Indonesia’s Criminal Code

Editorial consolidation as of 2 November 2026

Law No. 1 of 2023, the KUHP amendments in Law No. 1 of 2026, and three Constitutional Court decisions changing wording or legal status.

Scope and use

Covers Articles 1–624 and inserted Article 599A with their individual elucidations. Deleted or non-binding articles retain their index entries and status notices. The preamble and General Elucidation are outside the scope of this reader.

LegalTrans prepared this editorial consolidation; it is not a government-issued text. The official Indonesian statutes and judgments remain the sources. Check the law applicable at the time of the relevant events and any applicable transitional rules.

The Indonesian and English versions of all 624 original articles and their elucidations were compared semantically with AI assistance; the 2026 replacements were translated and checked separately. Corrections are recorded in audit files. These checks are not certification by a sworn translator or an independent human legal reviewer.

Official elucidations are distinguished from editorial notes. Source ambiguities or inconsistencies are identified rather than silently corrected. Annex III to Law No. 1 of 2026 is included at the end in its original Indonesian.

Open the reader, historical versions and sources

Edition and verification record

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Article 1

Article text / status

(1) No act shall be subject to criminal sanctions and/or measures, except by virtue of the criminal provisions in laws and regulations that have existed before the act was committed.

(2) Analogies shall not be used in determining the existence of a criminal offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision contains the principle of legality, under which an act constitutes a criminal offense if it is prescribed by or based on laws and regulations. In this provision, laws and regulations means Laws and Regional Regulations. Legality is a fundamental principle of criminal law. Therefore, laws and regulations providing for criminal penalties must already exist before the criminal offense is committed. This means that criminal provisions may not apply retroactively.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "analogy" is an interpretation by applying a criminal provision to an incident or event that is not regulated or not explicitly mentioned in the Law and Regional Regulations by equating or comparing the incident or event with another incident or event that has been regulated in the Law and Regional Regulations.

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Article 2

Article text / status

(1) The provisions as referred to in Article 1 paragraph (1) shall not reduce the applicability of the law living in the community which determines that a person should be punished even though the act is not regulated in this Law.

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

(3) Provisions regarding the procedures and criteria for determining the law that lives in the community shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "the law that lives in the community" is customary law which determines that a person who commits certain acts should be punished. The law that lives in the community in this article relates to the unwritten law that still applies and develops in community life in Indonesia. To strengthen the applicability of the law that lives in the community, a Regional Regulation regulates such customary criminal offenses.

Paragraph (2)

In this provision what is meant by "applicable in the place where the law lives" is applicable to Every Person who commits a customary Criminal Offense in the area.

This paragraph contains guidelines in determining the customary criminal law whose validity is recognized by this Law.

Paragraph (3)

The Government Regulation in this provision is a guideline for the regions in stipulating the living law in the community in a Regional Regulation.

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Article 3

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 1 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) If legislation changes after an act has been committed, the new legislation applies, unless the provisions of the earlier legislation are more favourable to the perpetrator and the person assisting the criminal offence.

(2) If the act committed is no longer a criminal offence under the new legislation, proceedings against the suspect or accused must be terminated by operation of law.

(3) If paragraph (2) applies to a suspect or accused who is in detention, the suspect or accused shall be released by the competent official according to the stage of the proceedings.

(4) If, after a conviction becomes final and binding, the act committed is no longer a criminal offence under the new legislation, enforcement of the sentence shall cease.

(5) If the conviction has become final and binding as referred to in paragraph (4), the head of the correctional institution shall immediately release the convicted person from that institution.

(6) Release under paragraphs (3) and (5) does not entitle the suspect, accused or convicted person to claim compensation.

(7) If, after a conviction becomes final and binding, the act committed carries a lighter penalty under the new legislation, enforcement of the sentence shall be adjusted to the penalty limit under the new legislation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

The phrase "adjusted to the penalty limit" applies only to sentences that are heavier than the maximum penalty under the new legislation, including adjustments where the type of penalty differs.

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Article 4

Article text / status

Criminal provisions in legislation shall apply to every person who commits:

a. Criminal Offenses in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. Criminal Offenses in an Indonesian Ship or in an Indonesian Aircraft; or

c. Criminal Offenses in the field of information technology or other Criminal Offenses whose consequences are experienced or occur in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or on Indonesian Ships and on Indonesian Aircraft.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

The "territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia" means the unified territory under its sovereignty comprising land, internal waters, archipelagic waters together with their seabed and subsoil, and the airspace above them, as well as all areas whose boundaries and the State's rights in the territorial sea, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone and continental shelf are regulated by Law.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

What is meant by "other Criminal Offenses" is, for example, Criminal Offenses against state security or Criminal Offenses formulated in international treaties that have been ratified by Indonesia.

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Article 5

Article text / status

Criminal provisions in legislation shall apply to every person outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commits a Criminal Offense against the interests of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia relating to:

a. state security or the process of constitutional life;

b. the dignity of the President, Vice President, and/or Indonesian Officials abroad;

c. currency, seals, State stamps, stamps (meterai), or securities issued by the Government of Indonesia, or credit cards issued by Indonesian banks;

d. Indonesian economy, trade, and banking

e. safety or security of shipping and aviation;

f. safety or security of Indonesian buildings, equipment, and national or state assets;

g. safety or security of electronic communication systems;

h. Indonesia's national interest as stipulated in the Law; or

i. an Indonesian citizen based on an international agreement with the country where the Criminal Offense was committed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect the legal interests of the state or certain national interests abroad.

The determination of certain national interests to be protected in this provision uses a limitative and open formulation. This means that the scope of the national interest to be protected is determined limitatively, but the type of criminal offense is not specified. The determination of the types of Criminal Offenses that are deemed to attack or endanger national interests is left in practice openly within the limits that have been determined as Criminal Offenses under Indonesian criminal law.

This open limitative formulation is intended to provide flexibility in practice and in the development of the formulation of criminal offenses by the legislators in the future. This flexibility is still within the limits of certainty according to the provisions of the legislation. The determination of Criminal Offenses that attack national interests is only limited to certain acts that truly violate protected national legal interests. The perpetrators are only prosecuted for Criminal Offenses according to Indonesian criminal law.

The perpetrators of Criminal Offenses subject to this provision are Every Person, both Indonesian citizens and foreigners, who commit Criminal Offenses outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The reason for the application of the passive national principle is because in general, Criminal Acts that harm the legal interests of a country are not always considered by the country where the Criminal Act is committed as an act that must be prohibited and punished.

