paragraph (1) State-Owned Enterprises in this provision are those who are in the field of electricity supply.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 5

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 7

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "National Energy Policy" is the National Energy Policy as referred to in the Law on Energy.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 10

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 11

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) The provision of priority to State-Owned Enterprises is the embodiment of state control over the supply of electricity. State-Owned Enterprises are business entities that are solely engaged in the field of electricity supply.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 13

Paragraph (l) What is meant by "self-interest" is the provision of electricity for its own use and not for sale.

Paragraph l2l What is meant by "other institutions/business entities" are representatives of foreign institutions or foreign business entities.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 9

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 18

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 11

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 20

deleted.

number 13

Article 2 1 In the determination of business licensing, the central government or local government pays attention to the ability to provide electricity to the holder of business licenses to provide electricity that has a local business area.

Business Licensing for the Provision of Electricity contains, among others, the name and address of the business entity, the type of business given, the obligation in the operation of the business, the technical terms, and the provisions of the sanctions.

number 14

Article 22

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 23

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 24

Pretty clear.

number 17

Article 25

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 2T is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 19

Article 28

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d The use of foreign products and potentials can be used if domestic products and potentials are not available.

number 20

Article 29

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse l2l letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by 'Installation of Electric Power Consumer's' is the installation of electric power after a measuring device or a device that limits the use of electricity.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

number 21

Article 30

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Compensation of land rights including for the remaining land that cannot be used by the holder of rights as a result of the use of part of the land by the holder of a business license for the supply of electricity.

What is meant by "directly, is the use of land for the construction of electric power installations, among others, generation, substations, and transmission tower sites.

Paragraph (3) Indirectly in this provision, among others, the use of land for the transmission line.

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 22

Article 32

Clear enough.

I

_137_

number 23

Article 33

Paragraph (1) The definition of the selling price of electric power includes all costs related to the sale of electricity from a power plant.

Understanding the rental price of the electric power network includes all costs related to the rental of transmission networks and/or distribution of electricity.

Paragraph (2) In granting the Persetqiuan the selling price of electricity and the lease of the electricity network, the central government or local government pays attention to the agreement between the business entities.

number 24

Article 34

Paragraph (1) The electricity tariff for consumers includes all costs related to the use of electricity by consumers, among others, expenses (Rp/KVA) and usage costs (Rp/kWh), reactive power usage costs (Rp/Kvarh), and/or maximum KVA costs paid based on the subscription price (Rp/month) in accordance with the limits of the power used or other forms.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 25

Article 35

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 26

Article 37

Clear enough.

Arrgjra2t

Article 44

Clear enough.

number 28

Article 45

Clear enough.

number 29

Article 46

Clear enough.

number 30

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 31

Article 49

Clear enough.

number 32

Article 50

Clear enough.

number 33

Article 51A is quite clear.

number 34

Article 52

deleted.

legaltrans.id

number 35

Article 53

Clear enough.

number 36

Article 54

Clear enough.

Article 43

Number I

Article 2A is quite clear.

numbers 2

Article 4

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Supervisory Body" is a government agency that is under and directly responsible to the President.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 3

Article 9

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 9A paragraph (1) is quite clear.

verse (21 is quite clear.

REPUEUK INDONESTA

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) The obligation to transfer to the State or State-Owned Enterprises does not apply to individuals or business entities that already have I2IN before this Law comes into force.

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paragraph (7) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 10

deleted.

number 6

Article 14

Paragraph (1) This supervision needs to be carried out considering that nuclear energy is not only useful but also has a radiation hazard.

This supervision is intended so that the danger does not occur.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "regulation" is that the government in carrying out supervision issues regulations in the field of nuclear safety so that the objectives of surveillance are achieved.

What is meant by "licensing" is that the government issues a licensing instrument to control the activities of using nuclear power.

-T4T- What is meant by "inspection" is an inspection activity both periodically and at any time to find out the suitability of the use of nuclear power with the stipulated regulations.

number 7

Article 17

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "certain HD" is the use of z, at, tools, or objects whose radiation and activities are smaller than radiation emissions and activities that should have business licensing, among others, navigation tools, clocks, petromax lamp t-shirts, and smoke detectors.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "development" includes the determination of the site and construction of nuclear installations.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 18

deleted.

legaltrans.id

number 9

Article 20

Paragraph (1) Inspection is carried out in the context of supervising the compliance with the requirements for licensing and laws and regulations in the field of nuclear safety.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

-t42- number 10

Article 25

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Determination of the Sustainable Storage Place for High-Level Radioactive Waste needs to be determined by the Central Government because it involves the change in an area which was originally able to be used as an area that cannot be utilized at all for other purposes. Radioactive waste originating from abroad is not allowed to be stored in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.

number 11

Article 41

Clear enough.

Article 44

number 1

Article 15

Clear enough.

Number 2 article 48a is quite clear.

number 3

Article 50

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 53

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 5

Article 57

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 59

Paragraph (l) The whole of what is meant by a series, is the activity of supervision in the factory and the coordination of supervision in the market with the relevant ministries and government agencies.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 7

Article 84

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) letter a is quite clear.

-T44- Letter b The joint venture between the central government and the private sector through the majority capital ownership by the central government.

Letter c What is meant by "restriction of ownership" is that foreign investment is not allowed.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Paragraph (71 The determination of the amount of production, distribution, and price of the product is carried out in order to maintain the stability of the national economic stability and national resilience.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

Paragraph (e) is quite clear.

Number 8 article 1ol is quite clear.

number 9

legaltrans.id

Article 102

deleted.

Number 10 Article 1O4 is quite clear.

„(IL number 11

Article 105

Clear enough.

Number 12 article l05a is quite clear.

number 13

Article 106

Paragraph (l) What is meant by "Industrial Company that Al<an runs the industry" is a new industry or one that expands at a different location.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 14

Article 108

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 115

Clear enough.

Inoonesta Republik

_146_

number 16

Article 117

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (2) Supervision is carried out, among others, through audits, inspections, intensive observations (surueillancel, or monitoring (monitoing).

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 45

Clear enough.

Article 46

number 1

Article 6

Paragraph (1) referred to as 'Indonesian Label' is any information about goods in the form of Indonesian writing, a combination of pictures and writing in Indonesian, or other forms that contain information about the goods and information of business actors, as well as other information included in the goods, put into, attached/attached to the goods, printed on the goods, and/or is part of the packaging of the goods.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

j -t47- paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 2 Article 1 I is quite clear.

number 3

Article 14

Paragraph (1) The regulation on the development, arrangement, and guidance that is equal and fair to the people's market, shopping centers, supermarkets, and wholesalers is intended to simplify and certainty of the business licensing process proposed by business actors. Simplification also includes integrating with other requirements that are required and carried out using an electronic system.

What is meant by 'pemasolc' is a business actor who regularly supplies goods to retailers with a TQIUAN to be resold through business cooperation.

What is meant by 'retailer' is an individual or business entity whose main activities are selling directly to the final consumer.

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "spatial planning" is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of spatial planning.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 15

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 17

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 24

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 30

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 37

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 38

Clear enough.

number 11

legaltrans.id

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 43

Clear enough.

R:L -T49- number 13

Article 45

Paragraph (1) The application for import of goods is submitted directly to the ministry that administers government affairs in the field of trade, and business licensing from the central government is granted by the ministry whose government affairs in the field of trade after a recommendation from another ministry if needed.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 14

Article 46

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 47

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21) What is meant by "in certain cases" is in the case of goods needed by business actors in the form of non-new capital goods that cannot be met from domestic sources so that they need to be imported in the context of the industrial production process for the purpose of export development, increasing competitiveness, business efficiency, investment and industrial relocation, infrastructure development, and/or exported back.

In addition to

In addition, in the event of a natural disaster, goods or equipment are needed in unnecessary conditions in the context of restoration and reconstruction as a result of natural disasters and non-new goods for other purposes in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

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paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 16

Article 49

deleted.

number 17

Article 51

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 52

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 53

Clear enough.

number 20

Article 57

Clear enough.

Number 21 article 6o is quite clear.

REPUEUK INDONESTA

number 22

Article 61

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 63

Clear enough.

Arrgka24

legaltrans.id

Article 65

Clear enough.

number 25

Article 74

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "stakeholder" is a university, the business world, business associations, and/or other stakeholders.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Number 26 article is quite clear.

REPUEUK INDONESTA

Figures 2t Article 77a Self-explanatory.

number 28

Article 81

Clear enough.

number 29

Article 98

Clear enough.

number 30

Article 99

Clear enough.

Number 31 of the LOO article is quite clear.

number 32

Article 102

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 33

Article 104

Clear enough.

number 34

Article 106

Clear enough.

number 35

Article 109

Clear enough.

number 36

Article 116

Clear enough.

Article 47

number 1

Article 13

Letter a Types of measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing tools, and equipment include water meters, gas meters, electricity meters, taxi meters, telephone pulse meters, moisture testers, it is necessary to design places and areas where calibration and recalibration are carried out.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

number 2

Article 17

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) Because the use of measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing tools, and equipment are under the supervision of the central government agency responsible for metrology, the manufacture of these tools is obliged to fulfill business permits from the central government so that it is easy to supervise and foster, so that the tools are made by people who really have expertise. Likewise, to repair measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing tools, and equipment such as repairing the scales, they must fulfill business permits from the central government, so that they are easy to supervise and foster.

Thus, it is hoped that the work of fixing the scales is carried out by people who really have expertise in that field and with a full sense of responsibility, so that the owners of the scales will not be deceived by people who claim to be repairs of scales even though they do not have expertise in the work and are only looking for profit for themselves only.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 18

Business licensing is needed to avoid the entry and circulation of measuring instruments, measuring tools, weighing tools, and equipment that do not meet the requirements, because if this happens it will make it difficult to implement this law.

number 4

Article 24

Clear enough.

Article 48

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 4A is quite clear.

number 3

legaltrans.id

Article 5

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 7

verse (1)

J

Republic of Indonesia

Letter a Ministries and/or related institutions include ministries and/or institutions that carry out government affairs in the fields of industry, trade, health, agriculture, standardization and accreditation, cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, as well as drug and food supervision.

Letter b LPH is independent.

Letter C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 10

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 10A is quite clear.

number 7

Article 11

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 13

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "Islamic Religious Institutions with Legal Entities" include Islamic Community Organizations with Legal Entities and Islamic Foundations that manage universities.

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REPUEUK INDONESTA

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 9

Article 14

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 11

pasaj22 is quite clear.

number 12

Article 25

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 2T is quite clear.

number 14

Article 28

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 29

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 30

Clear enough.

predel{ -t57-

number 17

legaltrans.id

Article 31

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 20

Article 33A is quite clear.

Article 33B paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Lettera What is meant by "ulama" is a religious expert regarding the law of halal products originating from Islamic religious social organizations with legal entities.

Letter b is quite clear.

Number 2L

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 22

Article 35A is quite clear.

number 23

Article 4o is quite clear.

number 24

Article 41

Clear enough.

number 25

legaltrans.id

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 26

Article 44

Clear enough.

ang)<a 27

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 28

Article 5o letter a is quite clear.

Letter b Supervision of product halalness including supervision of changes in materials and/or income tax.

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.

number29

Article 52a is quite clear.

Article 52b is quite clear.

number 30

Article 53

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter d Supervision of halal products in circulation, among others, supervision of changes in materials and/or PPh, inclusion of halal labels or non-halal information, as well as presentation between halal and non-halal products.

Paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 31

Article 55

Clear enough.

number 32

Article 63a is quite clear.

Article 63el is quite clear.

Article 63c is quite clear.

Article 49

Clear enough.

Article 50

Number I

Article 26

Clear enough.

ang)<a 2

Article 29

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 33

Paragraph (1) The provision of business licensing facilities for legal entities that submit housing development plans for MBR is intended to encourage the business climate for legal entities in the housing and settlement sector as well as in an effort to realize the fulfillment of housing needs for MBR.

NEPUBUK INDONESTA

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paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 36

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 40

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 42

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Introduction to Sale and Purchase Agreement" is an agreement to buy and sell a house which is still under construction between the prospective house buyer and the provider of the house made before the authorized official.

paragraph (21 letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "agreed thing" is the condition of the house being built and sold to consumers, which is marketed through promotional media, including the location of the house, the condition of the land/lot, the shape of the house, the building specifications, the price of the house, infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities, other facilities, the time of handover Accept homes and dispute resolution.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "residential development" is the percentage of houses that have been built from the total number of housing units and the availability of infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities in a planned housing.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 8

legaltrans.id

Article 53

Paragraph (1) Housing control is intended to maintain and improve the quality of housing so that it can function properly, while preventing the decline in quality and the occurrence of inappropriate use.

Paragraph (2) letter a Licensing of business is granted to business actors, while Persetqiuan is given to non-business actors.

Letter b What is meant by "control" is a method of control carried out through law enforcement actions for housing which in construction and utilization is not in accordance with the plan or provisions of laws and regulations.

Letter c What is meant by "arrangement" is a way of control that is carried out through improvements in the organizers of the housing in accordance with the purpose of housing management.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 9

Article 55

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

The l2l verse is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) The implementation of this provision only applies under normal conditions, but does not apply under conditions of force, such as: natural disasters, riots, per€rng, and pandemics.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 10

Article 1O7 is quite clear.

number 11

Article 109

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

EEPUBLTK INDONESTA

-163_

number 12

Article 1 14 Self-explanatory.

number 13

Article 117a is quite clear.

Article 1178

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 134

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 150

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 151

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 153

Clear enough.

Article 51

number 1

Article 16

Clear enough.

-t64-

legaltrans.id

number 2

Article 24

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "administrative requirements" is a permit that is needed as a condition for the construction of flats.

Letter b What is meant by "technical requirements, are requirements related to building structure, building security and safety, environmental health, comfort, and others related to the design, including the completeness of environmental infrastructure and facilities.

Letter c What is meant by "ecological requirements" are requirements that meet the environmental impact analysis in terms of flat construction.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 3

Article 26

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 28

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 29

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 30

deleted.

number 7

Article 31

Clear enough.

number 8

legaltrans.id

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 33

deleted.

number 10

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Article 39

Paragraph (1) What is meant by 'feasibility of function' is the functioning of all or part of the flat building that can ensure the fulfillment of building layout requirements and the reliability of the flat building in accordance with the specified function.

What is meant by "part of the construction of flats" is one flat building or more of the entire plan of building flats in an environmental unit.

-t66- paragraph (2) is self-explanatory.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 11

Article 40

Paragraph (l) What is meant by "flats environment" is a plot of land with clear boundaries on which flats are built, including infrastructure, facilities, and public utilities which as a whole are a unity of settlements.

Upasarana "What is meant by the physical basic completeness of the residential environment that meets certain standards for the needs of a decent, healthy, safe, and comfortable place to live includes road networks, drainage, sanitation, clean water, and trash cans.

What is meant by "facilities" are facilities in the residential environment of flats that function to support the implementation and development of social, cultural, and economic life including socio-economic facilities (education, health, worship, and commerce) and public facilities (open space, recreation, recreation, sports facilities, public burial places, facilities government, etc.).

legaltrans.id

What is meant by "General Utilities" are supporting equipment for residential environmental services that include electricity networks, telephone networks, and gas networks.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

-t67- paragraph (4) is self-explanatory.

number 12

Article 43

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 54

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 56

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "maintenance" is the activity of maintaining the reliability of the building and its infrastructure and facilities so that it is always feasible.

What is meant by "maintenance" is the activity of repairing and/or replacing parts of buildings, components, building materials, and/or infrastructure and facilities so that the building remains feasible.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

BL|K INDONESTA

number 15

Article 67

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 16

Article 72

deleted.

number 17

Article 73

deleted.

number 18

Article 107

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 108

Clear enough.

number 2o

Article 11o is deleted.

Number 2l

Article 112

deleted.

angjra22

Article 113

Clear enough.

-t69-

number 23

Article 114

Clear enough.

ang)<a 24

Pasa1 117 is self-explanatory.

legaltrans.id

Article 52

number 1

Article 5

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "construction service supply chain" is the flow of production and distribution activities of materials, equipment, and technology used in the implementation of construction services.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

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Republic of Indonesia

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Letter i is quite clear.

Letter J is quite clear.

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter M is quite clear.

The letter n is quite clear.

The letter o is quite clear.

The letter P is quite clear.

The letter Q is quite clear.

The letter R is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

-T7L- Letter c Strategic and pilot construction workforce training, including providing training for the application of new technology, methods, and competency standards.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e The minimum remuneration standard is determined by considering the complexity of the type of professional service, the cost, the risk, and the technology of the construction of construction services related to the results of professional services, and/or the market price prevailing in the province where the construction services are held.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

The letter J is quite clear.