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Article 6

Article text / status

Criminal provisions in legislation shall apply to every person outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commits a crime under international law that has been established as a Criminal Offense in legislation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision contains a universal principle that protects the legal interests of Indonesia and/or the legal interests of other countries. The foundation of this principle is found in international conventions that have been ratified by Indonesia, for example:

a. international convention on counterfeit money;

b. international conventions on the high seas and the law of the sea that regulate the crime of piracy;

c. international conventions on aviation crimes and crimes against aviation facilities or infrastructure; or

d. international convention on the eradication of illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances.

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Article 7

Article text / status

Criminal provisions in legislation shall apply to every person who commits a Criminal Offense outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia whose prosecution is taken over by the Government of Indonesia under an international treaty authorizing it to conduct the criminal prosecution.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to anticipate the development of agreements between Indonesia and other countries that allow citizens of such other countries to have their prosecution taken over and tried by Indonesia for committing certain Criminal Offenses regulated in such agreements.

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Article 8

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 2 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The criminal provisions of statutes apply to every Indonesian citizen who commits a criminal offence outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) Paragraph (1) applies if the act is also a criminal offence in the country where it was committed.

(3) Deleted.

(4) Prosecution of a criminal offence referred to in paragraph (1) shall proceed even if the suspect became an Indonesian citizen after the offence was committed, provided that the act is a criminal offence in the country where it was committed.

(5) An Indonesian citizen outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia who commits a criminal offence referred to in paragraph (1) may not be sentenced to death if the offence does not carry the death penalty under the law of the country where it was committed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 9

Article text / status

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 10

Article text / status

The time of the Criminal Offense is the time when the punishable act is committed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Time of the Crime in this provision, for example:

a. when the physical act is committed;

b. the moment of operation of the instrument or material for the completion of the Crime; or

c. when the consequences of the Crime occur.

This provision does not distinguish between formal and material Crimes.

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Article 11

Article text / status

Place of Crime is the place where the punishable act is committed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The place of the Crime in this provision, for example:

a. the place where the physical act is committed;

b. the place where the instrument or material operates to complete the Criminal Offense;

c. the place where the consequences of the punishable act occur.

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Article 12

Article text / status

(1) A Criminal Offense is an act for which laws and regulations prescribe criminal sanctions and/or measures.

(2) To constitute a Criminal Offense, an act for which laws and regulations prescribe criminal sanctions and/or measures must be unlawful or contrary to the law living in the community.

(3) Every Criminal Offense is unlawful unless there is a ground of justification.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 13

Article text / status

(1) Malicious conspiracy occurs when 2 (two) or more persons agree to commit a Criminal Offense.

(2) Malicious conspiracy to commit a Criminal Offense shall be punished if it is expressly provided for in the Law.

(3) The punishment for malicious conspiracy to commit a Criminal Offense shall be at most 1/ 3 (one third) of the maximum principal punishment for the relevant Criminal Offense.

(4) Conspiracy to commit a criminal offense punishable by death penalty or life imprisonment shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(5) The additional punishment for conspiracy to commit a criminal act shall be the same as the additional punishment for the criminal act concerned.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Conspiracy to commit a criminal offense shall only be punishable for very serious criminal offenses.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

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Article 14

Article text / status

The conspiracy to commit a criminal act shall not be punished, if the perpetrator:

a. withdraws from the agreement; or

b. takes appropriate measures to prevent the occurrence of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 15

Article text / status

(1) Preparation for a criminal act occurs when the perpetrator tries to obtain or prepare tools, gather information or plan actions, or performs similar actions that are intended to create conditions for the commission of an act that is directly aimed at the completion of the criminal act.

(2) Preparation for a criminal act is punishable, if expressly provided for in the law.

(3) The punishment for the preparation of a Criminal Offense shall be at most 1/2 (one-half) of the maximum principal punishment for the Criminal Offense concerned.

(4) Preparation of a Criminal Offense punishable by death penalty or life imprisonment shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

(5) Additional punishment for preparation to commit a criminal offense shall be the same as the additional punishment for the criminal offense in question.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "means" is anything that can be used as a tool in achieving a goal.

Preparation for a criminal act is only punishable for very serious crimes. Thus, the criterion of preparation to commit a criminal act emphasizes the dangerous nature of the criminal act, for example importing chemicals or explosives in preparation to commit a criminal act.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

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Article 16

Article text / status

Preparation to commit a Criminal Act shall not be punished if the perpetrator stops or prevents the possibility of creating the conditions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "stopping", for example, is having purchased chemicals but not processing them into explosives to achieve the purpose of the crime.

What is meant by "preventing", for example, is reporting to the competent authorities on the existence of facilities that will be used for a criminal offense.

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Article 17

Article text / status

(1) An attempt to commit a Criminal Offense occurs where the perpetrator's intention is evident from commencement of the execution of the intended Criminal Offense, but the execution is not completed, does not achieve its result, or does not produce the prohibited consequence, for reasons not solely attributable to the perpetrator's own will.

(2) The commencement of execution as referred to in paragraph (1) occurs if:

a. the act committed is intended or aimed at the occurrence of a Criminal Offense; and

b. the act committed directly has the potential to cause the intended Criminal Offense.

(3) The punishment for attempt to commit a Criminal Offense shall be at most 2/3 (two-thirds) of the maximum principal punishment for the Criminal Offense concerned.

(4) Attempt to commit a Criminal Offense punishable with death penalty or life imprisonment, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

(5) The additional punishment for attempt to commit a criminal act shall be the same as the additional punishment for the criminal act concerned.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 18

Article text / status

(1) Attempt to commit a Criminal Act shall not be punished if the perpetrator after commencing the act as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (1):

a. voluntarily refrains from completing the act of their own accord; or

b. with his own will prevents the accomplishment of the purpose or effect of his act.

(2) In the event that the attempt as referred to in paragraph (1) has caused damage or according to statutory regulations constitutes a separate criminal offense, the perpetrator may be held accountable for such criminal offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 19

Article text / status

Attempt to commit a Criminal Offense punishable only by a maximum fine of category II shall not be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 20

Article text / status

Every person shall be punished as a perpetrator of a Criminal Offense if that person:

a. commits the Criminal Offense personally;

b. commits the Criminal Offense through an instrument or by ordering another person who cannot be held criminally responsible;

c. participates in committing the Criminal Offense; or

d. induces another person to commit a Criminal Offense by giving or promising something, abusing power or status, using Violence or Threats of Violence, misleading that person, or providing an opportunity, means or information.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

What is meant by "by means of a tool", for example, a remote control that is used indirectly to commit a Criminal Offense.

In the case of ordering to commit, the person who is ordered to commit the Criminal Offense is not punished because there is no element of guilt.

Letter c

What is meant by "participating in the crime" is those who cooperate consciously and physically together to commit the crime.

However, not all persons who participate in a criminal act must fulfill all the elements of the criminal act, although all are punishable by the same punishment.

In participating in a Criminal Offense, the actions of each person who participates in the Criminal Offense are seen as a whole.

Letter d

"Inducing another person to commit a Criminal Offense" includes persuading, encouraging, luring or enticing another person by certain means.

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Article 21

Article text / status

(1) Every person shall be punished as an accomplice to a crime if he intentionally:

a. gives opportunity, means or information to commit the Crime; or

b. provides assistance at the time the Criminal Offense is committed.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to assistance in committing a Criminal Offense punishable only by a fine of at most category II.

(3) The punishment for assistance in committing a Criminal Offense shall be at most 2/3 (two-thirds) of the maximum principal punishment for the Criminal Offense concerned.

(4) Assistance in the commission of a Criminal Offense punishable with death penalty or life imprisonment, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

(5) The additional punishment for assistance in committing a criminal act shall be the same as the additional punishment for the criminal act concerned.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

In this provision, assistance is carried out before and since the commission of the Criminal Offense by providing opportunities, means, or information.

Letter b

In this provision, providing assistance at the time the crime is committed is almost the same as participating in the crime.

In participating in a criminal act there is close cooperation between those who participate in the criminal act, but in assisting in the commission of a criminal act, the cooperation between the perpetrator of the criminal act and the person assisting is not as close as in participating in the criminal act.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

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Article 22

Article text / status

The personal circumstances of the perpetrator as referred to in Article 20 or the accomplice as referred to in Article 21 may nullify, reduce, or aggravate the punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Personal circumstances" means circumstances in which the perpetrator or the person assisting the offense is older or younger, holds a particular office, practices a particular profession, or has a mental disorder.

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Article 23

Article text / status

(1) Repetition of a Criminal Offense occurs where a person:

a. commits another Criminal Offense within five years after serving all or part of the principal penalty imposed, or after that principal penalty has been annulled; or

b. at the time of committing the Criminal Offense, the obligation to serve the previously imposed principal punishment has not expired.

(2) The Criminal Offenses as referred to in paragraph (1) include Criminal Offenses punishable by special minimum punishment, imprisonment of 4 (four) years or more, or a fine of at least category III.

(3) The provision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to Criminal Offenses concerning maltreatment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 24

Article text / status

(1) In certain cases, the perpetrator of a Crime may only be prosecuted on the basis of a complaint.

(2) Offenses that may be prosecuted only upon complaint must be expressly specified in legislation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 25

Article text / status

(1) Where the Victim of an offense requiring a complaint is under 16 (sixteen) years of age, the person entitled to file the complaint is the Victim's parent or guardian.

(2) If the parent or guardian referred to in paragraph (1) is absent, or the complaint must be made against that parent or guardian, the complaint shall be made by a blood relative in the direct line.

(3) If no blood relative in the direct line referred to in paragraph (2) is available, the complaint shall be made by a collateral blood relative up to the third degree.

(4) If the Victim referred to in paragraph (1) has no parent, guardian, blood relative in the ascending direct line, or collateral blood relative up to the third degree, the complaint shall be made by the Victim personally and/or a support person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

A "support person" means a person trusted by the Victim of an offense requiring a complaint, who is under 16 (sixteen) years of age, to accompany the Victim throughout the criminal justice process.

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Article 26

Article text / status

(1) If the Victim of an offense requiring a complaint is under curatorship (pengampuan), the person entitled to file the complaint is the curator, except where the Victim is under curatorship on grounds of prodigality.

(2) If the curator referred to in paragraph (1) is absent or the complaint must be made against the curator, the complaint shall be made by the Victim's husband or wife or a blood relative in the direct line.

(3) If the Victim has no husband, wife or blood relative in the direct line referred to in paragraph (2), the complaint shall be made by a collateral blood relative up to the third degree.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 27

Article text / status

If the Victim of an offense requiring a complaint dies, the complaint may be made by the Victim's parent, child, husband or wife, unless the Victim had previously expressly opposed prosecution.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 28

Article text / status

(1) A complaint is made by submitting a notification and a request for prosecution.

(2) The complaint as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted orally or in writing to the authorized Officer.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 29

Article text / status

(1) Complaints must be filed within the time frame:

a. 6 (six) months from the date on which the person entitled to complain becomes aware of the Criminal Offense if the person entitled to complain resides in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; or

b. 9 (nine) months from the date on which the person entitled to complain becomes aware of the Criminal Offense if the person entitled to complain resides outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) If more than 1 (one) person is entitled to complain, the period referred to in paragraph (1) shall be calculated from the date on which each complainant becomes aware of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 13, 14

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 30

Article text / status

(1) A complaint may be withdrawn by the complainant within 3 (three) Months as of the date the complaint is filed.

(2) A withdrawn complaint cannot be filed again.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 14

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 31

Article text / status

Every person who commits a prohibited act shall not be punished, if the act is committed to implement the provisions of laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 14

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 32

Article text / status

Any Person who commits a prohibited act shall not be punished, if such act is committed to carry out an official order from an authorized official.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, there must be a public law relationship between the person giving the order and the person executing the order. This provision shall not apply to relationships of a civil nature.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 14

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 33

Article text / status

Any person who commits a prohibited act shall not be punished, if the act is committed due to an emergency.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "emergency", for example:

a. when a ship in the middle of the sea sinks, there is a struggle for a buoy between 2 (two) people which causes one of them to die;

b. the actions of a doctor who faces the situation of a pregnant woman with a high risk, whether the doctor will save the mother with the risk of the baby dying or save the baby with the risk of the mother dying; or

c. firefighters faced with the choice of saving surrounding houses by demolishing the burning house.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 14

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 34

Article text / status

A person compelled to commit a prohibited act shall not be punished if the act is committed in defense against an immediate unlawful attack or threat of attack against that person or another person, honor in the sense of decency, or that person's or another person's property.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision governs necessary defense, which requires 4 (four) conditions:

a. there must be an immediate unlawful attack or threat of attack;

b. defense is made because there is no other way (subsidiarity) to repel the attack;

c. defense can only be made against interests that are determined in a limitative manner, namely the legal interests of oneself or others, honor in the sense of decency, or property; and

d. balance between the defense made and the attack received (proportionality).