The letter K is quite clear.

paragraph (5) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c Priority technology includes:

l. technology

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Repueuk Tndonesta

1. Simple technology is appropriate and labor intensive;

2. Technology related to Indonesia's geographical position;

3. Sustainable Construction Technology;

4. New material technology with high potential in Indonesia; and

5. Infrastructure Asset Maintenance Technology and Management.

legaltrans.id

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 6

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 7

Clear enough.

REPUEUK INDONESTA

number 4

Article 8

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 9

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 10

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 2o paragraph (1) Business qualifications determine the limits of the ability of a construction service business in carrying out construction services at the same time.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 26

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 2T is quite clear.

effin'fiii

-t74-

number 10

Article 28

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 29

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 3o is quite clear.

number 13

Article 31

deleted.

number 14

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 15

legaltrans.id

Article 34

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 36

deleted.

Nepueuk Indonesia

_L75_

number 18

Article 38

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) The implementation of a construction service business that is carried out alone is an activity whose work is planned, carried out, and/or supervised by the Government itself as the person in charge of the budget, and/or community group.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 19

Article 42

deleted.

number 20

Article 44

Clear enough.

number 21

Article 57

deleted.

legaltrans.id

ang)<a 22

Article 58

deleted.

number 23

Article 59

Clear enough.

tllir.tlftftl -t76-

number 24

Article 69

Clear enough.

number 25

Article T2 paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "Professional Experience Registration Certificate" is a document that contains and explains the experience of a construction worker who has been officially registered to the Government.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 26

Article 74

deleted.

numbers 2t

Article 84

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) The implementation of the central government's authority includes registration of construction service business entities, accreditation for associations of construction service companies and associations related to the supply chain of construction services, registration of business entities experience, registration of expert appraisers, establishing expert appraisers who are registered in the event of building failure, accreditation for professional associations and licenses For professional certification bodies, manpower registration, professional experience registration for workers as well as educational and job training institutions in the field of construction, equalization of foreign workers, and/or forming professional certification institutions to carry out work competency certification tasks that cannot be carried out by professional certification institutions formed by professional associations/educational institutions and training.

-T77- Paragraph (2) What is meant by "institution" is the construction service development institution.

paragraph (3) letters are quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letter e Associations related to Construction Supply Chains, among others, associations related to construction materials and equipment.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Paragraph (7) The arrangement of the establishment of the institution includes the procedure for selecting the management, the term of service, the main tasks and functions, the mechanism of the work of the institution.

number 28

Article 89

Clear enough.

eti-tit;i;n

-t78-

legaltrans.id

number 29

Article 92

deleted.

number 30

Article 96

Clear enough.

number 31

Article 99

Clear enough.

number 32

Article 101

deleted.

number 33

Article 102

Clear enough.

Article 53

Number I

Article 8

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 9

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 12

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 4

Article 17

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 19

Clear enough.

_L79_

number 6

Article 38

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 40

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 4OA Paragraph (1) What is meant by "River channel diversion' is the activity of diverting the river channel by making a new river channel which causes the diverted river channel to not function permanently.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 9

Article 43

Clear enough.

number 1o

Article 44

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 45

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 49

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 5o is quite clear.

number 14

Article 51

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 52

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 56

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 7o is quite clear.

number 18

Article 73

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 75A is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Article 54

Clear enough.

Article 55

number 1

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 36

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 38

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "Main Facilities" is the departure line, arrival line, passenger waiting room, passenger boarding and drop off area, vehicle parking lot, information board, terminal control office, and counter.

What is meant by "supporting facilities" include facilities for people with disabilities, health facilities, public facilities, worship facilities, health posts, police posts, and fire extinguishers.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 39

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "terminal work environment" is an environment that is directly related to terminal facilities and is limited by fences.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

REPUEUK INDONESTA

legaltrans.id

-TA2- Paragraph (S) The private sector includes micro, small, and medium enterprises.

number 5

Article 4o paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by the private sector includes micro, small and medium enterprises.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 43

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Public Parking" is a place to park a vehicle at a fee.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

II

Blik Indonesia

number 7

Article 5o paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by the private sector includes micro, small and medium enterprises.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 53

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 6o paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "having a certain quality" is a general workshop capable of carrying out periodic types of maintenance work, small repairs, major repairs, and repairing the chassis and body.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

B

number 10

Article 78

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 99

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Development of Center for Activity, Settlement, and Infrastructure" is a new development, land use change, change in intensity of land use and/or expansion of building floor and/or change in intensity of use, change in density of certain land use, certain land use, among others terminal, parking for public outdoor spaces owned by roads, refueling stations, and other public facilities. Traffic impact analysis in its implementation can be integrated with environmental impact analysis.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 12

Article 100

deleted.

number 13

Article 101

deleted.

number 14

Article 126

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

PRESIDENT

number 15

Article 162

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 165

Paragraph (1) The money referred to by Multimoda " is the transportation of goods by using at least 2 (two) different modes of transportation on the basis of 1 (one) contract that uses a multimodal transportation document from 1 (one) place of receipt of goods by the multimodal transportation operator to a designated place for the delivery of the goods.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 17

Article 170

Paragraph (1) The ullocation referred to by certain " is a place of supervision of goods transport that is carried out effectively and efficiently.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Indonesian Republik

number 18

Article 173

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 174

legaltrans.id

deleted.

number 20

Article 175

deleted.

Number 2L

Article 176

deleted.

number 22

Article 177

deleted.

number 23

Article 178

deleted.

number 24

Article 179

Clear enough.

number 25

Article 18o is deleted.

B

ang)<a26

Article 185

Paragraph (1) which is meant by "certain routes or routes" is a public passenger transportation route that is not yet financially profitable, including the pioneering transportation route.

Ayar (21 Self-explanatory.

numbers 2t

legaltrans.id

Article 199

Clear enough.

number 28

Article 22o paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "legal entities" is an entity (association and so on) which in the law is recognized as a legal subject that can be attached to legal rights and obligations, such as companies, foundations, and institutions.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

,(paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number29

Article 222

Clear enough.

number 30

Article 3O2 is quite clear.

number 31

Article 305

Clear enough.

number 32

Article 308

deleted.

Article 56

number 1

Article 24

Clear enough.

number 2

legaltrans.id

Article 24A is quite clear.

number 3

Article 28

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 32

Clear enough.

tthi;fit;fn

number 5

Article 32A is quite clear.

number 6

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 33A is quite clear.

number 8

Article 77

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 8OA is quite clear.

number 1o

Article 82

Clear enough.

1L number

Article 107

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 12

Article 112

Clear enough.

etrfiiifn

Refeuk Indonesia

number 13

Article 116A is quite clear.

Article 116e} Self-explanatory.

number 14

Article 135

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 168

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 185a is quite clear.

number 17

Article 188

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 190

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 191

Pretty clear.

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legaltrans.id

number 20

Article 195

Clear enough.

number 21

Article 196

Clear enough.

number 22

Article 203

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 2O4 is quite clear.

number 24

Article 210

Clear enough.

Article 57

number 1

Article 5

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "controlled by the state" is that the state has the right to control over the implementation of shipping whose embodiment includes aspects of regulation, control, and supervision.

-t92- paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 9

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Intramoda" includes domestic sea transportation, foreign sea transportation, special sea transportation, and shipping-ralryat transportation.

legaltrans.id

What is called "intermoda" is the integration of land transportation, sea transportation, and air transportation.

Intra and intermodal are a national transportation unit.

Paragraph l21 What is meant by "permanent route to regular datr (Linerf is a sea transportation service that is carried out regularly and regularly with a schedule and mentions the port of stopover).

What is meant by "a trajectory and irregular route" is a sea transportation service that is carried out on an irregular and irregular basis.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "trayel network* is a collection of routes that become one unit of passenger and/or goods transportation services from one port to another.

Paragraph (4) The preparation of a fixed and regular route network is intended to provide legal and business certainty to service users and sea transportation service providers.

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Indonesian Republik

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 13

Paragraph (1) Included in special sea transportation activities include transportation activities carried out by industrial, tourism, mining, agriculture and special activities such as research, dredging, social activities, and so on, and not serving other parties and not transporting general goods.

Special sea transportation, both domestically and abroad, can be held in order to meet the needs which due to the nature of the cargo cannot be carried out by public sea transportation service providers.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 4

Article 14a Paragraph (1) The term “available” is the number and schedule when the Indonesian-flagged vessel is not available or not sufficient.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Republik- Indonesia

number 5

Article 27

The obligation to fulfill business licensing in carrying out transportation activities in the waters is intended as a means of fostering, controlling, and supervising transportation in the waters to provide business certainty and legal protection for service providers and users.

number 6

Article 28

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 30

deleted.

number 8

Article 31

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 33

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 34

Clear enough.

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legaltrans.id

Eepubut Indonesia

number 12

Article 51

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 52

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 59

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 90

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 91

Paragraph (l) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "under certain circumstances" is if it turns out that there is a port business entity that is able to utilize the terminal and other port facilities to serve activities that provide commercial benefits.

PRESIDENT

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 17

Article 96

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 18

Article 97

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 98

Clear enough.

number 20

Article 99

Clear enough.

number 21

Article 103

deleted.

ang)<a22

Article 104

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 106

Clear enough.

-t97-

number 24

Article 107

deleted.

number 25

Article 111

Clear enough.

number 26

legaltrans.id

Article l24 What is meant by "ship procurement" is the activity of entering ships from abroad, both used and new ships to be registered in the list of Indonesian ships.

What is meant by "ship construction" is the manufacture of new ships both domestically and abroad which directly flagged Indonesia.

What is meant by "ship work" is the stage of work and activities when reshuffling, repairing, and maintenance of ships is carried out.

The equipment referred to by the ship is the part that is included in the navigation equipment, rescue equipment, inventors (smoke detectors) and fire extinguishers, ship radio and electronics, and maps and nautical publications, as well as meteorological observation equipment for ships with certain sizes and shipping areas.

What is meant by "International Standard Provisions' is guided by, among others, Safetg of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Conuention, I 974 and its implementing regulations.

numbers 2t

Article 125

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "reshuffle" is a construction reshuffle and requires ratification of drawings and calculations of construction because it changes the function, stability, structure, and dimensions of the ship.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 28

Article 126

Paragraph (l) of a safety certificate is granted to all types of ships of GT 7 size (seven gross tonnage) or more except:

a. warships;

b. state ships; and

c. ships used for sports purposes.

paragraph (2) letter a Types of Passenger Ship Safety Certificate, among others:

1) Passenger ship safety certificate (covering the safety of equipment construction, and ship radio); and 2) a certificate of exemption (certificate that allows freedom of several requirements that must be met).

legaltrans.id

Letter b Type of freighter safety certificate in accordance with Safetg of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Conuention, 1974 other than:

1) freighter safety certificate;

2) the safety certificate of the construction of the goods ship;

3) the safety certificate of the freighter's equipment;

]ietrniiftn 4) freighter's radio safety certificate;

and 5) a certificate of exemption (certificate that allows freedom of several requirements that must be met).

Letter c Certification of the feasibility and manhood of fishing vessels is carried out by the Ministry that carries out government affairs in the marine and fisheries sector.

number29

Article l27 paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (S) What is meant by "International Standard Provisions" is guided, among others: SAFETG OF LIFT AT SEA CONUENTION, 1974 and Regulations

/solas/

implementation.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

number 30

Article 129

Clear enough.

number 31

Article 13o is quite clear.

(

number 32

Article 133

Clear enough.

number 33

legaltrans.id

Article 154

In the context of accelerating the ease of doing business, the process of measuring, registering, and determining the nationality of ships on fishing vessels is carried out in an integrated manner through services I (one) roof. Facilities and Infrastructure for the Implementation of System I (one) Roof is provided by the HRSAT Government.

number 34

Article 155

Paragraph (1) The implementation of the measurement of the ship can be carried out by the Ministry that carries out government affairs in the field of transportation. Especially for fishing vessels, the measurement can be carried out by the ministry that administers the government in the field of fisheries based on competence, standards, and procedures set by the ministry that carries out government affairs in the field of transportation.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 35

Article 157

Clear enough.

Republic of Indonesia

-20t-

number 35

Article 158

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "ship registration,' is the registration of property rights on the ship in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

legaltrans.id

In addition to fulfilling the requirements for ship registration, which is a requirement to issue an Indonesian ship national certificate for ships carrying the Indonesian flag as the national flag as referred to in this Law, the owner of the fishing vessel must meet the requirements or requirements for the registration of fishing vessels as referred to in the law governing the registration of fishing vessels.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "Grosse of Registration Deed" is an official copy of MINUT (original from the registration deed).

Proof of ownership of the ship is a document of ownership submitted by the ship owner when registering the ship, among others in the form of:

1. For new building ships

a. shipbuilding contract;

b. Minutes of Ship Handover; and

c. Shift Certificate.

2. For ships that have been registered in other countries

a. bill of sale; and b Piotoal of Deiiuery and Aceptanca

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Paragraph (s) What is meant by "registration mark" is a series of numbers and letters consisting of the registration year number, the measurement code from where the ship is registered, the serial number of the registration deed, and the ship category code.

Example:

2008 PST No. 49991L 2008 Year of Ship Registration PST Measurement Code from where the ship is registered No. Number 49991 : Ship Registration Deed Number l Ship Category Code (L Category Code for Marine Ships, N Category Codes for Fishing Ships, P Category Codes for Inland Ships, namely ships sailing on rivers and lakes).

number 37

Article 159

Clear enough.

number 38

legaltrans.id

Article 163

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "water river and lake water" includes rivers, lakes, reservoirs, canals, canals, and swamps.

number 39

Article 168

Clear enough.

number 40

Article 169

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "ships for certain types and sizes" are cargo ships with a size of GT 500 (five hundred gross tonnage) or more and passenger ships of all sizes that carry out international shipping, while for ships sailing within the country the types and sizes will be determined separately.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "Institutions authorized by the Central Government" is a classification body recognized by the Central Government.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 41

Article 170

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "certain size" is a cargo ship with a size of GT 500 (five hundred gross tonnagel or more and passenger ships of all sizes that carry out international shipping, while ships sailing within the country type and size will be determined separately.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) For ships sailing in the country, the regulation regarding certificates is determined separately.

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 42

Article 171

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is deleted.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 43

Article 197

Clear enough.

number 44

Article 2O4 is quite clear.

bl|k indon

number 45

Article 213

Clear enough.

number 46

Article 225 Self-explanatory.

Number4T

Article 243

Clear enough.

number 48

Article 273 is quite clear.

number 49

legaltrans.id

Article 288

Clear enough.

number 50

Article 289

Clear enough.

number 51

Article 29 is quite clear.

number 52

Article 291

Clear enough.

President

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number 53

Article 292

Clear enough.

number 54

Article 293

Clear enough.

number 55

Article 294

Clear enough.

number 56

Article 295

Clear enough.

number 57

legaltrans.id

Article 296

Clear enough.

number 58

Article 297 Self-explanatory.

number 59

Article 298

Clear enough.

number 60

Article 299

Clear enough.

Blik Indonesia

number 61

Article 307

Clear enough.

Angla62

Article 308

Clear enough.

number 63

Article 310

Clear enough.

number 64

Article 313

Clear enough.

number 65

Article 314

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 66

Article 32 1 Self-explanatory.

Ar: GLA6T

Article 322

Clear enough.

number 68

Article 336

Clear enough.

Tndonesta Republik

Article 58

number 1

Article 13

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 14

deleted.

number 3

Article 15

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 17

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 18

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 8

Republic of Indonesia

number 8

Article 20

deleted.

number 9

Article 21

Erased

number 10

Article 22 deleted

number 11

Article 26

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 30

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 31

deleted.

legaltrans.id

number 14

Article 32

deleted.

number 15

Article 33

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-2to-

number 16

Article 37

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 40

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 41

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 42

deleted.

number 20

Article 43

deleted.

Number 2l

Article 45

Clear enough.

number 22

legaltrans.id

Article 46

Clear enough.

tgPublik Tndonesta

-2lt-

number 23

Article 47

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Hurrf C Personnel Licensing Expert Aircraft Maintenance The Aircraft Maintenance Expert referred to in this provision can only carry out aircraft maintenance for non-commercial air transportation companies with a capacity of less than 9 (nine) passengers.

number 24

Article 48

deleted.

number 25

Article 49

Clear enough.

number 26

Article 50

Clear enough.

numbers 2t

Article 5L is quite clear.

Tndonesta Republik

_212_

number 28

legaltrans.id

Article 58

Paragraph (1) Aircraft personnel include aircraft operation personnel, aircraft operation support personnel, and aircraft maintenance personnel.

Aircraft operations personnel include:

a. pilot; and

b. aircraft engineer.

Aircraft operation support personnel include:

a. flight operations support personnel; and

b. cabin personnel.

Aircraft maintenance personnel, namely personnel who already have an aircraft maintenance expert license.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "legitimate" is issued or legalized by the authorized official.

What is meant by "still valid" is the license granted has a validity time limit in accordance with the field of work.

number29

Article 60

Clear enough.

number 30

Article 61

Clear enough.

-2T3-

number 31

Article 63

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "certain circumstances" are:

a. unavailability of aircraft capacity in Indonesia;

legaltrans.id

b. the unavailability of the type or ability of Indonesian aircraft to carry out air transportation activities;

c. natural disasters; and/or

d. humanitarian aid.

What is meant by "within a limited time" is the operating time of foreign civil aircraft is limited until certain conditions can be overcome by Indonesian aircraft.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "inter-state agreement" is an agreement on the delegation of authority to the airworthiness function.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "airworthiness requirements" is in accordance with national and international provisions.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 32

Article 64

deleted.

number 33

Article 66

Clear enough.

number 34

Article 67

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "identity sign" is a registration sign.

number 35

Article 84

Clear enough.

number 36

Article 85

legaltrans.id

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "certain circumstances" is the need for air transportation capacity on certain routes that cannot be fulfilled by the scheduled commercial air transportation capacity which is carried out in accordance with the provisions of unscheduled commercial air transportation, including tour packages, MICE (Meeting, Insentue Trauel, Conuention, and Exhibition, Hajj air transportation, natural disaster relief, humanitarian activities, and activities of a national and international nature.

What is meant by "temporary nature" is the consent which is given limited to a certain period of time, a maximum of 6 (six) months and can only be extended for 1 (one) time on the same route.

-2T5- Paragraph (3) Self-explanatory.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 37

Article 91

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "certain circumstances, is the condition of not being fulfilled or not being served the request for air transportation services by the scheduled commercial air transportation business entity on a certain route.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 38

Article 93

Clear enough.

number 39

Article 94

Clear enough.

number 40

legaltrans.id

Article 95

Clear enough.

Republic of Tndonesta

number 41

Article 96

Clear enough.

number 42

Article 97

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "Maximum Standard Services" include, among others, feeding and drinking, snacks, and executive waiting room facilities (Lounge) for Business Class and First Class (First Class).

Letter b What is meant by "Medium Standard Services" includes, among others, the provision of snacks, and other facilities for executive waiting rooms for certain economy class passengers.

Letter c What is meant by "Service with Minimum Standards" among others, there is only 1 (one) class of service, without feeding and drinking, snacks, executive waiting room facilities, and a fee for registered baggage.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 43

Article 99

deleted.

-2R7 -

number 44

Article 100

Clear enough.

number 45

Article 109

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 46

Article 110

deleted.

number 47

Article 1 11 is deleted.

number 48

Article 112

Clear enough.

number 49

Article 113

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "transferred" is a change in the ownership of part or all of the shares of a commercial air transportation business entity in the form of a merger or takeover (acquisition).

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

number 50

Article 114

Clear enough.

number 51

Article 118

Clear enough.

number 52

Article 119

Clear enough.

number 53

Article 120

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 54

Article 130

Clear enough.

number 55

Article 131

deleted.

number 56

Article 132

deleted.

number 57

Article 133

deleted.

number 58

Article 137

Clear enough.

number 59

Article 138

Clear enough.

number 60

Article 139

Clear enough.

number 61

Article 205

Clear enough.

number 62

legaltrans.id

Article 215

deleted.

number 63

Article 218

Clear enough.

number 64

Article 219

Clear enough.

number 65

Article 22l is quite clear.

number 66

Article 222

Clear enough.

Number 6T

Passd224 is quite clear.

number 68

Article 225

Clear enough.

number 69

Article 233

Clear enough.

number 70

pasa1237 is quite clear.

number 71

Article 238

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Lift 2

Article 242 Self-explanatory.

number 73

Article 247

Clear enough.

Indonesian Republik

-22t-

Lift4

249 PASAT What is meant by "certain circumstances", among others, is for the purpose of medical euacuation and disaster management.

number 75

Article 25 The term "specific circumstances" can be in the form of:

a. natural disasters or other emergencies occur, resulting in the malfunction of the public airport; and/or

b. In the area concerned there is no public airport and there is no adequate mode of transportation.

number 76

Article 252 is quite clear.

lift

Article 253

Clear enough.

number 78

Article 254

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "fulfilling the provisions of aviation safety and aviation security', among others, has a manual for the operation of the helicopter landing and takeoff place (heliport m anuat).

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 79

legaltrans.id

Article 255

Clear enough.

number 80

Article 275

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) letter a referred to as "Airport Flight Navigation Service Unit at the Airport" consists of aerodrome services by the Guiding Personnel (Aerodrome Control, Flight Communication Services (Aeronautical Jlight Information Fruicesl), and Aerodrome Services without Guide Personnel (unattendedl.

Letter b What is meant by "approach Navigation Service Unit" is the flight navigation service unit in the standard arriual route and departure (Standard Instntment Departurel)

Letter c What is meant by "Jelajah Flight Navigation Service Unit' is the Controlled Aviation Traffic Service Unit given to aircraft with approval from Aviation Traffic Guide personnel (Air Traffic Control Clearance), Wight Information Serial Services, and Alert Service (Alerting Seruice).

number 81

Article 277

Clear enough.

number 82

Article 292

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "flight navigation personnel that is directly related to the operation and/or maintenance of the flight navigation facility" includes:

a. Aviation traffic service personnel, which consists of:

1. Aviation traffic guide; and

2. Flight communication guide.

b. Aviation Telecommunication Engineering Personnel, which consists of:

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1. Aviation Communication Technician;

2. Aviation Navigation Radio Technician;

3. Aviation Observation Technician; and

4. Aviation Calibration Technician.

c. aeronautical information service personnel; and

d. Flight Procedure Designer Personnel are personnel in charge of, among others:

1) Designing an aircraft movement procedure to:

a) Departure (Standard Instntment Departurel The procedure of aircraft movement of departure is a certain flight path of an airport, marked by navigation facilities, which is a guide for pilots.

b) Arrival (Standard Instrument Arriual Route). The procedure for the movement of aircraft arrivals is a certain flight path to an airport, marked by navigation facilities, which are a guide for pilots.

c) Landing approach (Instrument Approach Procedurel. Aircraft Movement Procedure Landing Plan is a series of maneuvers that are determined for pilots in carrying out landing procedures by only referring to the instruments contained in the cockpit as well as communication and navigation facilities.

d) Flying Cruising (En-Routel. Aircraft Movement Procedure Flying Cruising is a procedure for aircraft movement starting from the departure phase to the beginning of the arrival phase through a flight path with a minimum altitude limit specified (minimum en-route altidel).

2) Conducting aeronautical studies on obstruction objects that are in the flight operation area.

number 83

Article 294

Clear enough.

number 84

Article 295

Clear enough.

number 85

legaltrans.id

Article 3 17 Self-explanatory.

number 86

Article 389

Clear enough.

number 87

Article 392

Clear enough.

number 88

Article 409

Clear enough.

number 89

Article 414

Clear enough.

number 90

Article 416

Clear enough.

Number 9L

Article 418

Clear enough.

number92

Article 423

Clear enough.

number 93

Article 426

Clear enough.

number 94

legaltrans.id

Article 427

Clear enough.

number 95

Article 428

Clear enough.

Article 59

Clear enough.

Article 60

number 1

Article 30

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Letter a What is meant by "First Level Health Service" is a health service provided by a basic health service facility.

Letter b What is meant by "Second Level Health Services" is health services provided by Specialist Health Service Facilities.

Letter c What is meant by "Third Level Health Service" is the health service provided by the Sub-specialty Health Service Facilities.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

numbers 2

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 60

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "tools and technology" in this provision are those that do not conflict with the traditional medicine actions taken.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 4

Article 106

Paragraph (1) The definition of "pharmaceutical preparation" is medicine, medicinal ingredients, traditional medicine, and cosmetics. Included in pharmaceutical preparations are health supplements and quasi-drugs.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 111

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "standard" is, among others, related to the giving of a sign or label containing:

a. product name;

b. list of materials used;

c. net weight or net content;

d. the name and address of the party producing or importing food and beverages into the territory of Indonesia; and

e. Date, month, and year expiration date.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Republic|K Indonesia

number 6

Article 182

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 183

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 187

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 188

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 197

Clear enough.

Article 61

Number I

Article 17

Clear enough.

numbers 2

Article 24 Paragraph (1) The service capability is determined, among others, by human resources, buildings, facilities, and equipment.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 3

Article 25

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 26

Clear enough.

number 5

legaltrans.id

Article 27

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 28

Clear enough.

Lift

Article 29

Paragraph (l) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "hospital service standards" are all service standards that apply in hospitals, including standard operating procedures, medical service standards, and nursing care standards.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "disabled or poor patients" are patients who meet the requirements regulated by the provisions of the legislation.

The letter g is quite clear.

Letter h What is meant by "organizing medical records" is the implementation of medical records carried out in accordance with standards which are gradually being pursued to achieve international standards.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter J is quite clear.

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter M is quite clear.

The letter n is quite clear.

Prestoen

legaltrans.id

-23R- Letter o Hospitals are built and equipped with facilities, infrastructure and equipment that can be functioned and maintained in such a way as to obtain security, prevent fires or disasters by ensuring security, health and safety of patients, officers, visitors, and the hospital environment.

The letter P is quite clear.

The letter q is quite clear.

Letter r What is meant by "Hospital Internal Regulation" (HospitalBG LawSL is a hospital organization regulation Gouemancel and good clinical governance (Good Clinical Gouernance. In the Hospital Medical Staff Regulation (Medical Staff BG Law), among others, clinical authority is regulated (clinical priuilege).

The letter S is quite clear.

The letter T is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 40

Clear enough.

Blik Indonesia

number 9

Article 54

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (4) What is meant by "Medical Technical Supervision" is a medical audit.

What is meant by "technical supervision of a hospital" is a hospital performance audit.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 10

legaltrans.id

Article 62

Clear enough.

Article 62

number 1

Article 5

Clear enough.

numbers 2

Article 9

Clear enough.

BL]K Indonesia

number 3

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 18

Paragraph (1) The Export Approval Letter from the Central Government contains a written statement, among others regarding the name, type, form and amount of psychotropics that are approved for export, the name and address of the exporter and importer in the importing country, the export implementation period and information that the export is for the purpose of treatment and/or science.

Surb.t Import Approval from the Central Government contains written statements regarding the name, type, form and amount of psychotropics that are approved for import, the name and address of the importer and exporter in the exporting country, the period of import implementation and a statement that the import is for the benefit of treatment and/or science.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 5

legaltrans.id

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 20

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 2L is quite clear.

number 8

Article 22

Clear enough.

Article 63

number 1

Article 11

Paragraph (1) This provision opens the possibility to grant business licensing to more than one pharmaceutical industry that has the right to produce narcotic drugs, but is carried out very selectively with the intention that narcotics control and control can be more easily carried out.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 15

Paragraph (l) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 What is meant by "under certain circumstances" in this provision is if the state-owned pharmaceutical wholesaler is unable to carry out its function in importing narcotics due to natural disasters, fires and others.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 3

legaltrans.id

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 18

Paragraph (1) Pharmacy wholesalers in this provision are State-Owned Enterprises and Private.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 22 is quite clear.

number 7

Article 24 Self-explanatory.

Repuauk Tndonesta

-2s6-

number 8

Article 26

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 36

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 39

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "pharmaceutical industry" is a certain pharmaceutical industry that has a special permit to distribute narcotics.

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The pharmaceutical pharmacy is a certain pharmaceutical wholesaler who has a special permit to distribute narcotics.

Paragraph (21 This provision confirms that business permits for storing facilities for government pharmaceutical preparations are needed as long as the Decree for the Establishment of the Pharmaceutical Preparation Facilities is not issued by the Head of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 64

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 14

Clear enough.

Blik Indonesia

number 3

Article 15

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "for other purposes, is the use of excess food production other than for consumption, among others, for feed, energy raw materials, industry, and/or exports.

number 4

Article 36

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 39

Farming includes increasing production, welfare of farmers, fishermen, fish farmers, and micro and small-scale food entrepreneurs.

legaltrans.id

number 6

Article 68

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "food chain" is the sequence of stages and operations in the production, processing, distribution, storage, and handling of a food and its raw materials ranging from production to consumption, including materials related to food until food is ready to be consumed.

What is meant by "Integrated" is that the implementation of food safety must be carried out in an integrated and synergistic manner by all stakeholders in each food chain.

-23a- Paragraph (2) The determination of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for food safety is carried out, among others, based on risk analysis. Risk analysis is a decision-making process that is carried out systematically and transparently based on scientific information which includes risk management, risk assessment, and risk communication.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 7

Article 72

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 74

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 77 paragraph (1) One of the requirements that must be met in business licensing is from the aspect of food safety.

Euk Indo

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "raw material" is the main material used in food production activities or processes, which can be in the form of raw materials, semi-finished materials, or finished materials.

What is meant by "other materials" are materials that do not include raw materials or food additives.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 10

Article 81

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 87

deleted.

number 12

Article 88

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 91

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "certain processed food" is processed food made by the food home industry, namely the food industry that has a place of business in a place to live with manual to semi-automatic processing equipment.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 14

Article 91A is quite clear.

number 15

Article 133

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 16

Article 134

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 135

Clear enough.

number 18

Article 139

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 140

Clear enough.

-24t-

number 20

Article 141

Clear enough.

number 21

Article 142

Clear enough.

Article 65

Paragraph (1) What is meant by the word "can" in this provision is basically the obligation to fulfill business licensing does not apply to the education sector except for formal educational institutions in special economic zones which are regulated separately.

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This Government Regulation in Lieu of Law adheres to the principle that the management of education units is not profitable so that it cannot be equated with the management of business activities. Thus, the treatment, requirements, and permit processes required by the education unit for its operational activities cannot be the same as the treatment, requirements, and the permit process for activities that can be profitable.

Provisions for permits for education units still follow the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of education:

1. Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System;

2. Law Number 12 Year 2OL2 concerning Higher Education;

3. Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers;

4. Law Number 20 Year 2OL3 concerning Medical Education;

5. Law Number 18 Year 2OL9 concerning Islamic Boarding Schools.

The law is not regulated in a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law and therefore there is no obligation for the education unit, including a non-formal education unit managed by the community to carry out a permit process through a business licensing system as regulated in a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law.

The provisions of this article provide space for the manager of the education unit voluntarily to be able to use the process of the business system, among others, for the process of conformity of spatial planning, environmental approval, and building standards. For the management of the education unit, it is enough with the existing process so that it is not carried out through a business licensing system which is regulated in the Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law.

For example, the establishment of a pesantren has been regulated in Law Number 18 of 2019 concerning Islamic Boarding Schools which stipulates that the establishment of Islamic boarding schools is only by registering with the minister who carries out government affairs in the field of religion.

Thus, the establishment of a pesantren does not apply the obligation to use the business licensing system in a government regulation in lieu of this law.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 66

number 1

legaltrans.id

Article 14

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 17

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 22

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 78

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 79

deleted.

Article 67

number 1

Article 14

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "Tourism Attraction Business" is a business whose activities are managing natural tourist attractions, cultural tourism attractions, and artificial tourism/human development.

Letter b What is meant by "Tourism Area Business" is a business whose activities are to build and/or manage an area with a certain area to meet tourism needs.

Letter c What is meant by "Tourism Transportation Service Business" is a special business that provides transportation for tourism needs and activities, not regular/common transportation.

Republic of Indonesia

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Letter d What is meant by "Tourism Service Business" is the business of a travel agency and a business travel agent. The business of a travel agency includes the business of providing travel planning services and/or services and organizing tourism, including the implementation of worship trips.

The business of a travel agent includes a facility booking service business, such as booking tickets and booking accommodation as well as processing travel documents.

Letter e What is meant by "Food and Beverage Service Business" is a food and beverage service business that is equipped with equipment and equipment for the manufacturing process, it can be in the form of restaurants, cafes, catering services, and bars/tracks.

Letter f What is meant by "accommodation provision business" is a business that provides lodging services that can be equipped with other tourism services. The business of providing accommodation can be in the form of hotels, villas, tourist cottages, campgrounds, caravan stopovers, and other accommodations used for tourism purposes.