UU 1/2023 | pp. 14

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 35

Article text / status

The absence of unlawfulness in a Criminal Offense as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2) constitutes a ground of justification.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 15

UU 1/2023 | pp. 247

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Article 36

Article text / status

(1) Every Person can only be held accountable for Criminal Acts committed intentionally or due to negligence.

(2) Punishable acts are Criminal Acts committed intentionally, while Criminal Acts committed due to negligence may be punished if expressly provided for in statutory regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision emphasizes the principle of no punishment without fault. Doctrinally, fault can take the form of intent and negligence.

Paragraph (2)

The provision in this paragraph is intended to mean that every criminal offense in statutory regulations must always be considered to have been committed intentionally and this element of intent must be proven at every stage of the examination of the case.

Other forms of intent are usually formulated in statutory regulations using the terms "with intent", "knowing", "which he knows", "whereas he knows", or "while he knows".

UU 1/2023 | pp. 15

UU 1/2023 | pp. 248

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Article 37

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 3 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Where a statute so provides, any person may be punished solely because the elements of a criminal offence have been satisfied, irrespective of fault.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 11

UU 1/2026 | pp. 57

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Article 38

Article text / status

A person who, at the time of committing a Criminal Offense, has a mental disability and/or an intellectual disability may have their punishment reduced and/or be subjected to measures.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "mental disability" is the disruption of the functions of thought, emotion, and behavior, among others:

a. psychosocial, including schizophrenia, bipolar, depression, anxiety, and personality disorders; and

b. developmental disabilities that affect the ability to interact socially, including autism and hyperactivity.

"Intellectual disability" means impaired cognitive functioning due to below-average intelligence, including slow learning, intellectual impairment and Down syndrome.

An offender with a mental disability and/or an intellectual disability is regarded as having a reduced capacity to appreciate the unlawful nature of the act or to act in accordance with that appreciation, while remaining liable to punishment.

Editorial translation note: Translation note: The final sentence of the official elucidation to Article 38 (PDF page 249) has unclear syntax in the phrase “keinsafan yang dapat dipidana”. The English rendering treats this as referring to an offender who remains liable to punishment, consistently with Article 38. This is a contextual translation choice, not an amendment to the official text. Article 39 governs different circumstances in which criminal punishment cannot be imposed.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 15

UU 1/2023 | pp. 248, 249

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Article 39

Article text / status

A person who, at the time of committing a Criminal Offense, has a mental disability in an acute relapse accompanied by psychotic features and/or a moderate or severe intellectual disability cannot be subjected to criminal punishment, but may be subjected to measures.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Under this provision, persons with a mental disability in an acute relapse accompanied by psychotic features and/or persons with a moderate or severe intellectual disability lack the capacity to bear criminal responsibility.

An expert needs to be brought in to explain this incapacity from a medical perspective so that the perpetrator can be regarded or assessed as lacking the capacity to bear criminal responsibility.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 15, 16

UU 1/2023 | pp. 249

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Article 40

Article text / status

Criminal responsibility cannot be imposed on a child who at the time of committing a criminal offense is not yet 12 (twelve) years old.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision regulates the minimum age limit to be criminally responsible for children who commit Criminal Offenses. The determination of the age limit of 12 (twelve) years is based on psychological considerations, namely the emotional, intellectual, and mental maturity of the child. Children under the age of 12 (twelve) years cannot be held criminally responsible and therefore the handling of the case is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations governing the juvenile criminal justice system.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 16

UU 1/2023 | pp. 249

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Article 41

Article text / status

If a child under 12 (twelve) years of age commits or is suspected of committing a Criminal Offense, the investigator, correctional counselor (pembimbing kemasyarakatan), and professional social worker shall decide to:

a. hand back to the parent/guardian; or

b. include in education, coaching, and mentoring programs at government agencies or social welfare institutions at agencies handling the field of social welfare, both at the central and regional levels, for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Participation in education, coaching, and mentoring programs in this provision includes social rehabilitation and psychosocial rehabilitation.

In this provision, children who are still in school can still attend formal education, both organized by government and private institutions.

Education offices, social service offices, correctional counselors, educational institutions and institutions providing social welfare services may be involved in implementing the education, development and guidance programs.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 16

UU 1/2023 | pp. 249, 250

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Article 42

Article text / status

A person who commits a Criminal Offense shall not be punished if that person:

a. is compelled by an irresistible force; or

b. is compelled by an unavoidable threat, pressure or force.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision relates to coercion which is divided into absolute coercion and relative coercion.

Letter a

The expression 'compelled by an irresistible force' or 'absolute compulsion' means a situation in which the offender has no other choice but to commit the act. In the circumstances facing the offender, refusing or choosing a different course is impossible.

Letter b

What is meant by "forced by the existence of threats, pressure, or force that cannot be avoided" or relative coercion is:

1. the threat, pressure or force is such that the person cannot reasonably be expected to resist it; and

2. where the interest sacrificed is equal to or slightly more than the interest saved.

External psychological pressure is the main requirement. It is also possible for a person to experience mental distress, but not because of something that comes from outside, but because of an objection based on his or her own reasoning. This does not constitute an excuse that can expunge the punishment.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 16

UU 1/2023 | pp. 250

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Article 43

Article text / status

A person whose necessary defense exceeds its limits as a direct result of severe mental shock caused by an immediate unlawful attack or threat of attack shall not be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision governs necessary defense that exceeds its limits, on the following conditions:

a. the defense exceeds its limits or is disproportionate to the immediate attack or threat of attack; and

b. that excess is caused by severe mental shock resulting from the immediate attack or threat of attack.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 16

UU 1/2023 | pp. 250

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Article 44

Article text / status

An official order given without authority shall not result in the nullification of punishment, unless the person so ordered in good faith believes that the order is given with authority and its execution is within the scope of his employment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 16, 17

UU 1/2023 | pp. 250

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Article 45

Article text / status

(1) Corporations are subject to criminal liability.

(2) Corporations referred to in paragraph (1) include legal entities in the form of limited liability companies, foundations, cooperatives, State-owned enterprises, region-owned enterprises or their equivalents, as well as incorporated or unincorporated associations and business entities in the form of firms, limited partnerships or their equivalents, in accordance with laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 17

UU 1/2023 | pp. 250

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Article 46

Article text / status

Criminal Acts by Corporations shall be Criminal Acts committed by the management having functional position in the organizational structure of the Corporation or persons based on employment relationship or based on other relationships acting for and on behalf of the Corporation or acting in the interest of the Corporation, within the scope of business or activities of the Corporation, either individually or jointly.

Elucidation / elucidation status

A "functional position" means that the person has authority to represent the Corporation, make decisions and exercise supervision over it, including a person who orders, participates in, induces another person to commit, or assists in committing the Criminal Offense.