Letter g What is meant by "enterprise and recreational activities" is a business whose scope of activities is in the form of performing arts business, game arena, karaoke, cinema, as well as other entertainment and recreational activities aimed at tourism.

presie'en

Letter h What is meant by "Efforts to organize meetings, incentive trips, conferences, and exhibitions" is a business that provides services for a meeting of a group of people, organizes trips for employees and business partners in return for their achievements, and organizes exhibitions in order to disseminate information and promotion of goods and services on a national, regional and international scale.

Letter i What is meant by "Tourism Information Service Business" is a business that provides data, news, features. Photos, videos, and research results on tourism distributed in the form of printed and/or electronic materials.

Letter j What is meant by "Tourism Consulting Services Business" is a business that provides suggestions and recommendations regarding feasibility studies, planning, business management, research, and marketing in the tourism sector.

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i What is meant by "tirta tourism business" is a business that organizes tourism and water sports, including the provision of facilities and infrastructure and other services that are managed commercially in the waters of sea, coast, river, lake, and reservoir.

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Inoonesia Republik

Letter m What is meant by "spa business" is a care business that provides services with a combination method of water therapy, aroma therapy, massage, spices, healthy food/beverage services, and physical activity with the aim of balancing body and soul while still paying attention to the traditions and culture of the Indonesian nation.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

numbers 2

Article 15

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 16

deleted.

number 4

Article 26

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "tourism business with high-risk activities" includes, among others, diving tours, rafting, rock climbing, jet coaster games, and visiting certain tourist objects, such as seeing wildlife in the wild.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

Letter J is quite clear.

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

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The letter M is quite clear.

The letter n is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 29

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 30

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 54

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 56

deleted.

number 9

Article 64

deleted.

Article 68

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 3

legaltrans.id

Article 20

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 58

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

hurrrf c What is meant by "bank guarantee" is a bank guarantee or deposit on behalf of a travel agency.

Letter d is quite clear.

number 5

Article 59

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 61

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 63

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 83

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 84

Clear enough.

number 10

legaltrans.id

Article 85

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 89

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 90

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 91

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 92

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 94

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 95

Clear enough.

number 17

Article 99

Clear enough.

Tndonesta Republik

number 18

legaltrans.id

Article 101

Clear enough.

number 19

Article 103

Clear enough.

number 20

Article 104

Clear enough.

number 21

Article 106

Clear enough.

number 22

Article 118A is quite clear.

number 23

Article 119a is quite clear.

number 24

Article 125

Clear enough.

number 25

Article 126

Clear enough.

Republic of Indonesia

Article 69

Clear enough.

Article 70

legaltrans.id

number 1

Article 1o is quite clear.

number 2

Article 12

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 13

deleted.

number 4

Article 39

Clear enough.

Article 71

number 1

Article 11

Paragraph (1) Fulfillment of business licensing in the operation of telecommunications is intended as an effort by the Government in the context of guidance to encourage the growth of healthy telecommunications operations.

The government publishes periodically on regions/regions that are open to the operation of telecommunications networks and/or telecommunications services. The operation of telecommunications must meet the requirements set out in the Business Licensing.

-25s- paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 28

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (1) The formula as referred to in this provision is a calculation pattern to determine the amount of the tariff. The tariff formula consists of the initial tariff formula and the change tariff formula. In determining the initial tariff formula, what must be considered is the cost component, while to determine the formula for the amount of change tariff, it is also considered, among others, the inflation factor, the ability of the community, and the continuity of telecommunications development.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 30

Paragraph (1) This provision is intended to overcome the problem of the need for telecommunications services in an area which due to certain circumstances cannot be reached by telecommunications services. Therefore, it is necessary to provide the possibility to special telecommunications operators who actually only move for their own interests, can provide telecommunications services to people who live in the area.

Republic of Tndonesta

Paragraph (2) Special Telecommunications Operators that operate telecommunications networks and/or telecommunications services may continue the operation of telecommunications networks and/or telecommunications services with consideration of the investments they have made and the continuity of services to users. In this case, the relevant special telecommunications operator is obliged to fulfill all the provisions applicable to the operation of the telecommunications network and/or the operation of telecommunications services.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 32

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 33

Paragraph (1) The granting of business licensing related to the use of the radio frequency spectrum is based on the availability of the radio frequency spectrum and the results of technical analysis.

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Satellite orbit slots are not a national asset.

Granting of business licensing The use of the radio frequency spectrum is carried out through a selection or evaluation mechanism.

Paragraph (21 Approval regarding the use of the radio frequency spectrum is based on the availability of the radio frequency spectrum and the results of the technical analysis. Approval regarding the use of the radio frequency spectrum is carried out through an evaluation mechanism.

Republic of Indonesia

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "according to the designation" is the use of the mandatory radio frequency spectrum in accordance with the planner of the radio frequency spectrum and the technical provisions for the use of the radio frequency spectrum determined by the central government.

What is meant by "harmful disturbance" is a type of disturbance/interference that has a detrimental impact on the use of the radio frequency spectrum that gets protection from the central government.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

Paragraph (9) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 34

Paragraph (1) The cost of the right to use the radio frequency spectrum is compensation for the use of the radio frequency spectrum in accordance with the received IZIRR. In addition, the cost of using the radio frequency spectrum is also intended as a means of monitoring and controlling so that the radio frequency spectrum as a limited natural resource can be utilized as much as possible. The amount of the right to use the radio frequency spectrum is determined based on the type and width of the radio frequency band. The type of radio frequency spectrum will affect the quality of the operation, while the width of the radio frequency band will affect the capacity/amount of information that can be carried/sent.

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paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 7

Article 34a is quite clear.

Article 34B Paragraph (1) The term "passive infrastructure" includes but is not limited to culverts (ducting), telecommunications poles (touef, tiar, g (polel, and others that can be used for the deployment of telecommunications networks).

Paragraph (21 What is meant by "infrastructure" in this provision is an active infrastructure.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 45

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 46

deleted.

number 10

Article 47

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 48

deleted.

Article T2 number 1

Article 16

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

number 2

Article 25

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 33

Pretty clear.

number 4

Article 34

deleted.

number 5

Article 55

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 57

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 58

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 60A Paragraph (1) Broadcasting must follow technological developments to increase the efficiency of the utilization of radio frequency specs and other electromagnetic spectrum, the quality of reception and choice of radio and television broadcast programs for the public, efficiency in the operation of radio broadcasting and television broadcasting and growth industries related to the broadcasting sector.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "terrestrial television broadcasting migration from analog technology to digital technology" is a process that begins with the application of a digital technology broadcasting system for television broadcasting which is carried out through terrestrial transmission media and is carried out in stages, and ends with a cessation of the use of analog technology in the national scope.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 73

Clear enough.

Article 74

number 1

Article 11

Clear enough.

numbers 2

Article 2 1 Self-explanatory.

number 3

Article 38

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 52

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 55

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 56

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 66

Clear enough.

number 8

legaltrans.id

Article 67

Pretty clear.

number 9

Article 68

Clear enough.

number 10

Article 69

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 69a is quite clear.

number 12

Article 2 is quite clear.

Tndonesta Republik

number 13

Article 73

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 74

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 75

Clear enough.

Article 75

Article 15

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "community disease" include begging and homelessness, prostitution, gambling, drug and narcotics abuse, drunkenness, human trafficking, exploitation/practice of loan sharks, and illegal levies.

The authority referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in a coordinated manner with the relevant agencies in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Letter d What is meant by "flow" is all schools or understandings that can cause division or threaten the unity and integrity of the nation, including the flow of beliefs that are contrary to the basic philosophy of the Republic of Indonesia.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "police action" is a forced effort and/or other action according to the law that is responsible in order to realize order and law enforcement and the establishment of public peace.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

Letter i The information and the evidence in question are those related to both the criminal process and within the framework of the task of the Police in general.

Letter j What is meant by "National Criminal Information Center" is a network system of criminal documentation that contains both data on crimes and violations as well as accidents and traffic violations as well as registration and identification of traffic.

Letter k Permit and/or the certificate in question is issued on the basis of an interested request.

Letter i The authority is exercised based on the request of the relevant agency or the request of the community.

Letter m What is meant by "finding goods" are goods whose owners are not known which are found by members of the Indonesian National Police or the public who are submitted to the Indonesian National Police. The findings must be protected by the Indonesian National Police with the provision that if within a certain period of time it is not taken by those who are entitled to be completed in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia after receiving the findings must immediately announce through print media, electronic media and/or other announcement media.

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (2) letter a What is meant by "General Crowd" in this case is in accordance with the provisions of Article 510 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code (KUHP), namely the crowd or spectacle for the public and holding a procession on public roads. Other community activities are activities that can endanger public security as regulated in Article 495 paragraph (1), Article 496, Article 500, Article 501 paragraph (2), and Article 502 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d Political activities that require notification to the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia are political activities as regulated in the laws and regulations in the political field, including general election campaign activities (elections), political parades, distribution of pamphlets, and the appearance of politically charged images/paintings distributed to the public.

Letter e What is meant by "sharp weapons' in this law are stabbing weapons, stabbing weapons, and bats, excluding goods that are actually used for agriculture, or for household chores, or for the purpose of carrying out legal, or real work for the purpose of heirloom, or goods Ancient, or absmental goods as regulated in Law Number 12LDRTL 1951.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

Letter h What is meant by "international crime" is a certain crime that is agreed to be addressed between countries, including narcotics crimes, counterfeit money, terrorism, and human trafficking.

Letter i is quite clear.

Letterj In carrying out this task the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia is bound by the provisions of international law, both bilateral agreements and multilateral pedanjian. In this connection, the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia can provide assistance to carry out police actions at the request of other countries, on the other hand, the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia can ask for assistance to carry out police actions from other countries as long as they do not conflict with the legal provisions of the two countries. The international police organizations in question include, among others, the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO-Interpot).

The function of the National Central Bureau of ICPO-Interpol Indonesia is carried out by the Indonesian National Police.

legaltrans.id

The letter K is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 76

Clear enough.

Article 77 number 1

Article 2

The scope of investment as referred to in this article does not include indirect investment or portfolio.

numbers 2

Article 12

Paragraph (1) The implementation of investment activities is based on national interests which include, among others, the protection of natural resources, protection, development of cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, supervision of production and distribution, increasing technology capacity, domestic capital participation, and cooperation with business entities appointed by the government.

The national interest may include protection of business activities that can endanger health (such as drugs, liquor containing alcohol), empowerment of farmers, fishermen, fish farmers, and salt, micro and small businesses with certain arrangements and requirements set by the government, but still pay attention to aspects of improving the investment ecosystem.

Indonesian public

Activities that can only be carried out by the central government are activities that are service in nature or in the context of defense and security, including, among others, the main tools of the weapon system, government museums, historical and archaeological heritage, the implementation of flight navigation, telecommunications / navigation aids for shipping and uessel.

verse (21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The investment requirements are intended for business fields that are prioritized by the Central Government as outlined in the list of investment priorities as regulated in a Presidential Regulation which includes, among others:

1. Priority Business Fields Provided Fiscal Incentives;

legaltrans.id

2. Business fields that are given the convenience of non-fiscal incentives, among others in the form of ease of business licensing, investment locations, provision of infrastructure and energy, and others;

3. Business fields for micro, small and medium enterprises and partnership requirements between large businesses and micro, small and medium enterprises excluding partnerships as shareholders; and

4. Open business fields with certain requirements.

number 3

Article 13

paragraph (1) in the context of protecting cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises:

1. Foreign investment is only allowed in large-scale businesses and may only partner with cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises.

2. Allocate business fields for cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, as well as business fields for large businesses on the condition that they must cooperate through partnerships with cooperatives and micro, small and medium enterprises, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the field of micro, small and medium enterprises.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 18

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e What is meant by "pioneer industry" is an industry that has a broad linkage, provides added value and high externalities, introduces new technology, and has strategic value for the national economy.

legaltrans.id

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

Letter i is quite clear.

The letter J is quite clear.

The letter K is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 25

Clear enough.

Article 78

Article 22

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b Included in the definition of Indonesian legal entities include the Republic of Indonesia, State-owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises, Cooperatives, and Private-Owned Enterprises.

Letter c Foreign legal entity that establishes a Commercial Bank must first obtain a recommendation from the monetary authority of the country of origin. The recommendation shall at least contain information on the foreign legal entity concerned has a good reputation and has never committed a disgraceful act in the banking sector.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 79

Article 9

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d Foreign legal entity that establishes a Sharia Commercial Bank must first obtain a recommendation from the monetary authority of the country of origin.

legaltrans.id

The recommendation shall at least contain the relevant foreign legal entity that the person concerned has a good reputation and has never committed a disgraceful act in the banking sector.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Blik Indonesia

Paragraph (3) The requirements and procedures for ownership of a Sharia Commercial Bank by a foreign legal entity are stipulated by the Financial Services Authority.

Article 80

Clear enough.

Article 81

Number I

Article 13

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "Government Job Training Institution" is a job training institution owned by the Government.

Letter b What is meant by "Private Job Training Institution" is an institution owned by the private sector.

Letter c What is meant by "Company Job Training Institute" is a training unit contained within the Company.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 14

Clear enough.

Repiielic Tndonesta

-27t-

number 3

legaltrans.id

Article 37

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 43

deleted.

number 6

Article 44

deleted.

number 7

Article 45

Paragraph (1) Letter a Assistance for Foreign Workers does not automatically replace or occupy the position of a foreign worker who is accompanied by him.

The assistance is more focused on technology transfer and transfer of expertise so that the assistant staff can have the ability so that in time it is expected to replace the foreign worker they accompany.

Letter b Education and job training by the employer can be carried out both domestically and by sending Indonesian workers to practice abroad.

Letter C is quite clear.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 8

Article 46

deleted.

number 9

legaltrans.id

Article 47

Paragraph (1) The obligation to pay compensation is intended in order to support efforts to improve the quality of Indonesian human resources.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 10

Article 48

deleted.

number 11

Article 49

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 56

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 57

Clear enough.

number 14

Article 58

Clear enough.

number 15

Article 59

Paragraph (1) The work agreement in this paragraph is recorded to the agency responsible for the manpower sector.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "permanent work" is a work that is continuous, uninterrupted, timeless and is part of a production process in a company or non-seasonal job.

legaltrans.id

Non-seasonal work is a job that does not depend on the weather or a certain condition.

If the job is a continuous, undisputed, timeless, time-limited work, and is part of a production process, but depending on the weather or work it is needed because of a certain condition, the job is a seasonal job that is not included in the permanent work so that it can become the object of a certain time work agreement.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 16

Article 61

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e Certain circumstances or events such as natural disasters, social unrest, or security disturbances.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) What is meant by "his rights are in accordance with the provisions of the legislation or rights that have been regulated in a work agreement, company regulation, or collective labor agreement" are rights that must be given better and benefit the worker/labourer concerned.

number 17

Article 6LA is quite clear.

number 18

Article 64

Clear enough.

number 19

legaltrans.id

Article 65

deleted.

number 20

Article 66

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "transfer of the protection of the rights of workers/labourers" is that the new outsourced company provides the protection of the rights of workers/laborers at least the same as the rights granted by the previous outsourcing company.

What is meant by "the object of work remains, is the work that exists in 1 (one) company that provides the same job.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 21

Clear enough.

number 22

Article 67

Paragraph (1) The protection as referred to in this paragraph is for example the provision of accessibility and the provision of work equipment and personal protective equipment that is adapted to the type and degree of disability.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 23

Article 77

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Paragraph (s) for the business sector or certain occupations may apply the provisions of working time that is less or more than 7 (tuluh) hours 1 (one) day and 40 (forty) hours 1 (one) week or 8 (eight) hours 1 (one) day and 40 (forty) hours i (one) week.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 24

Article 78

Paragraph (1) Employing more than working time as far as possible must be avoided because the worker/laborer must have sufficient time to rest and restore his fitness. However, in certain cases there is an urgent need that must be resolved immediately and cannot be avoided so that workers/laborers must work more than work time.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 25

Article 79

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) For companies that have imposed long rests, they must not reduce the existing provisions.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 26

Article 84

Clear enough.

numbers 2t

Article 88

legaltrans.id

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

-27a-

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d What is meant by "certain reasons" include the reasons because workers/laborers are absent, carrying out other activities outside of their work, or exercising their right to rest time.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f What is meant by "things that can be calculated with wages" include fines, compensation, deductions for wages for third parties, down payments for wages, renting houses and/or renting goods belonging to the company leased by the employer to workers/laborers, debts or installments of workers/labourer's debts to employers, or overpayment of wages.

Letter g What is meant by "wages as the basis for calculating or paying other rights and obligations" means wages for payment of severance pay or wages for the calculation of income tax.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

number 28

Article 88A paragraph (1) is quite clear.

INDO ELIK

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) Employers are prohibited from not paying wages for workers/laborers.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Article 88b is quite clear.

Article 88C is quite clear.

Article 88D is quite clear.

Article 88E is quite clear.

Article 88F

What is meant by "certain circumstances" includes other means determined by the President, the extraordinary conditions of the global and/or national economy such as non-natural pandemic disasters.

number29

Article 89

deleted.

Republic of Tndonesta

number 30

Article 90

deleted.

number 31

Article 90A is quite clear.

Article 90b is quite clear.

number 32

Article 9 1 is deleted.

number 33

Article 92

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) The preparation of the structure and scale of wages is intended as a guideline for determining wages so that there is certainty of wages for each worker/laborer and reduces the gap between the lowest and highest wages in the company concerned.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 34

Article 92A The review of wages is carried out to adjust the price of the necessities of life, work performance, development, and the company's ability.

Blik Indonesia

-28t-

number 35

Article 94

What is meant by "permanent allowance" is payment to workers/laborers that are made regularly and are not associated with the presence of workers/laborers or certain work achievements.

number 36

Article 95

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "payment is prioritized" namely the payment of workers/labor wages takes precedence over all types of creditors including separatist creditors or creditors holding material collateral rights, bills for state rights, auction offices and public entities established by the government.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 37

Article 96

deleted.

number 38

Article 97

deleted.

number 39

Article 98

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Republic of Indonesia

number 40

Article 151

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "striving" are positive activities which in turn can avoid termination of employment, including regulating working time, savings, improving work methods, and providing guidance to workers/laborers.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 41

Article 151a Self-explanatory.

number42

Article 152

deleted.

number 43

Article 153

Clear enough.

number 44

Article 154

deleted.

number 45

number 45

Article 154a is quite clear.

number 46

Article 155

deleted.

number 47

legaltrans.id

Article 156

Clear enough.

number 48

Article 157

Clear enough.

number 49

Article 157A paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21) What is meant by "other rights" are other rights regulated in work agreements, company regulations, or collective labor agreements.

Example: leave rights that have not been taken and have not been disqualified.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "according to the level" is the settlement of disputes at the bipartite level or mediation/conciliation/arbitration or the Industrial Relations Court.

number 5o

Article 158

Erased

number 51

Article 159

Erased

number 52

Article 160

Paragraph (1) The family of the worker/labor that is the dependent is the wife/husband, child, or legal person who is the responsibility of the worker/laborer based on a work agreement, company regulation, or collective labor agreement.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

number 53

Refubuk Tndonesta

number 53

Article 161

deleted.

number 54

Article 162

deleted.

number 55

Article 163

deleted.

number 56

Article 164

deleted.

number 57

Article 165

deleted.

number 58

Article 166

deleted.

number 59

Article 167

deleted.

number 60

Article 168

legaltrans.id

deleted.

Tndonesta Republik

-2a6-

number 61

Article 169

deleted.

number 62

Article 170

deleted.

number 63

Article 171

deleted.

number 64

Article l72 is deleted.

number 65

Article 184

deleted.

number 66

Article 185

Clear enough.

number 67

Article 186

Clear enough.

Prestoen

number 68

legaltrans.id

Article 187

Clear enough.

number 69

Article 188

Clear enough.

number 70

Article 190

Clear enough.

number 71

Article 191a letter a What is meant by "for the first time" is the minimum wage for the year 2O2L which is stipulated in 2020.

Letter b is quite clear.

Article 82

number 1

Article 18

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 46A is quite clear.

Article 46e} Self-explanatory.

Article 46c is quite clear.

Article 46D .

Article 46D is quite clear.

Article 46E paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "recomposition of contributions" is a recomposition of contributions that do not come from workers/labor without reducing the benefits of other social security programs that are the rights of workers/laborers.

Letter C is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 83

number 1

Article 6

Clear enough.

numbers 2

Article 9

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 42

Clear enough.

Article 84

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough

number 2

Article 51

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 53

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 57

Clear enough.

number 5

legaltrans.id

Article 89a is quite clear.

Article 85

Clear enough.

Article 86

number 1

Article 6

Republic of Indonesia

-290_

Paragraph (1) This requirement is intended to maintain the business feasibility and life of the cooperative. The people who form cooperatives are those who meet the membership requirements and have the same economic interests.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 17

Paragraph (1) As the owner and user of cooperative services, members actively participate in cooperative activities. However, as long as it does not harm its interests, cooperatives can also provide services to non-members according to the nature of their business activities, with the aim of attracting non-members to become members of the cooperative.

Paragraph (2) The cooperative member registration book can be in the form of a written document or an electronic document.

number 3

Article 21

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 22

Clear enough.

-29t-

legaltrans.id

number 5

Article 43

Paragraph (1) Cooperative business is mainly directed at business fields that are directly related to the interests of members, both to support their business and welfare. In this relationship, the management of cooperative businesses must be carried out productively, effectively and efficiently in the sense of business services that can increase the added value and benefits as much as possible to members while still considering obtaining the remaining reasonable business results. To achieve business capabilities as mentioned above, cooperatives can work flexibly both upstream and downstream and various other related businesses. As for the implementation of cooperative business, it can be done anywhere, both at home and abroad, taking into account the feasibility of its business.

verse (21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "excess capability of cooperative services" is the excess capacity of funds and power owned by cooperatives to serve its members. The excess capacity by cooperatives can be used to do business with non-members with TQIUAN to optimize economies of scale in the sense of increasing business volume and reducing costs per unit that provide maximum benefits to its members and socialize cooperatives.

Paragraph (a) In order for cooperatives to realize the functions and roles as referred to in Article 4, cooperatives carry out business in all areas of economic life and play a major role in the economic life of the people. What is meant by "people's economic life" is all economic activities that are carried out and involve the interests of many people.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 44A is quite clear.

Article 87

number 1

Article 6

Clear enough.

numbers 2

legaltrans.id

Article 12

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "Simplifying the Procedures and Types of Licensing" is to provide the ease of requirements and procedures for licensing as well as the widest possible information.

What is meant by "one-stop integrated service system" is the process of managing business licensing starting from the application stage to the stage of publication of the document, carried out in one place based on the following service principles:

a. simplicity. -

a. simplicity in the process;

b. clarity in service;

c. certainty of completion time;

d. cost certainty;

e. security of the place of service;

f. responsibility of the service officer;

g. completeness of service facilities and infrastructure;

h. ease of access to services; and

i. Discipline, courtesy, and friendliness of service.

Letter b is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 2 1 Self-explanatory.

number 4

PASA-L 25 is deleted.

number 5

Article 26

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

Letter g What is meant by "other forms of partnership" such as profit sharing, operational cooperation, joint venture uenfel, and disposal (outsourcingl.

number 6

Article 30

Clear enough.

number 7

Article 32A is quite clear.

number 8

Article 35

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "owning" is the transfer of ownership in a legal manner in the business entity/company and/or assets or assets owned by micro, small, and/or medium enterprises by large businesses as business partners in the implementation of the partnership relationship.

Paragraph (21) What is meant by "mastery" is the transfer of juridical control over the business activities carried out and/or assets or assets owned by micro, small, and/or medium enterprises by large businesses as business partners in the implementation of the partnership relationship.

Inoonesia Republik

Article 88

Clear enough.

Article 89

Clear enough

Article 90

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 91

Clear enough.

Article 92

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "Customs Incentive" includes the granting of waivers or exemption from import duties.

Paragraph (a) Micro-enterprises need to be given support, among others, through the provision of income tax incentives in order to increase the capacity and scale of their business to develop.

The provision of income tax incentive support is also intended as a learning tool for micro-enterprises to better understand tax rights and obligations.

Income tax incentives are given to certain micro-enterprises based on a single UMK-M database so that the incentives given are right on target.

Article 93

Clear enough.

Article 94

Clear enough.

Article 95

Clear enough.

Article 96

Clear enough.

Article 97

Clear enough.

Article 98

Clear enough.

legaltrans.id

Article 99

Clear enough.

Article 100

Clear enough.

Article 101

Clear enough.

Article 102

Letter a What is meant by "alternative financing for UMK-M" includes:

a. Urun Funds (Crowd Fundingl;

b. venture capital;

c. Angel Capital;

d. Dala

d. equivalent fund (seed capitat); and

e. Universal service obligations (Uniuersal Seruice Obligationl.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Article 103

Article 53a is quite clear.

Article 104

Clear enough.

Article 105

Clear enough.

Article 106

number 1

legaltrans.id

Article 1

Clear enough.

numbers 2

Article 38

Visiting visa in its application can be given to carry out activities, including:

1. Travel;
2. Family;
3. social;
4. Arts and Culture;
5. Government Duties;
6. Non-commercial sports;
7. Comparative studies, short courses, and short training;
8. Provide guidance, counseling, and training in the application and innovation of industrial technology to improve the quality and design of industrial products as well as foreign marketing cooperation for Indonesia;
9. Carry out emergency and urgent work;
10. Journalism that has obtained permission from the authorized agency;
11. Film making that is not commercial in nature and has obtained permission from the authorized agency;
12. Conducting business talks;
13. Purchase goods;
14. Giving lectures or attending seminars;
15. Participate in international exhibitions;
16. attend meetings held with the Head Office or Representatives in Indonesia;
17. Conducting audits, production quality control, or inspections on corporate branches in Indonesia;
18. Prospective Foreign Workers in Testing Ability to Work;
19. Continuing the journey to another country; and 2o. join the means of transportation in the territory of Indonesia.

legaltrans.id

number 3

Article 39

paragraph (1) letter a

What is meant by "Second House Limited Stay Visa" is a visa given to foreigners and their families to live in Indonesia for 5 (five) years or 10 (ten) years after meeting certain requirements.

Letter b is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 4

Article 40

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 46

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "residential in the territory of Indonesia" is in the context of the task of placement in the representative of the local country or the representative of the international organization.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 54

Paragraph (1) Letter a What is meant by "Spiritual" is a religious leader recognized in Indonesia.

Letter b What is meant by "family" is husband/wife and children.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

legaltrans.id

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Lift

Article 63

Clear enough.

Number 8 Article 7 1 Self-explanatory.

Article 107

number 1

Article 3

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) A simple patent is granted for an invention in the form of a product that is not only different in technical characteristics, but must have a more practical function/usage than the previous invention due to its shape, configuration, construction, or component which includes tools, goods, machines, compositions, formulas, uses, compounds, or systems. A simple patent is also given for inventions in the form of new processes or methods.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Number 2 article 2o is quite clear.

number 3

Article 82

Paragraph (l) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c This situation usually occurs in the implementation of a patent which is the result of the improvement or development of an invention that has been previously protected by a patent. Therefore, the implementation of the new patent means carrying out part or all of the invention that has been protected by a patent owned by another party. If the previous patent holder gives a license to the next patent holder, which allows the implementation of the next patent, then in this case there is no problem of patent infringement. But if the license for that is not granted, this law should provide a solution. This provision is intended so that the patent granted by the locust can be implemented without violating the previous patent through the granting of a license by the Minister.

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verse (21 is quite clear.

number 4

Article 122

Paragraph (i) What is meant by "one invention" is a simple patent only filed for one independent product claim or one independent process claim, but may consist of several derivative claims.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 123

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 124

Clear enough.

Article 108

Number I

Article 20

Letter a What is meant by "contrary to public order" is not in line with the existing regulations in society that are comprehensive in nature such as offending the feelings of the community or group, offending politeness or general ethics of the community, and mentioning the peace of the community or group.

letter b The mark is related or only mentions the goods and/or services for which registration is requested.

Letter c What is meant by "Loading elements that can mislead" for example the "Ketcap No. 1" brand cannot be registered because it misleads the public related to the quality of the goods, the "Net 100 Gram" mark cannot be registered because it misleads the public related to the size of the goods.

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Letter d which is referred to by "Containing information that is not in accordance with the quality, benefits, or efficacy of the goods and/or services produced" is to include information that is not in accordance with the quality, benefits, efficacy, and/or risk of the product in question. For example: medicine that can cure a thousand and one diseases, cigarettes that are safe for health.

The letter e is considered to have no discrimination if the sign is too simple, such as a line or a period, or is too complicated so that it is not clear.

Letter f What is meant by "common name" includes the "Restaurant" brand for restaurants, the "coffee shop" brand for cafes. The "public property symbol" includes the "skull symbol" for dangerous goods, the "sign of poison" for chemicals, the "spoon and fork symbol" for restaurant services.

The letter g is quite clear.

number 2

Article 23

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 25

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (21 letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

letter e .

The letter e is quite clear.

letter f What is meant by "registration date" is the date of registration of the mark.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

Article 109

number 1

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Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 7

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "People! is an individual person, either an Indonesian citizen or a foreigner or an Indonesian or foreign legal entity.

The provision in this paragraph confirms the prevailing principle based on this law that basically as a legal entity, the Company is established based on an agreement, because it has more than 1 (one) shareholder.

verse (21 is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) In the event that the consolidation of all assets and liabilities of the Company that merged into the company's capital resulting from the merger and the founder does not take part in the shares so that the founder of the smelted company is a consolidated company and the name of the shareholder of the smelted company is the name of the shareholder of the company who melted away.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) letter a The Company's engagement and loss which is the personal responsibility of the Shareholders are the engagements and losses that occur after the 6 (six) months of the past 6 (six) months.

Letter b What is meant by "interested parties" is the Prosecutor's Office for the public interest, shareholders, directors, board of commissioners, employees of the company, creditors, and/or other stakeholders.

Paragraph (7) Due to the special status and characteristics, the requirements for the number of founders for the Company as referred to in this paragraph are regulated in separate laws and regulations.

Letter a What is meant by "Persero" is a State-Owned Enterprise in the form of a company whose capital is divided into shares regulated in the Law on State-Owned Enterprises.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

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Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

number 3

Article 32

Paragraph (l) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The provisions in this paragraph are needed to anticipate changes in economic conditions.

number 4

Article 153

Clear enough.

Number 5 Article 153a Self-explanatory.

Article 153E!

Paragraph (1) The authorized capital of the Company for micro and small businesses comes from the assets of the separated founders.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 153c is quite clear.

Article 153d is quite clear.

Article 153E Paragraph (1) What is meant by "individual" is a person who is capable of carrying out legal actions as regulated in the Civil Code.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Article 153F is quite clear.

Article 153G is quite clear.

Article 153H is quite clear.

Article 153I is quite clear.

Article 153J is quite clear.

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Article 110

deleted.

Article 111

number 1

Article 2

Paragraph (1) Letter a Individual as a tax subject may reside or be in Indonesia or outside Indonesia. The inheritance that has not been divided as a unit is a substitute tax subject, replacing those who are entitled, namely the heirs. The designation of inheritance that has not been divided as a substitute tax subject is intended so that the imposition of taxes on income originating from the inheritance can still be carried out.

Letter b An entity is a group of people and/or capital which is a unit that conducts business or who does not do business which includes Limited Liability Companies, Limited Liability Companies, Other Companies, State-Owned Enterprises or Regional-Owned Enterprises in any name and in any form, Firma, Kongsi, Cooperatives, Pension Fund, partnerships, associations, foundations, mass organizations, socio-political organizations, or other organizations, institutions, and other forms of bodies including collective investment contracts and permanent establishments.

State-Owned Enterprises and Regional-Owned Enterprises are subjects of Taxes Talpa pays attention to the Narna and its form so that each certain unit of a Government entity, such as Institutions, Entities, and so on owned by the Central Government and Regional Governments that run a business or carry out activities to earn income is a Tax Subject.

In the sense of associations, it also includes associations, unions, associations, or ties of parties who have the same interests.

Letter C is quite clear.

Paragraph (1a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (21 Tax Subjects are divided into Domestic Tax Subjects and Foreign Tax Subjects. Domestic Individual Tax Subjects Become Taxpayers if they have received or earned income that exceeds non-taxable income. Domestic Corporate Tax Subjects become Taxpayers from the time they were founded, or domiciled in Indonesia.

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Subject. Foreign Taxes, both individuals and entities as well as being taxpayers because they receive and/or obtain income originating from Indonesia or receive and/or obtain income from Indonesia through a permanent establishment in Indonesia. In other words, the Taxpayer is an individual or entity that has fulfilled subjective and objective obligations.

In connection with the ownership of the Taxpayer Identification Number, the duty of the individual who receives income below the Non-Taxable Income is not required to register to obtain the Taxpayer Identification Number.