What is meant by "other relationship" is, for example, a temporary work contract.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 17

UU 1/2023 | pp. 250, 251

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Article 47

Article text / status

In addition to Article 46, a Criminal Offense by a Corporation may be committed by a person giving orders, a controlling person or a beneficial owner who is outside the organizational structure but can control the Corporation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Controlling person" means any person who has the power or authority to determine the policy of the Corporation or has the authority to carry out the policy of the Corporation without having to obtain authorization from his/her superior.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 17

UU 1/2023 | pp. 251

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Article 48

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

Only the elucidation is amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 4 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Criminal liability may be imposed for a Criminal Offense by a Corporation referred to in Articles 46 and 47 if:

a. it falls within the scope of the business or activities specified in the articles of association or other provisions applicable to the Corporation;

b. it unlawfully benefits the Corporation;

c. it is accepted as the Corporation's policy;

d. the Corporation fails to take the necessary steps to prevent the offense, prevent more serious consequences and ensure compliance with applicable legal provisions in order to avoid the offense; and/or

e. the Corporation allows the offense to occur.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 17, 18

UU 1/2026 | pp. 57

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Article 49

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 5 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Liability for a criminal offence committed by a corporation as referred to in Article 48 shall be imposed on the corporation.

(2) The corporation's liability referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed on managers holding functional positions, persons giving orders, controllers and/or beneficial owners of the corporation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to distinguish the criminal act from criminal liability.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 11

UU 1/2026 | pp. 57

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Article 50

Article text / status

Grounds of justification and grounds of excuse that may be invoked by managers holding functional positions, persons giving orders, controlling persons and/or beneficial owners of a Corporation may also be invoked by the Corporation, provided that those grounds relate directly to the Criminal Offense charged against it.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In the event that the natural person has a functional position in the organizational structure of the Corporation, who acts for and on behalf of the Corporation or in the interest of the Corporation, based on an employment relationship or based on another relationship, within the scope of the Corporation's business, justification can be submitted on behalf of the Corporation. For example, a company employee damages a government-owned sewage pipe to save the company's employees.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 18

UU 1/2023 | pp. 251

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Article 51

Article text / status

The purposes of punishment are:

a. to prevent Criminal Offenses by enforcing legal norms to protect and safeguard the community;

b. to reintegrate convicted persons into society through development and guidance so that they become good and useful persons;

c. to resolve conflicts caused by Criminal Offenses, restore balance and bring a sense of security and peace to the community; and

d. to develop remorse and relieve convicted persons' sense of guilt.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 18, 19

UU 1/2023 | pp. 251

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Article 52

Article text / status

Punishment is not intended to degrade human dignity.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 19

UU 1/2023 | pp. 252

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Article 53

Article text / status

(1) In adjudicating a criminal case, judges are obliged to uphold law and justice.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Legal certainty and justice are 2 (two) legal objectives that are often incompatible with each other and difficult to avoid in legal practice. The more legislation meets the demands of legal certainty, the greater the possibility of the justice aspect being pushed aside. The imperfection of this legislation in practice can be overcome by interpreting the legislation in its application to concrete events.

If in a concrete application, there is a conflict between legal certainty and justice, the judge should as far as possible prioritize justice over legal certainty.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 19

UU 1/2023 | pp. 252

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Article 54

Article text / status

(1) In sentencing, consideration shall be given to:

a. the form of fault of the perpetrator of the Criminal Offense;

b. the motive and purpose of committing the Criminal Offense;

c. the perpetrator's state of mind;

d. whether the Criminal Offense was planned or unplanned;

e. the manner in which the Criminal Offense was committed;

f. the attitude and actions of the perpetrator after committing the crime;

g. life history, social condition, and economic condition of the perpetrator of the crime;

h. the effect of punishment on the future of the perpetrator of the crime;

i. the effect of the Criminal Offense on the Victim or the Victim's family;

j. forgiveness from the Victim and/or the Victim's family; and/or

k. the values of law and justice that live in the community.

(2) The minor nature of the act, the perpetrator's personal circumstances, or the circumstances at the time of the Criminal Offense and those arising afterwards may be taken into account as grounds for not imposing punishment or measures, having regard to justice and humanity.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision contains sentencing guidelines which are very helpful to the judge in considering the measure or severity of the punishment to be imposed.

By considering the matters detailed in the guidelines, it is expected that the punishment imposed will be proportional and can be understood by both the community and the convict. The details in this provision are not limitative, meaning that the judge may add other considerations in addition to those listed in paragraph (1).

Paragraph (2)

The provision in this paragraph is known as the principle of rechterlijke pardon or judicial pardon which authorizes the judge to pardon a person guilty of a minor crime. This pardon is included in the judge's decision and it must still be stated that the defendant has been proven to have committed the criminal offense charged against him.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 19, 20

UU 1/2023 | pp. 252

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Article 55

Article text / status

Every person who commits a Criminal Offense shall not be exempted from criminal responsibility based on the grounds of exemption from punishment if such person has intentionally caused the occurrence of circumstances which may serve as grounds for such exemption.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "intentionally causing the occurrence of circumstances that can be a reason for exemption from punishment" is that the perpetrator intentionally conditions himself or a certain situation with the intention to be exempted from criminal liability due to justification or excuse.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 20

UU 1/2023 | pp. 252

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Article 56

Article text / status

In the punishment of a Corporation, consideration shall be given to:

a. the level of loss or impact caused;

b. the extent of involvement of managers holding functional positions in the Corporation and/or the role of persons giving orders, controlling persons and/or beneficial owners of the Corporation;

c. the duration of the criminal conduct;

d. the frequency of the Criminal Offense by the Corporation;

e. the form of fault in the Criminal Offense;

f. involvement of Officials;

g. the value of law and justice that lives in society;

h. track record of the Corporation in conducting business or activities;

i. the effect of punishment on the Corporation; and/or

j. the Corporation's cooperation in the handling of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 20, 21

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 57

Article text / status

Where a Criminal Offense carries alternative principal punishments, preference shall be given to the lighter principal punishment if it is considered appropriate and capable of furthering the purposes of punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Although the judge has a choice where alternative punishments are prescribed, that choice must remain oriented toward the purposes of punishment, giving priority or preference to the lighter type of punishment if it fulfills those purposes.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 21

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 58

Article text / status

Factors that aggravate the punishment include:

a. a Public Official who commits a Criminal Offense in breach of a special duty of office or by abusing the authority, opportunity, or means granted by virtue of that office;

b. the use of the national flag, national anthem, or emblem of the Indonesian state during the commission of a Criminal Offense; or

c. repetition of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 21

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 59

Article text / status

For the aggravating factors referred to in Article 58, the maximum prescribed punishment may be increased by no more than 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision aims to provide certainty (guidance) for judges in imposing punishment if there are things that aggravate the punishment by stipulating the maximum punishment plus 1/3 (one third).