The important difference between domestic taxpayers and foreign taxpayers lies in fulfilling their tax obligations, among others:

a. Domestic taxpayers are subject to tax on income either received or obtained from Indonesia or from outside Indonesia, while foreign taxpayers are subject to tax only on income originating from sources of income in Indonesia;

b. Domestic taxpayers are subject to taxes based on net income at general rates, while foreign taxpayers are subject to taxes based on gross income at commensurate tax rates; and

c. Domestic Taxpayers must submit an Annual Income Tax Return as a means to determine the tax payable in a tax year, while Foreign Taxpayers are not obliged to submit an Annual Income Tax Return because their tax obligations are fulfilled through final tax deductions.

For foreign taxpayers who run a business or carry out activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia, the fulfillment of their tax obligations is equivalent to the fulfillment of the tax obligations of domestic corporate taxpayers as regulated in this law and the law that regulates general provisions and tax procedures.

Paragraph (s) letter a In principle, an individual who is a domestic tax subject is an individual who lives or is in Indonesia.

Included in the notion of individuals living in Indonesia are those who have the intention to live in Indonesia. Does a person have the intention to live in Indonesia to be weighed according to the circumstances.

The existence of private persons in Indonesia for more than 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days does not have to be consecutive, but is determined by the number of days that person is in Indonesia within 12 (twelve) months since his arrival in Indonesia.

Letter b is quite clear.

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Blik Indonesia

-3T2- Letter c Undivided inheritance left by an individual Domestic Tax Subject is considered a Domestic Tax Subject in the definition of this Law following the status of the Inheritor. As for the implementation of the fulfillment of its tax obligations, the inheritance replaces the obligations of the rightful heirs.

If the inheritance has been divided, the tax obligations are transferred to the heirs.

The undivided inheritance left by an individual as a foreign tax subject who does not run a business or carries out activities through a permanent form of business in Indonesia, is not considered a substitute tax subject because of the imposition of taxes on income received or obtained by individuals who are inherited to the object.

Paragraph (a) Foreign Tax Subjects are individuals or entities residing or domiciled outside Indonesia who can receive or earn income from Indonesia, either through or without a permanent establishment. Individuals who do not reside in Indonesia, but are in Indonesia for no more than 183 (one hundred and eighty three) days within a period of 12 (twelve) months, then that person is a foreign tax subject.

If the income is received or obtained through a permanent establishment, the individual or entity is taxed through a permanent establishment. the individual or entity, its status remains as a foreign tax subject. Thus, the permanent establishment replaces individuals or entities as subjects of foreign taxes in fulfilling their tax obligations in Indonesia. In the event that the income is received or obtained without going through a permanent establishment, the tax is imposed directly to the foreign tax subject.

Paragraph (s) A permanent form of business implies the existence of a place of business (place o/business) that is a facility that can be in the form of land and buildings including machines, equipment, warehouses and computers or electronic agents or automatic equipment (automated equipment owned, leased, or used by electronic transaction providers to carry out activities) business via the internet.

The place of business is permanent and is used to run a business or carry out activities of an individual who does not reside or an entity that is not established and not domiciled in Indonesia.

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The definition of a permanent establishment includes individuals or entities as agents whose position is not free who acts for and on behalf of individuals or entities that do not reside or do not reside in Indonesia. Individuals who do not reside or entities that are not established and not domiciled in Indonesia cannot be considered to have a permanent form of business in Indonesia if an individual or entity in running a business or carrying out activities in Indonesia uses an agent, broker or intermediary who has a free position, as long as the agent or intermediary in fact acts fully in order to run the company Alone.

Insurance companies established and domiciled outside Indonesia are considered to have a permanent establishment in Indonesia if the insurance company receives payment of insurance premiums or bears risk in Indonesia through employees, representatives or agents in Indonesia.

Taking risks in Indonesia does not mean that the events that result in these risks occur in Indonesia. What needs to be considered is that the insured party resides, is, or is domiciled in Indonesia.

paragraph (6) .

Paragraph (6) Determination of the place of residence of an individual or the domicile of the entity is important to determine which tax service office has the jurisdiction of taxation on the income received or obtained by the individual or entity.

Basically the residence of an individual or the domicile of the body is determined according to the actual situation. Thus, the determination of a place of residence or domicile is not only based on formal considerations, but rather based on reality.

There are several things that need to be considered by the Director General of Taxes in determining the place of residence of a person or the domicile of the entity, including domicile, residential address, family residence, place to run the main business or other things that need to be considered to facilitate the implementation of the fulfillment of tax obligations.

numbers 2

Article 26

For the income received or obtained by foreign taxpayers from Indonesia, this law adheres to 2 (two) tax imposition systems, namely the fulfillment of their own tax obligations for foreign taxpayers who run a business or carry out activities through a permanent form of business in Indonesia and withholding by parties who are obliged to pay for other foreign taxpayers.

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This provision regulates deductions from income sourced in Indonesia which are received or obtained by foreign taxpayers other than permanent establishments.

Repi. Mother of Indonesia

Paragraph (1) Tax Withholding based on this provision must be carried out by a Government Entity, Domestic Tax Subject, Activity Organizer, Permanent Establishment, or representative of other foreign companies that make payments to foreign taxpayers other than Permanent Establishment in Indonesia at a rate of 2O/O (twenty percent) of the gross amount.

The types of income that must be deducted can be classified into:

1. Income sourced from capital in the form of dividends, interest including premiums, discounts, and rewards due to guarantees for repayment of debts, royalties, and leases and other income in connection with the use of assets;
2. Rewards with respect to services, work, or activities;
3. Prizes and awards in any name and in any form;
4. pensions and other periodic payments;
5. swap premiums and other hedging transactions;

and/or

6. Profits due to debt relief.

In accordance with this provision, for example, a Domestic Tax Subject Entity pays a royalty of Rp. 100,000,000. IDR 100,000,000.00 (one hundred million rupiah).

As another example, an athlete from abroad who takes part in a marathon race in Indonesia and then wins a money prize, then the prize is subject to an income tax deduction of 2oo/o (twenty percent).

Blik Indonesia

Paragraph (1a) The country of domicile from a foreign taxpayer other than those who run a business or carry out business activities through a permanent establishment in Indonesia that receives income from Indonesia is determined based on the place of residence or the domicile of the Taxpayer who actually receives the benefits of the income (beneficial owner). Therefore, the country of domicile is not only determined based on a certificate of domicile, but also the place of residence or domicile of the beneficiary of the said income.

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In the event that the beneficiary is an individual, the country of domicile is the country where the individual resides or is located, whereas if the beneficiary is the entity, the country of domicile is the country where the owner or more than 50% (fifty percent) of the shareholders, either individually or jointly, is domiciled or effective management is located.

Paragraph (1b) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) This provision regulates tax withholding on income received or obtained by foreign taxpayers sourced in Indonesia, other than income as referred to in paragraph (1), namely income from the sale or transfer of assets, and insurance premiums, including reinsurance premiums. The income is deducted by tax of 2ook (twenty percent) of the estimated net income and is final. The Minister of Finance is given the authority to determine the amount of the estimated net income, as well as other matters in the context of implementing the tax withholding.

-3T7 - This provision is not applied in the event that the foreign taxpayer runs a business or carries out activities through a permanent form of business in Indonesia or if the income from the sale of the property has been subject to tax based on the provisions of Article 4 paragraph (21.

Paragraph (2a) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) of Taxable Income after deducting tax from Permanent Establishment in Indonesia is subject to a tax of 2oo/o (twenty percent).

Example:

Taxable Income in the form of Rp. 17,500.oo0.000,0o Permanent business in Indonesia in 2023:

Income Tax:

22Ok x Rplt .5o0.000.000,o0 RO3.85o.OOO. 0000.00(-L Taxable Income after Rp. 13,650,000.0o0.00 Income Tax Article 26 payable 2o% x Rp13,650,000,000.00 Rp2,730,000.0oo,o0 if the after-tax income of Rp. 13,650,000,000.00 (thirteen billion six hundred fifty million rupiah) is reinvested in Indonesia in accordance with or based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance, the income is not taxed.

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Paragraph (5) In principle, the tax withholding on foreign taxpayers is final, but on the income as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1) letter b and letter c, and on the income of individual taxpayers or foreign entities who change their status to domestic taxpayers or permanent establishments, the tax withholding is not final so that the deduction The tax can be credited in the Income Tax Annual Tax Return.

Example:

A as a foreigner, an individual person makes a work agreement with PT B as a domestic taxpayer to work in Indonesia for a period of 5 (five) months starting from the first date of January 2023.

On April 20, 2023 the work agreement was extended to 8 (eight) months so that it will end on August 31, 2023.

If the employment agreement is not extended, status A is fixed as a foreign taxpayer. With the extension of the work agreement, status A changed from a foreign taxpayer to a domestic taxpayer as of January 1

2023. During the months of January to March 2023 on gross income, Income Tax has been deducted by Article 26 by PT B.

Based on this provision, to calculate the income tax payable on income A for the period January to August 2023, the income tax of Article 26 which has been deducted and paid up by PT B on Income A up to March 2023 can be credited to Tax A as a domestic taxpayer.

Article 112

Number 1 of Article LA paragraph (1) letter a What is meant by "agreement" includes buying and selling, exchanging, buying and selling in installments, or other agreements that result in the delivery of rights to goods.

Letter b The delivery of Taxable Goods may occur due to a lease agreement and/or a lease agreement (leasing).

What is meant by "transfer of Taxable Goods due to a lease agreement (leasingl" is the delivery of Taxable Goods caused by a lease agreement (leasingL with option rights.

In the case of the delivery of Taxable Goods by the Taxable Entrepreneur in the framework of the lease agreement (leasingl with option rights, the Taxable Goods are considered to be handed over directly from the Entrepreneur of the Taxable Supplier (supplier) to the party who needs the goods (lessee).

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Letter c What is meant by "intermediary trader" is an individual or entity who in his business or work activities under his own name enters into an agreement or engagement on and for the dependents of others with a certain wage or remuneration, for example a commissioner.

What is meant by auction turu is a government auctioneer or appointed by the government.

Letter d What is meant by "own usage" is the use for the benefit of the entrepreneur himself, the management, or employees, both self-produced and non-self-produced goods.

What is meant by "free giving" is a gift given without payment, both self-produced and non-self-produced goods, such as giving examples of goods for promotion to relationships or buyers.

Letter e Taxable Goods in the form of inventory and/or assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale, which are still left at the time of the dissolution of the Company, are equated with their own use so that they are considered as delivery of Taxable Goods.

Excluded from the provisions in letter e is the submission as referred to in Article 1A paragraph (21 letter e.

Letter f In the event that a company has more than one tax payable either as a center or as a company branch, the transfer of taxable goods between places is the delivery of Taxable Goods.

What is meant by "center" is a place of residence or domicile.

What is meant by "branches" include business locations, representatives, marketing units, and similar places of business activities.

The letter g is deleted.

letter h example:

-32T- In murabahah transactions, Islamic banks act as a provider of funds to purchase a motor vehicle from a Taxable Entrepreneur A at the customer's order of a Sharia Bank (Tuan B). Although based on sharia principles, the sharia bank must first buy the motor vehicle and then sell it to Mr. B, based on this law, the delivery of the motorized vehicle is considered to be carried out directly by the Taxable Entrepreneur A to T\ran B.

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Paragraph (2) Letter a What is meant by 'broker' is a broker as referred to in the Commercial Code, namely an intermediary trader who is appointed by the President or by an official who is declared authorized by the President to do so.

They organize their company by doing work with a certain wage or provision, on the mandate and on behalf of other people with whom they have no work relationship.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c In the event that the Taxable Entrepreneur has more than one place of business activity, both as a center and a branch of the Company, and the Taxable Entrepreneur has submitted a written notification to the Director General of Taxes, the transfer of Taxable Goods from one place of business activity to another place of business activity (Center to Branch or vice versa or between Branches) is considered not included In the sense of delivery of Taxable Goods, except for the transfer of inter-taxable goods, the tax is payable.

Letter d What is meant by "business solution" is the separation of business as referred to in the law governing limited liability companies.

Transfer of Taxable Goods in the context of merger, consolidation, expansion, splitting, and acquisition of business, as well as the transfer of Taxable Goods for the purpose of capital deposit in exchange for shares, which is carried out by:

a. Taxable Entrepreneurs to other Taxable Entrepreneurs, are not included in the definition of delivery of Taxable Goods so that there is no Value Added Tax payable;

b. Entrepreneurs who have not or have not been confirmed as Taxable Entrepreneurs, are included in the definition of delivery of Taxable Goods so that there is a Value Added Tax that is payable but is not collected by the Entrepreneur because it has not or has not been confirmed as a Taxable Entrepreneur; or

c. Taxable Entrepreneurs to Entrepreneurs who have not or have not been confirmed as Taxable Entrepreneurs, are included in the definition of Delivery of Taxable Goods so that there is a Value Added Tax owed which must be collected by the Taxable Entrepreneur. In the event that the Taxable Goods transferred are in the form of assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale, the Value Added Tax imposed on the transfer of the Taxable Goods is carried out in accordance with the provisions governing the delivery of Taxable Goods in the form of assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale.

letter e

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Letter e Taxable Goods are in the form of assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale that are still left at the time of the dissolution of the company, whose Input Tax on its acquisition cannot be credited because it does not have a direct relationship with the business activities as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (8) letter b is not included in the definition of delivery of Taxable Goods.

numbers 2

Article 13

Paragraph (1) In the event of the delivery of Taxable Goods and/or Delivery of Taxable Services, the Taxable Entrepreneur who submits the Taxable Goods and/or Submits the Taxable Service is obliged to collect the Value Added Tax owed and provide a Tax Invoice as proof of Tax Collection. Tax invoices do not need to be specially made or different from sales invoices. Tax invoices can be in the form of sales invoices or certain documents that are determined as tax invoices by the Director General of Taxes.

Based on this provision, for every delivery of Taxable Goods in the form of assets which according to the original purpose are not for sale as referred to in Article 16D, a tax invoice must be made.

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Paragraph (1a) In principle, a tax invoice must be made at the time of delivery or at the time of receipt of payment in the event that the payment occurs before the delivery.

In certain cases, it is possible that when making a tax invoice, it is not the same as those at that time, for example in the event of a delivery of Taxable Goods and/or delivery of Taxable Services to a Government Agency. Therefore, the Minister of Finance has the authority to regulate other times as the time of making a Tax Invoice.

Paragraph (21 is excluded from the provisions as referred to in paragraph (l), to ease the administrative burden, the Taxable Entrepreneur is allowed to make 1 (one) Tax Invoice which includes all delivery of Taxable Goods or Delivery of Taxable Services that occurred for 1 (one) calendar month to the Buyer of the same Taxable Goods or the Recipient the same taxable service, which is called the Joint Tax Invoice.

Paragraph (2a) To ease the administrative burden, the Taxable Entrepreneur is allowed to make a Joint Tax Invoice no later than the end of the month of delivery of Taxable Goods and/or Delivery of Taxable Services even though in the month of delivery there has been payment either partially or in whole.

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Example 1:

In the event that the Taxable Entrepreneur A will deliver the Taxable Goods to Entrepreneur B on 1, 5, 10, LL, 72, 20, 25, 28, and 31 July 2023, but until July 31, 2023 at all There has been no payment for the delivery, Taxable Entrepreneur A is allowed to make 1 (one) Joint Tax Invoice which includes all submissions made in July 2023, which is no later than July 31, 2023.

Example 2:

Taxable Entrepreneur A handed over Taxable Goods to Entrepreneur B on 2,7,9, LO, 12,20,26,28,29, and September 30, 2023.

On September 28, 2023 there was payment by Entrepreneur B for the delivery on September 2, 2023. 2023.

Example 3:

Taxable Entrepreneur A handed over Taxable Goods to Entrepreneur B on 2,7, 8, LO, 12, 20, 26, 28, 29, and 30 September 2023.

On September 28, 2023 there is payment for the delivery on September 2, 2023 and the advance payment for the delivery which will be made in October 2023 by Entrepreneur b.

In the event that the Taxable Entrepreneur A makes a joint tax invoice, the Joint Tax Invoice is made on September 30, 2023 which includes all submissions and advance payments made in September 2023.

paragraph (3) is deleted.

paragraph (4) is deleted.