UU 1/2023 | pp. 21

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 60

Article text / status

(1) Imprisonment and custodial detention (pidana tutupan), for convicted persons who are already in detention, shall commence when the court judgment becomes final and binding.

(2) In the event that the convict is not in detention, the punishment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be effective at the time the court decision is executed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 21, 22

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 61

Article text / status

(1) The fixed-term imprisonment or fine imposed shall be reduced by all or part of the period of arrest and/or detention served by the defendant before the court judgment becomes final and binding.

(2) The reduction of fine as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be equivalent to the calculation of imprisonment in lieu of fine.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 22

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 62

Article text / status

(1) Application for clemency shall not postpone implementation of decision for the convicted person, except in the case of a death penalty decision.

(2) The requirements and procedures for applying for clemency referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 22

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 63

Article text / status

If a prisoner escapes, the period during which the prisoner remains at large shall not count as time served in imprisonment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 22

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 64

Article text / status

Punishment consists of:

a. principal punishment;

b. additional punishment; and

c. special punishment for certain Criminal Offenses specified by Law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 22

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253

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Article 65

Article text / status

(1) Principal punishments referred to in Article 64 letter a consist of:

a. imprisonment;

b. custodial detention (pidana tutupan);

c. supervision punishment;

d. fine; and

e. community service.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision lists the types of principal punishment that a judge may impose. The principal punishments prescribed for Criminal Offenses in Book Two generally consist of imprisonment and fines.

Custodial detention (pidana tutupan), supervision and community service are essentially forms of implementing punishment as alternatives to imprisonment. Their inclusion follows from the acceptance of criminal law that balances the interests relating to the act and the circumstances of the offender (daad-daderstrafrecht), in order to develop alternatives to imprisonment.

By imposing these types of punishment, convicted persons may be relieved of their sense of guilt, and the community may actively participate in their reintegration by carrying out useful activities, for example through a community-service sentence.

Paragraph (2)

In principle, the judge may choose one of the alternative punishments. In making that choice, however, the judge must remain oriented toward the purposes of punishment, giving priority or preference to the lighter type of punishment if it fulfills those purposes.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 23

UU 1/2023 | pp. 253, 254

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Article 66

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 6 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The additional penalties referred to in Article 64(b) consist of:

a. deprivation of certain rights;

b. forfeiture of certain property and/or claims;

c. publication of the judge's decision;

d. payment of compensation;

e. revocation of certain licences; and

f. fulfilment of local customary obligations.

(2) The additional penalties referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed if a principal penalty alone is insufficient to achieve the purposes of sentencing.

(3) One or more types of additional penalty referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed.

(4) The additional penalties for an attempt or assistance are the same as those for the criminal offence concerned.

(5) Additional penalties for members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces who commit a criminal offence in cases of connexity (perkara koneksitas) shall be imposed in accordance with the legislation applicable to the Indonesian National Armed Forces.

(6) The additional penalty referred to in paragraph (1)(f) is a principal penalty for criminal offences under the law living in society that are regulated by a Regional Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Compensation in this provision is the same as restitution under the legislation governing the protection of witnesses and victims.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 12

UU 1/2026 | pp. 57, 58

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Article 67

Article text / status

The special punishment referred to in Article 64 letter c is the death penalty, which must always be prescribed as an alternative punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, Criminal Offenses that can be punished with special punishment are Criminal Offenses that are very serious or extraordinary, among others, narcotics Crimes, terrorism Crimes, corruption Crimes, and serious Crimes against human rights. For this reason, death penalty is included in a separate section to show that this type of punishment is truly special. When compared to other types of punishment, death penalty is the most severe type of punishment. Therefore, it must always be prescribed as an alternative with other types of punishment, namely life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 23

UU 1/2023 | pp. 255

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Article 68

Article text / status

(1) Imprisonment shall be imposed for life or for a certain period of time.

(2) Imprisonment for a fixed term shall be imposed for at least one day and for no more than fifteen consecutive years, unless a special minimum is prescribed.

(3) Where the applicable alternatives are the death penalty and life imprisonment, or where a Criminal Offense punishable by fifteen years' imprisonment is subject to an aggravated penalty, fixed-term imprisonment may be imposed for a maximum of twenty consecutive years.

(4) Imprisonment for a certain period may not be imposed for more than 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 24

UU 1/2023 | pp. 255

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Article 69

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 7 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) If a prisoner serving a life sentence has served at least 10 (ten) years of imprisonment, the life sentence may be commuted to 20 (twenty) years of imprisonment by Presidential Decision after obtaining the Supreme Court's consideration.

(2) The procedure for commuting life imprisonment to 20 (twenty) years of imprisonment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates the minimum period of 10 (ten) years of imprisonment that must be served before life imprisonment is commuted to 20 (twenty) years of imprisonment.

If the convicted person's sentence is commuted to 20 (twenty) years of imprisonment, the 10 (ten) years already served shall count towards that 20 (twenty)-year term.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 13

UU 1/2026 | pp. 58

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Article 70

Article text / status

(1) While continuing to take account of Articles 51 through 54, imprisonment shall, as far as possible, not be imposed where any of the following circumstances is found:

a. the defendant is a child;

b. the defendant is over 75 (seventy five) years old;

c. the defendant has committed a Criminal Offense for the first time;

d. the Victim's loss and suffering are not too great;

e. the defendant has paid compensation to the Victim;

f. the defendant did not realize that the crime committed would cause great harm;

g. the Criminal Offense occurred because of very strong incitement by another person;

h. the Victim encouraged or induced the Criminal Offense;

i. the Criminal Offense resulted from circumstances that cannot recur;

j. the personality and behavior of the defendant are convincing that he/she will not commit another criminal act;

k. imprisonment will cause great suffering to the defendant or his family;

l. guidance outside the correctional institution is expected to be successful for the defendant;

m. the imposition of a lighter punishment will not reduce the seriousness of the crime committed by the defendant;

n. the crime occurred within the family circle; and/or

o. The Criminal Offense occurred due to negligence.

(2) The provision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not apply for:

a. Criminal Offenses punishable by 5 (five) years or more imprisonment;

b. Criminal Offenses punishable by special minimum punishment;

c. Certain Criminal Offenses that are extremely dangerous or detrimental to society; or

d. Criminal Offenses that are detrimental to the state finances or economy.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 24, 25

UU 1/2023 | pp. 255

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Article 71

Article text / status

(1) If a person commits a criminal offense punishable only by imprisonment of less than 5 (five) years, and the judge is of the opinion that it is not necessary to impose imprisonment after considering the objectives of punishment and guidelines for punishment as referred to in Article 51 through Article 54, the person may be imposed with fine.

(2) Fine punishment as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be imposed if:

a. without Victim;

b. The victim does not dispute; or

c. not a repetition of Criminal Offense.

(3) Criminal fine that can be imposed under the provision as referred to in paragraph (1) is a maximum fine of category V and a minimum fine of category III.

(4) The provision as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c does not apply to a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment for a Criminal Offense committed before the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended to overcome the rigid nature of the single formulation of punishment which seems to require the judge to only impose imprisonment. In addition, it is also intended to avoid the imposition of short prison sentences.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Under this provision, the judge's power to impose a fine in place of imprisonment is limited: the offender shall still be sentenced to imprisonment, even where imprisonment is the sole prescribed punishment, if the person has previously been sentenced to imprisonment for an offense committed after reaching 18 (eighteen) years of age.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 25, 26

UU 1/2023 | pp. 255, 256

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Article 72

Article text / status

(1) Prisoners who have served at least 2/ 3 (two-thirds) of the imprisonment imposed provided that the 2/ 3 (two-thirds) is not less than 9 (nine) months may be granted parole.

(2) For a prisoner serving several consecutive terms of imprisonment, the total of those terms shall be treated as 1 (one) sentence.

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

(4) The probation period as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be equal to the remaining time of unserved imprisonment plus 1 (one) year.

(5) Prisoners as referred to in paragraph (1) who are detained as suspects or defendants in other cases shall not have their detention period counted as probation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision contains conditional release for convicts who are serving imprisonment. In this provision, convicts who are granted parole are only convicts whose imprisonment period is at least 1 (one) year and after the convict has served a minimum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months in a correctional institution and is of good behavior. Parole is given with the hope that the convict can be fostered in such a way as to reintegrate with the community. Therefore, while serving a sentence in a correctional institution, each convict must be monitored for the development of the results of his/her coaching. Parole must be viewed as a coaching effort and not as a reward for good behavior.

Paragraph (2)

Inmates who have committed several Criminal Offenses so that they have to serve several consecutive imprisonment, then to consider the possibility of granting parole, such punishment shall be added up and considered as 1 (one) punishment.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The granting of conditional release shall be accompanied by a probationary period which shall be equal to the remaining period of imprisonment which has not yet been served plus 1 (one) year. The probation period shall also determine the conditions that must be fulfilled by the convict.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 26

UU 1/2023 | pp. 256, 257

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Article 73

Article text / status

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

a. general conditions in the form that the convicts will not commit Criminal Offenses; and

b. special conditions requiring the prisoner to perform or refrain from certain acts, without restricting freedom of religion, belief and political activity, unless otherwise determined by the judge.

(2) The special conditions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b may be changed, deleted, or new conditions may be imposed which are solely aimed at guiding the convicts.

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

(4) Parole as referred to in paragraph (3) cannot be revoked after exceeding 3 (three) months from the expiration of the probation period, unless within 3 (three) months from the expiration of the probation period, the convict is prosecuted for committing a criminal offense committed during the probation period.

(5) In the event that the convict as referred to in paragraph (4) is sentenced to imprisonment for a certain period of time or a fine of at least category III, the relevant parole shall be revoked.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision sets out the conditions that must be fulfilled during the probation period. The condition not to commit a criminal offense during the probation period is a general condition. Meanwhile, the special condition during the probation period is certain actions that must be avoided or must be carried out by the convict, for example, not drinking alcohol. The special condition must not reduce the rights of the convict, for example, the right to embrace and practice worship in accordance with his/her religion or belief.

Paragraph (2)

In this provision amendments to special conditions may be made by considering the results of the guidance of the prisoner concerned.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 26, 27

UU 1/2023 | pp. 257

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Article 74

Article text / status

(1) A person who commits a Criminal Offense punishable by imprisonment may, in view of their personal circumstances and conduct, be sentenced to custodial detention (pidana tutupan).

(2) Custodial detention referred to in paragraph (1) may be imposed on a defendant who commits a Criminal Offense because of a motive deserving respect.

(3) The provision as referred to in paragraph (2) shall not apply, if the manner of committing or the consequences of the Criminal Offense are such that the defendant is more appropriate to be sentenced to imprisonment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The consideration of the imposition of custodial detention (pidana tutupan) is based on the motive of the perpetrator of the crime, which is motivated by an intention that should be respected. Criminal Acts committed for this reason are basically political Crimes.

Paragraph (2)

In this provision, the respectable intention must be determined by the judge and must be contained in the consideration of his/her decision.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 27

UU 1/2023 | pp. 257

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Article 75

Article text / status

A defendant who commits a Criminal Offense punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years may be sentenced to supervision with due observance of the provisions as referred to in Article 51 through Article 54 and Article 70.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Supervision punishment is one type of principal punishment, but it is actually a method of implementation of imprisonment so that it is not specifically prescribed in the formulation of a criminal offense. Supervision punishment is an a form of rehabilitation outside an institution or prison, which is similar to the conditional imprisonment punishment contained in the Wetboek van Strafrecht (Criminal Code as stipulated by Law Number 1 Year 1946 on Criminal Law Regulation). This punishment is an alternative to imprisonment and is not intended for serious criminal offenses.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 27, 28

UU 1/2023 | pp. 258

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Article 76

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 8 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The supervision sentence referred to in Article 75 shall be imposed for a period no longer than the prescribed term of imprisonment, which shall not exceed 3 (three) years, and shall be imposed on a first-time offender.

(2) The decision imposing a supervision sentence shall set a general condition that the convicted person will not commit another criminal offence.

(3) In addition to the general condition referred to in paragraph (2), the decision may set special conditions requiring:

a. the convicted person, within a specified period shorter than the supervision period, to compensate all or part of the loss resulting from the criminal offence committed; and/or

b. the convicted person to do or refrain from doing something, without restricting freedom of religion, freedom of belief and/or political freedom.

(4) If the convicted person breaches the general condition referred to in paragraph (2), the convicted person must serve a term of imprisonment no longer than the prescribed term of imprisonment for that offence.

(5) Paragraph (4) does not apply if the convicted person commits a criminal offence carrying a maximum term of imprisonment of 6 (six) months.