Paragraph (5) Tax Invoice is proof of tax collection and can be used as a means to credit Input Tax. The tax invoice must be filled out correctly, completely, and clearly and signed by the party appointed by the Taxable Entrepreneur to sign it. However, information regarding the Sales Tax on Luxury Goods is only filled in if the delivery of the Taxable Goods is payable Sales Tax on Luxury Goods. Tax invoices that are not filled in in accordance with the provisions in this paragraph result in the value added tax contained therein cannot be credited in accordance with the provisions in Article 9 paragraph (8) letter f.

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Paragraph (5a) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (6) is excluded from the provisions as referred to in paragraph (5), the Director General of Taxes may determine the documents commonly used in the business world whose position is equivalent to the Tax Invoice.

This provision is necessary, among others, because:

a. Sales invoices used by entrepreneurs have been known by the wider community, such as telephone payment receipts and air tickets;

b. For proof of tax levies, there must be a tax invoice, while the party who is supposed to make a tax invoice, namely the party who submits the taxable goods or taxable services, is outside the customs area, for example, in the case of the use of taxable services from outside the customs area, the tax deposit letter can be determined as Tax Invoice AK; and

c. There are certain documents used in the case of import or export of tangible taxable goods.

paragraph (7) is deleted.

Paragraph (8) The corrected tax invoice is, among others, the tax invoice is incorrect in filling or wrong in writing. Included in the meaning of incorrectly filling or wrong in writing, among others, there is an adjustment in the selling price due to a decrease in the quantity or quality of a reasonable taxable goods occurring at the time of delivery.

Paragraph (9) The Tax Invoice meets the formal requirements of APABITA correctly, completely, and clearly in accordance with the requirements as referred to in paragraph (5) or the requirements regulated by the Director General of Taxes Regulation as referred to in paragraph (6).

Tax Invoice or certain documents whose position is equivalent to the Tax Invoice meets the material requirements if it contains actual or actual information regarding the delivery of Taxable Goods and/or Delivery of Taxable Services, Exports of Tangible Taxable Goods, Exports of Imbut Taxable Goods, Exports of Taxable Services, Imports of Taxable Goods, or the use of taxable services and the use of intangible taxable goods from outside the customs area within the customs area.

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Thus, even if the tax invoice or certain documents whose position is equivalent to the tax invoice has fulfilled the formal provisions and has been paid for its value added tax, if the information contained in the tax invoice or certain documents whose position is equated with the tax invoice is not in accordance with the actual reality regarding the delivery of taxable goods and/or delivery of Taxable Services, Export of Tangible Taxable Goods, Export of Intangible Taxable Goods, Export of Taxable Services, Import of Taxable Goods, or Utilization of Taxable Services and Utilization of Non-Corable Taxable Goods from outside the Customs Area within the Customs Area, Invoice Certain taxes or documents whose position is equivalent to the taxpayer F tax does not meet the material requirements.

Article 113

number 1

Article 9

Paragraph (1) The deadline for payment and deposit of taxes owed for a time or tax period is determined by the Minister of Finance with a time limit of not exceeding 15 (fifteen) days after the time the tax is due or the expiration of the tax period. The delay in payment and deposit results in administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the tax laws and regulations.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2b) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2c) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3a) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Number 2 Article L1 Paragraph (1) If after calculating the amount of tax that is actually payable with the amount of tax credit, the amount of the tax credit is greater than the tax payable, the taxpayer has been paid which should not be payable, the taxpayer is entitled to reclaim the tax overpayment, provided that the taxpayer is obliged The tax has no tax debt.

In the event that the Taxpayer still has tax debt which includes all types of taxes, both at the center and in its branches, the overpayment must be calculated first with the tax debt and if there is still more remaining, it is returned to the taxpayer.

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Paragraph (1a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) To ensure legal certainty for taxpayers and administrative order, the deadline for repayment of tax overpayment is set for a maximum of I (one) month:

a. For the tax assessment letter as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1), it is calculated from the date of receipt of a written application regarding the refund of the tax overpayment;

b. For the overpayment of tax assessment letter as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (2) and Article 178, calculated from the date of issue;

c. For the Decision Letter of Preliminary Refund of Excess Tax as referred to in Article 17C and Article L7D, calculated from the date of issue;

d. For the Decision Letter of Objection, the Decree of Correction, the Decree of the Reduction of Administrative Sanctions, the Decree on the Elimination of Administrative Sanctions, the Decision Letter on the Reduction of Tax Assessment, the Decision on the Cancellation of the Tax Assessment, or the Decision Letter on the Provision of Interest Rewards, calculated from the date of issuance;

e. for the decision of the appeal calculated from the receipt of the appeal decision by the Office of the Directorate General of Taxes which is authorized to implement the Court's decision; or

f. For the reconsideration decision, it is calculated from the receipt of the judicial review decision by the Office of the Directorate General of Taxes who is authorized to implement the court decision, until the decision letter is issued to repay the tax overpayment.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3a) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Number 3 of Article 13A is deleted.

number 4

Article 15

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Paragraph (1) To accommodate the possibility of an underpaid tax assessment letter which turns out to have been determined to be lower or the tax owed in a tax assessment letter is determined to be lower or an inappropriate tax return has been made as stipulated in the overpaid tax assessment letter, the Director General of Taxes is authorized to issue a letter Additional underpayment tax assessment within 5 (five) years after the time the tax is due or the end of the tax period, part of the tax year or tax year.

Additional underpayment tax assessment letter is a correction of the previous tax assessment letter. Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter is issued if a tax assessment letter has been issued. In principle, to issue an additional underpayment tax assessment letter, it is necessary to carry out an audit. If the previous tax assessment letter is issued based on the examination, it is necessary to re-examine before issuing the additional underpayment tax assessment letter.

Thus, the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter cannot be issued before being preceded by the issuance of the Tax Assessment Letter. The issuance of the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment is carried out on the condition that there is new data including data that was not previously revealed which causes the addition of taxes owed in the previous tax assessment letter. In line with that, after the overpayment of tax assessment letter is issued as an alibat has expired 12 (twelve) months as referred to in Article l7b, the additional underpayment tax assessment letter is issued only in the event that new data is found including data that has not been previously revealed. In the event that new data is still being found, including data that was originally not revealed at the time of the issuance of the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter, and/or new data including data that was originally not revealed which was known later by the Director General of Taxes, the Additional Underpayment Tax Assessment Letter can still be issued again.

What is meant by "new data" is data or information regarding everything needed to calculate the amount of tax owed which the Taxpayer has not announced at the time of its original stipulation, both in the notification letter and attachments as well as in the bookkeeping of the Taxpayer submitted at the time of the audit.

In addition, what is included in the new data is data that was not previously revealed, namely data that:

a. not disclosed by the Taxpayer in the notification letter and its attachments (including financial statements); and/or

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b. At the time of examination for the original stipulation of the Taxpayer did not disclose data and/or provide other information correctly, completely, and in detail so that it was not possible for the tax authorities to apply the provisions of the tax laws and regulations correctly in calculating the amount of tax payable.

Even though the Taxpayer has notified the data in the notification letter or disclosed it at the time of the audit, but if it is notified or disclosed it in such a way that it makes it impossible for the tax authorities to calculate the amount of tax owed correctly so that the amount of tax payable is set less than it should be, the case is included in the meaning of the data that was originally not squat.

Example:

1. In the notification letter and/or financial report written there is an advertising fee of Rp. 1 0,000,000.00, (ten million rupiah) while the actual cost consists of Rp. 5,000,000. IDR 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah) the rest is a donation or gift that cannot be charged as a fee.

If at the time of the original stipulation the Taxpayer did not disclose the details so that the tax authorities did not make corrections to the expenditure in the form of donations or gifts so that the tax payable could not be calculated correctly, the data regarding the expenditure in the form of donations or gifts was classified as data that had not been revealed originally.

2. In the notification letter and/or financial report, it is stated that the grouping of depreciated fixed assets without being accompanied by the details of the assets in each group in question, as well as at the time of the examination for the original determination of the Taxpayer did not disclose the details so that the tax authorities could not examine the truth of the grouping, for example assets that should include In the group of tangible assets, it is not a group 3 building, but is grouped into group 2. As a result, the error in the grouping of assets is not corrected, so that the tax payable cannot be calculated correctly.

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If after that it is known that there is data stating that the grouping of assets is not true, the data includes data that was not originally revealed.

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3. Taxable Entrepreneurs purchase a number of goods from other Taxable Entrepreneurs and on that purchase by the Taxable Seller, the Tax Invoice is issued. These goods are partly used for activities that have a direct relationship with their business activities, such as expenditures for production, distribution, marketing, and management activities, and others have no direct relationship. All tax invoices are credited as input tax by the buyer's Taxable Entrepreneur.

If at the time of the original stipulation the Taxable Entrepreneur did not disclose the details of the use of the goods correctly so that no correction of the Input Tax Credit was made by the tax authorities, as a result the Value Added Tax payable could not be calculated correctly. If after that it is known that there is data or information about the error in crediting the input tax that does not have a direct relationship with the business activity in question, the data or information is data that has not been revealed originally.

Paragraph (2) In the event that after the issuance of the Tax Assessment Letter, new data is still found, including data that has not been previously revealed which has not been calculated as the basis for the determination, the underpaid tax is billed with an additional underpayment tax assessment plus administrative sanctions in the form of an increase of 1007o (one hundred percent) of underpaid taxes.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is deleted.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 178

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "application letter has been received in full" is a notification letter that has been filled out completely as referred to in Article 3.

Tax assessment letter issued based on the results of the examination on the request for refund of tax overpayment can be in the form of an underpayment tax assessment letter, zero tax assessment letter, or overpayment of tax assessment letter.

Paragraph (1a) What is meant by "Initiation of Preliminary Evidence Examination" means that it starts from the start of the Notice of Initial Evidence Audit is submitted to the Taxpayer, Representative, Power of Attorney, Employee, or Family Member who has matured from the Taxpayer.

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Paragraph (21 The time limit as referred to in paragraph (1) is intended to provide legal certainty against the application of Taxpayer or Taxable Entrepreneur so that if the time limit is exceeded and the Director General of Taxes does not provide a decision, the application is considered granted.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

number 6

Article 19

Clear enough.

Number 7 Article 27A is deleted.

Number 8 article 27b is quite clear.

number 9

Article 38

Clear enough.

Article 114

Clear enough.

Article 115

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

legaltrans.id

Article 37

Clear enough.

Republic of Indonesia

number 3

Article 38

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "mandatory quality standards" is the Indonesian National Standard (SNL)/Quality Standards which are mandatory for fishery commodities or SNI which are mandatory for salt commodities.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Number 4 of Article 38A is quite clear.

Number 5 article T4 is quite clear.

Article 116

Clear enough.

Article 117

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 87

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Paragraph (1) BUM Desa was formed by the Village Government to utilize all the economic potential, economic institutions, and the potential of natural resources and human resources in order to improve the welfare of the village community. BUM Desa specifically cannot be equated with a legal entity such as a limited liability company or cooperative. Therefore, BUM Desa is . A business entity is characterized by a village which in the implementation of its activities is in addition to assisting the administration of village government, as well as to meet the needs of the village community. BUM Desa can also carry out the functions of services, trade, and other economic development. In increasing the source of village income, BUM Desa can collect savings on a local scale of village communities, among others through the management of revolving funds and savings and loans. BUM Desa in its activities is not only oriented to financial profit, but also oriented to support the improvement of the welfare of rural communities. BUM Desa is expected to develop business units in utilizing economic potential. In the event that business activities can run and develop well, it is very possible when BUM Desa follows the legal entity that has been stipulated in the provisions of the legislation.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) In the context of the integration of regional development, BUM Desa and the business unit under it in carrying out business activities, it must be in accordance with the Regional Development Master Plan.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

RiePubuk Tndonesta

Article 118

Number I

Article 44

Paragraph (1) 30 (thirty) days is calculated from the receipt of the excerpt of the commission's decision by the business actor or his attorney.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

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number 2

Article 45

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 46

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 47

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (21 letter a is quite clear.

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Letter b Termination of Vertical Integration, among others, is carried out by canceling the agreement, transferring some companies to other business actors, or changing the form of their production series.

hurrf c ordered to be stopped is a certain activity or action and not the business activity of a business actor as a whole.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Letter f compensation is given to business actors and to other parties who are harmed.

hurrf is not clear enough.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 48

Clear enough.

number 6

Article 49

Erased

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Article 119

Clear enough.

Article 120

Number 1 is quite clear.

numbers 2

Article 66

Clear enough.

Article 121

Article 48

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "integrated" is an effort to direct and synergize, among others, in the preparation of plans, programs, budgets, and resources of science and technology in the fields of research, development, assessment, and application to produce inventions and innovations as a scientific basis in the formulation and determination of national development policies.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 122

Clear enough.

Article 123

number 1

Article 8

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (a) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b The borrow-to-use mechanism for forest areas is used specifically for projects that are not permanent.

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numbers 2

Article 10

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "dam" is a building in the form of soil fill, stone backfill, concrete, and/or masonry built in addition to holding and accommodating water as well as to hold and accommodate mining waste (tailings or mud to form a reservoir.

What is meant by "weap" is a dike to hold water in rivers, seasides, and so on.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

Republic of Indonesia

The letter g is quite clear.

Letter h What is meant by "garbage" is waste in accordance with the Law on Waste Management.

Letter i is quite clear.

Letter j What is meant by "Public Safety Facilities" are all facilities needed to overcome the consequences of a disaster, including emergency hospitals, emergency shelter houses, as well as embankments to overcome the dangers of floods, lava, and landslides.

The letter K is quite clear.

Letter i What is meant by "social facilities" is used, among others, for religious or worship purposes.

What is meant by "public green open space" is green open space in accordance with the law governing spatial planning.

The letter M is quite clear.

Letter n What is meant by "Central Government Office, Regional Government, or Village" is a means and infrastructure to carry out government functions, including Correctional Institutions, State Detention Centers, and other technical implementing units of Correctional Institutions.

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Letter o What is meant by "housing for low-income people" is community housing built on land from the central government or local government and the occupants are given the status of rental houses.

The letter P is quite clear.

The letter q is quite clear.

Letter r What is meant by "Public Market and Public Parking Field" is a market and parking lot that is planned, implemented, managed, and owned by the Central Government and/or Regional Government and its management can be carried out in collaboration with State-Owned Enterprises, Regional Owned Enterprises, or Private Business Entities.

The letter S is quite clear.

The letter T is quite clear.

The letters are quite clear.

Letter V is quite clear.

The letter W is quite clear.

The letter X is quite clear.

number 3

Article 14

Clear enough.

Republic of Indonesia

number 4

Article 19

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "manager of state property/regional property" is as regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of state treasury.

Letter c What is meant by "user of state property/regional property" is as regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of state treasury.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "Affected Communities, for example people who are directly adjacent to the location of land acquisition.

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Paragraph (3) The letter referred to by power of attorney is a power of attorney to represent public consultation in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

What is meant by "from and by the rightful party" is the beneficiary and the power of attorney both come from the rightful party.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) Sufficiently clear Paragraph (7) Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

number 5

Article 19A is quite clear.

Repuauk Tndonesta

Article l98 is quite clear.

Article 19c is quite clear.

number 6

Article 24 Self-explanatory.

number 7

Article 28

Paragraph (1) Inventory and identification is carried out to find out the right party and the object of land acquisition.

The results of the inventory and identification contain a list of nominees for the right parties and the object of land acquisition.

Eligible parties include the name, address, and work of the party controlling/owning the land. The object of land acquisition includes the location, area, status, and type of land use and utilization.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 8

Article 34

legaltrans.id

Clear enough.

number 9

Article 36

verse (1)

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "resettlement" is the process of providing replacement land to the entitled party to another location in accordance with the agreement in the land acquisition process.

Letter d What is meant by "share ownership" is the participation of shares in development activities for the public interest related and/or its management based on an agreement between parties.

Letter e What is meant by "other forms approved by both parties" for example a combination of 2 (two) or more forms of compensation as referred to in letters a, letter b, letter c, and letter d.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 10

Article 40

The provision of compensation in principle must be handed over directly to the party entitled to the compensation. If absent, the party entitled to the law can give power to another party or heirs. The beneficiary can only receive the power of attorney from one person who is entitled to compensation.

The right include:

a. holder of land rights;

b. management rights holder;

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c. Nadzir, for waqf land;

d. the owner of the former customary land;

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e. customary law communities;

f. The parties who control the state land in good faith include abandoned land, former land rights;

g. holders of the basic control over land; and/or

h. Owner of buildings, plants, or other objects related to the land.

What is meant by "the party who controls the state land in good faith' is:

1. Land tenure recognized by laws and regulations;

2. There are no objections from customary law communities, sub-districts/villages or what is called by other names, or other parties for land tenure either before or during the announcement; and

3. Mastery is evidenced by the testimony of 2 (two) reliable witnesses.

In its provisions, compensation is given to the holder of land rights. For building rights or use rights that are on land that do not belong to them, compensation is given to the holder of the right to use the building or the right to use it on buildings, plants, or other objects related to the land owned or owned, while compensation for the land is given to the holder of the ownership rights or management rights.

Compensation for land for customary rights is given in the form of substitute land, resettlement, or other forms agreed upon by the customary law community concerned. The party that controls the state land that can be compensated for is the user of the state land in accordance with or does not violate the provisions of the legislation. For example, former rights holders who have expired the period who still use or use the land concerned, the party controlling the state land based on leasing, or other parties who use or use free state land without violating the provisions of the legislation.

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What is meant by "Basic Holder of Land Control" is a party that has evidence issued by an authorized official who proves the existence of the relevant control over the land in question, for example the holder of the Deed of Sale and Purchase on land rights that have not been reversed, the holder of the Deed of Sale and Purchase on the Customary Ownership that has not been issued a Certificate, and the Holder Occupancy Permit.

Buildings, plants, or other objects related to land that have not or are not owned with land rights, compensation is given to the owner of the building, plant, or other object related to the land.

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number 11

Article 42

Clear enough.

number 12

Article 46

Clear enough.

Article 124

number 1

Article 44

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "public interest" is the interest of most of the people which includes the interests of the construction of public roads, reservoirs, dams, irrigation, drinking water or clean water, drainage and sanitation, irrigation buildings, ports, airports, stations and railways, terminals, safety facilities general, nature reserves, and power plants and networks.

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paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 73

Clear enough.

Article 125

Clear enough.

Article 126

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

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Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

letter f Agrarian reform within the framework of the land bank is not included in the land in the forest area.

Republic of Indonesia

verse (21 is quite clear.

Article 127

Clear enough.

Article 128

Clear enough.

Article 129

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "already used and/or utilized in accordance with the purpose of granting rights" is that the holder of land rights already has a certificate of function worthiness.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 13O

Clear enough.

Article 131

Clear enough.

Article 132

Clear enough.

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Article 133

Clear enough.

Article 134

Clear enough.

Article 135

Clear enough.

Article 136

Clear enough.

Article 137

Clear enough.

Article 138

Clear enough.

Article 139

Clear enough.

Article 140

Clear enough.

Article 141

Clear enough.

Article 142

Clear enough.

Article 143

Clear enough.

Article 144

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

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Letter c Ownership of flats by foreign nationals is only granted in special economic zones, free trade areas and free ports, industrial areas, and other economic zones.

Letter d Ownership of flats by foreign legal entities is only granted in special economic zones, free trade zones and free ports, industrial areas, and other economic zones.

The letter e is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 145

Clear enough.

Article 146

Clear enough.

Blik Indonesia

Article 147

Clear enough.

Article 148

Clear enough.

Article 149

Clear enough.

Article 150

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 3

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

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Letter b What is meant by "Logistics and Distribution" is a business activity which includes, among others, storage, assembly, sorting, packing, distribution, repair and reconditioning machinery from within the country and from abroad.

Letter c What is meant by "Technology Development" is a business activity which includes, among others, research and technology activities, building design and engineering, applied technology, software development, and services in the field of information technology.

Letter d What is meant by "tourism" is a business activity which includes, among others, tourism business activities to support the implementation of entertainment and recreation, meetings, incentive trips and exhibitions, as well as related activities.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

The letter g is quite clear.

The letter h is quite clear.

verse (21 is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) What is meant by "housing for workers" is the construction of housing separately from the business activities in the SEZ.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

verse (71 is quite clear.

number 3

Article 4

Letter a What is meant by "protected area" is an area that is determined with the main function of protecting the environmental sustainability which includes natural resources and artificial resources.

Letter b What is meant by "having a clear limit" is a natural boundary (river or sea) or an artificial boundary (fence or wall).

Letter C is quite clear.

number 4

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Article 5

Clear enough.

number 5

Article 6

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) Letter a The proposed development location may be a new area or expansion of the existing SEZ.

Letter b What is meant by "KEK Spatial Plan' is a spatial designation plan at the SEZ location.

What is meant by "zoning regulation" is a SEZ development plan set by business entities, regional governments, central government, or SEZ management business entities;

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.

Number 6 of Article 8A is quite clear.

number 7

Article 10

Clear enough.

number 8

Article 11

deleted.

number 9

Article 13

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (2) Materials and terms of cooperation include, among others, the period of cooperation, accountability for assets originating from the central government, regional governments, and the private sector, and ownership rights after the end of the cooperation period.

number 10

Article 16

Clear enough.

number 11

Article 17

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c Management standards in KEK regulate, among others, infrastructure and service standards.

Letter d is quite clear.

hurrrf e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

Letter g What is meant by "Strategic Problems' include problems that cannot be resolved by the Regional Council or concerning national and/or regional policies that affect the implementation of SEZ management and development.

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The letter h is quite clear.

number 12

Article 19

Clear enough.

number 13

Article 20

deleted.

Number 14 Article 2 1 Self-explanatory.

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number 15

Article 22

Clear enough.

number 16

Article 23

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "non-licensing services" are all forms of convenience of service for fiscal facilities, non-fiscal facilities and information regarding capital information, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Republic of ITFEJE National Park Examples of non-licensing services include taxes, customs, excise, goods traffic, and immigration.

Letter C is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 17

Article 24

Clear enough.

Number 18 article 24a is quite clear.

Article 24b is quite clear.

Article 24C Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Patterns for Financial Management of Public Service Agencies" is a pattern of financial management that provides flexibility in the form of freedom to implement healthy business practices to improve services to the community in order to promote public welfare and educate the nation's life.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

number 19

Article 25

Clear enough.

number 20

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Article 26

Clear enough.

number 21 article 27 paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) In areas that are not designated as KEK, there are provisions regarding import restrictions.

However, the provision regarding import restrictions cannot be applied to goods that are included in the SEZ considering that the goods included in the SEZ are used for the construction and operation of the SEZ. If import restrictions are imposed in KEK, it can reduce the competitiveness of KEK.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) What is meant by "nationally integrated electronic system" is the integration of a national system that allows the delivery of data and information singly, processing data and information singly and synchronously, and submitting a decision singly for the granting of licensing in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, paragraph (5) is quite clear.

number 22

Article 30

Clear enough.

number 23

Article 31

deleted.

number 24

Article 32

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "Utilization of Intangible Taxable Goods and Taxable Services in KEK" is the use of either from within the SEZ itself or from other SEZs, outside the customs area, other places within the Customs Area, Free Zone, and Hoarding Places Bonded.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Number 25 Article 32A Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Consumer Goods" include:

a. consumer goods needed by business actors in KEK whose main activities are not production and processing in running their business;

b. The usage time is relatively short; and

c. Not intended for outside use.

The type and amount is proposed by the administrator and approved by the National Council.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Figure 26 Article 33A Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Independent Customs Service" includes, among others, the attachment and/or release of security marks, the service of entry of goods, the service of demolition of goods, the service of hoarding of goods, the service of loading goods, the service of releasing goods, and/or other services.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Argka2t

Article 35

Clear enough.

number 28

Article 36

Clear enough.

number29

Article 38

Clear enough.

Number 30 Article 38A Self-explanatory.

number 31

Article 40

Clear enough.

number 32

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Article 41

The position referred to by the Board of Directors or Commissioners is the position of the Board of Directors or Commissioners listed in the Deed of Establishment of the Company or its amendments.

This provision is needed in order to increase the competitiveness of the SEZ.

number 33

Article 43

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Special Tripartite Cooperation Institution" is a Tripartite Cooperation Institution located in SEZ.

verse (21 is quite clear.

number 34

Article 44

deleted.

number 35

Article 45

deleted.

number 36

Article 47

What is meant by "collective labor agreement" is a Collective Labor Agreement made by a trade union/labor union or several trade unions/labor unions that have been registered with the agency responsible for the employment sector with the employer.

number 37

Article 48

Clear enough.

Article 151

Clear enough.

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Article 152

Number I

Article 6

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 7

Clear enough.

number 3

Article 10

Clear enough.

Number 4 Article 1 1 Self-explanatory.

Article 153

Article 9

Clear enough.

Article 154

Paragraph (1) In making investments, the Government shall manage and place a number of funds and/or assets to obtain economic, social, and/or other benefits.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (a) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by 'asset management activities' are, among others, acquisition, management, restructuring of the company (shares) and fixed assets, divestment, and others that are carried out directly or indirectly, either by themselves or through cooperation with third parties or through the formation of special entities, either in the form of Indonesian legal entities or legal entities stranger.

Letter c In collaborating with the Trust Fund Entity (Settlor) must be FUNQ, granting power to the Trust Fund Entity in order to manage investment with the institution.

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Letter d What is meant by "Determining Prospective Investment Partners" is to appoint partners directly with considerations, among others, following international business practices and in the context of accelerating the process of determining potential partners, while maintaining good governance. Criteria for potential partners that can be considered include having a good reputation, having the financial ability to be able to support their investment commitments, and/or having expertise in the investment field that will be collaborated.

The letter e is quite clear.

The letter f is quite clear.

Article 155

Clear enough.

Article 156

Clear enough.

Article 157

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) State assets originating from production branches that are important to the state and that affect the livelihood of the people are controlled by the state and cannot be transferred to other people, including institutions.

State assets that contain or manage the earth, water, and the natural resources contained therein are still controlled by the state and are not transferred to institutional assets.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) What is meant by "status of laws and regulations", for example: the transfer of ownership rights to shares is carried out by deed of sale and purchase or deed of grants on shares, transfer of ownership rights to land and/or buildings is carried out with the deed of the official making of the land deed.

Paragraph (5) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (7) In the decision of the General Meeting of Shareholders for the Company by still referring to the provisions and arrangements in the Articles of Association of the State-Owned Enterprises or containing, among others, the administrative process of the transfer of assets including the method of transfer.

Paragraph (8) Government Regulation, among others, regulates the mechanism for bookkeeping of transferred assets, determination of transferred assets and the fair market value of these assets, and transfer procedures.

The regulated mechanism pays attention to business practices that apply internationally and pays attention to the principles of independence and transparency of the institution.

Article 158

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) Cooperation with the third party referred to, among others, is carried out with investment partners, state-owned enterprises, government entities or institutions or through the appointment of an investment manager with Indonesian or foreign legal entities.

l, the agency in the same work as the third party, still maintains its position as the main determinant of business policies and the determinants in making decisions in business entities that meet the criteria set by the central government.

Paragraph (4t The capital and assets of the institution are the property of the institution and any loss experienced by the institution is not a state loss.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

Paragraph (71 The Government Regulation in question regulates, among others, considerations for reserves and the use of capital accumulation for reinvestment.

Article 159

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "third party" includes investment partners, investment managers, state-owned enterprises, government entities or institutions, and/or other entities both at home and abroad.

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Paragraph (2T) What is meant by "other forms of cooperation' may include the establishment of investment managed funds (7TRN@ with other parties).

Institutions in cooperation with third parties, still maintain their position as the main determinants of business policies and determine decisions in business entities with the criteria set by the central government.

Paragraph (3) The transfer of institutional assets to be made into capital by taking into account the purpose of transfer, valuation of assets and taking into account business practices that apply internationally and carried out with sound business principles.

The verse (4T is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) The Government Regulation in this paragraph shall at least regulate:

a. the same as the third party which includes, among others, the governance of the asset being cooperated, the distribution of profits from the cooperation, the mechanism for participation, the audit of the assets concerned;

b. Establishment of Investment Managed Funds (FundL covering capital, scope of investment objectives, forms, types of investment managed funds and Governance of Investment Funds; and

c. asset valuation.

Regulations in government regulations are based on good international practice.

Republic of Tndonesta

Article 160

paragraph (1) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b The results of business development and development of institutional assets can be in the form of profits or fixed assets purchased by the institution during the operational period.

Letter c Assets of State-Owned Enterprises can become institutional assets, among others, through a buying and selling transaction mechanism.

Letter d is quite clear.

Letter e Other legitimate sources include assets purchased from loans or assets originating from goods acquired in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of state/regional property.

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paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Article 161

Examination of the management and financial responsibility of the institution by a public accountant is carried out by following accounting standards that are internationally recognized as accounting standards applicable to similar investment management legal entities.

Article 162

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) What is meant by "insolvent condition" is a condition in which the institution lacks capital which has an impact on the difficulty of carrying out business activities in the long term.

Article 163

Clear enough.

Article 164

Paragraph (1) The Government Regulation referred to, among others, investment policies, information disclosure, conflicts of interest, confidentiality of information, administration of data and information relating to managed assets, internal audits, social and environmental responsibility and risk management by taking into account internationally applicable business practices.

Paragraph (2) The non-enactment of related laws and regulations governing the management of state finances/state wealth/state-owned enterprises for institutions, because asset and investment management activities have been specifically regulated in a Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law and its implementing regulations.

Article 165

Paragraph (1) Investment management institutions can be referred to by other names such as: Indonesian Souereign Wealth FTTN or Indonesia Inuestment Authoritg.

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paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Article 166

Clear enough.

Article 167

Clear enough.

Article 168

Clear enough.

Article 169

Clear enough.

Article 170

Clear enough.

Article 171

Clear enough.

Article 172

Clear enough.

Article 173

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "business entities" include, among others, State-Owned Enterprises and/or Regional-Owned Enterprises.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

Article 174

Clear enough.

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Article 175

number 1

Article 1

Clear enough.

number 2

Article 24

Letter a is quite clear.

Letter b is quite clear.

Letter c What is meant by "objective reasons" are reasons taken based on factual, impartial, and rational conditions and based on AUB.

Letter d is quite clear.

blik tndon

Letter e What is meant by "good faith" is a decision and/or action set and/or carried out based on the motive of honesty and based on the AUPB.

number 3

Article 38

Paragraph (1) The procedure for using electronic decisions is based on the provisions of the legislation governing electronic information and transactions.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

Number 4 is quite clear.

number 5

Article 39

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) letter a is quite clear.

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Letter b What is meant by "requiring special attention" is any business or activity carried out or carried out by community members, in order to maintain public order, the Agency and/or Government Officials need to pay attention and supervision.

Republic|K tndonesta

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

Paragraph (a) is quite clear.

paragraph (5) letter a is quite clear.

Letter b What is meant by "private" includes individuals, corporations that are legal entities in Indonesia, and foreigners.

Letter C is quite clear.

Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

Paragraph (8) is quite clear.

Number 6 article 39a is quite clear.

number 7

Article 53

Clear enough.

Article 176

number 1

Article 16

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

EL|K INDO

Paragraph (2) What is meant by "good practice" is in accordance with international standards or regulations.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is quite clear.

Paragraph (s) is quite clear.

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Paragraph (6) is quite clear.

paragraph (7) is quite clear.

number 2

Article 250

What is meant by "court decision" is a court decision that has been followed by the next judge's decision.

number 3

Article 251

Clear enough.

number 4

Article 252

paragraph (1) is quite clear.

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

paragraph (4) is deleted.

number 5

Article 260

Clear enough.

Number 6 article 292a is quite clear.

number 7

Article 300

deleted.

number 8

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Article 349

Paragraph (1) What is meant by "Simplification of Types of Public Services' is to combine several types of public services mandated by the provisions of laws and regulations into 1 (one) type of service which accommodates/contains the substance of the combined services.

What is meant by "Simplification of Public Service Procedures" is to reduce and/or integrate the requirements or steps for providing services, thus facilitating the process of providing services to the community.

Republic of Tndonesta

paragraph (2) is quite clear.

paragraph (3) is quite clear.

number 9

Article 350

Clear enough.

Number 10 article 4024, quite clear.

Article 177

Clear enough.

Article 178

Clear enough.

Article 179

Clear enough.

Article 180

Clear enough.

Article 181

Clear enough.

Article 182

Letter a What is meant by "Certificate" includes: Halal Certificate, Function Eligibility Certificate, and others.

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Letter b is quite clear.

Letter C is quite clear.

Letter d is quite clear.

The letter e is quite clear.

Article 183

Clear enough.

Article 184

letter a

Clear enough.

letter b

In the event of adjustment of the implementing regulations of Law Number 11 Year 2O2O concerning Job Creation based on Government Regulation in Lieu of this Law, the Central Government may consult with:

a. the leadership of the House of Representatives and the equipment of the House of Representatives that handles the field of legislation;

and/or

b. Leaders of the Regional Representatives Council and the Equipment of the Regional Representatives Council that handles the field of legislation.

Article 185

Clear enough.

Article 186

Clear enough.

Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841

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