(6) If the convicted person breaches a special condition without a valid reason, the prosecutor, taking into account the community corrections officer's consideration, shall propose to the judge that the convicted person serve a term of imprisonment or that the judge extend the supervision period by no more than the supervision sentence imposed.

(7) The prosecutor may propose to the judge that the supervision period be reduced if the convicted person demonstrates good conduct during supervision, taking into account the community corrections officer's consideration.

(8) Further provisions on the procedures and limits for reducing and extending the supervision period shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The imposition of a supervision sentence on a person who commits a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment rests entirely on the judge's assessment, taking into account the circumstances and conduct of the convicted person.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The term "convicted person" means a community corrections client.

The phrase "serve a term of imprisonment no longer than the prescribed term of imprisonment for that offence" means serving a sentence after the convicted person has completed the prison sentence for the new criminal offence.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 13, 14

UU 1/2026 | pp. 58, 59

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Article 77

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 9 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

If a convicted person breaches a general condition while serving a supervision sentence, the supervision sentence shall be revoked and the convicted person shall serve a term of imprisonment for breaching that condition.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 14

UU 1/2026 | pp. 59

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Article 78

Article text / status

(1) Criminal fine is a sum of money that must be paid by the convict based on court decision.

(2) If no specific minimum is determined, the fine shall be set at a minimum of Rp50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Money in this provision is money issued by the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, namely Rupiah (Rp).

Paragraph (2)

In determining the smallest unit of the fine as provided for in this paragraph, the amount of the daily minimum wage shall be used.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 29

UU 1/2023 | pp. 259

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Article 79

Article text / status

(1) The maximum fine punishment shall be determined based on:

a. category I, Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah);

b. category II, Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah);

c. category III, Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah);

d. category IV, Rp200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah);

e. category V, Rp500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah);

f. category VI, Rp2,000,000,000.00 (two billion rupiah);

g. category VII, Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah); and

h. category VIII, Rp50,000,000,000.00 (fifty billion rupiah).

(2) In the event of a change in the value of money, the amount of the fine shall be stipulated by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

In this provision, fines are formulated categorically. This categorical formulation is intended so that:

a. a clear amount of maximum fine for various criminal offenses is obtained; and

b. it is easier to make adjustments, in the event of economic and monetary changes.

The determination of the level of category I to category VIII is calculated as follows:

a. The maximum of the lightest category of fine (category I) is a multiple of 20 (twenty) of the general minimum.

b. For category II is a multiple of 10 (ten) times of category I; for category III is a multiple of 5 (five) times of category II; and for category IV is a multiple of 4 (four) times of category III.

c. For categories V through VIII are determined from the division of the highest category with the same pattern, namely category VII is the result of division of 10 (ten) from category VIII, category VI is the result of division of 2.5 (two point five) from category VII, and category V is the result of division of 2 (two) from category VI.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Source note: The official elucidation to Article 79(1), PDF page 259, states that category V is calculated by dividing category VI by 2. That formula does not match the amounts in Article 79 itself: category V is Rp500 million and category VI is Rp2 billion. Both the text and translation retain the official source as written.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 29

UU 1/2023 | pp. 259

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Article 80

Article text / status

(1) In imposing a fine, the judge shall consider the capability of the defendant by taking into account the actual income and expenditure of the defendant.

(2) The provision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not reduce the application of special minimum fine punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 29, 30

UU 1/2023 | pp. 259

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Article 81

Article text / status

(1) Criminal fine must be paid within a certain period of time as stated in the court decision.

(2) The court decision as referred to in paragraph (1) may determine the payment of criminal fine by installment.

(3) If the criminal fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is not paid within the stipulated period of time, the assets or income of the convicted person may be seized and auctioned by the prosecutor to settle the unpaid criminal fine.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The court decision in this provision shall contain, among other things:

a. the time of execution of the criminal fine;

b. the method of execution of the fine;

c. seizure and auction; and

d. punishment in lieu of fine.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "not paid" is not paid at all or paid in part.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 30

UU 1/2023 | pp. 259, 260

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Article 82

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 10 | 2026-01-02

Article 82(3) refers to Annex III to Law No. 1 of 2026 for the method and table used to determine imprisonment in lieu of a fine. The official Indonesian annex is included at the end of both companion PDFs.

UU 1/2026, Lampiran III | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) If the seizure and auction of assets or income referred to in Article 81(3) are insufficient or cannot be carried out, the unpaid fine shall be replaced by imprisonment.

(2) The term of imprisonment in lieu of the fine referred to in paragraph (1) shall be at least 1 (one) day and at most 2 (two) years.

(3) The judge shall determine the term of imprisonment in lieu of the fine referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with the provisions set out in Annex III, which forms an integral part of this Law.

(4) If the convicted person was previously detained, the period already spent in detention shall reduce the term of imprisonment in lieu of the fine.

(5) If the value of money changes, the amounts of fines shall be determined by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

An example of "cannot be carried out" is where the assets remain in the possession of a third party acting in good faith.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 15

UU 1/2026 | pp. 59, 60

Go to Annex III at the end of this PDF

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Article 83

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 11 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) A convicted person serving imprisonment in lieu of a fine is entitled to pay the fine imposed.

(2) The amount of the fine paid shall reduce the term of imprisonment in lieu of the fine proportionately, taking into account Article 82(3).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 15

UU 1/2026 | pp. 60

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Article 84

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 12 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who has repeatedly been sentenced to a fine for criminal offences punishable solely by a fine of at most category II may be sentenced to imprisonment for at most 6 (six) months and a fine increased by at most 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to prevent fines from being ineffective for a person who has repeatedly committed criminal offences punishable solely by a fine.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 16

UU 1/2026 | pp. 60

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Article 85

Article text / status

(1) Community service may be imposed to the defendant who commits a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment of less than 5 (five) years and the judge imposes imprisonment of at most 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) In imposing community service as referred to in paragraph (1), the judge shall consider:

a. confession of the defendant to the criminal offense committed;

b. the work ability of the defendant;

c. the defendant's consent after being explained about the purpose and all matters related to the community service;

d. social history of the defendant;

e. protection of the defendant's work safety;

f. religion, belief, and political belief of the defendant; and

g. the ability of the defendant to pay the fine.

(3) The implementation of community service may not be commercialized.

(4) Community service is imposed for a minimum of 8 (eight) hours and a maximum of 240 (two hundred forty) hours.

(5) Community service is carried out for a maximum of 8 (eight) hours in 1 (one) day and may be performed in installments over no more than 6 (six) months by taking into account the activities of the convict in running his/her livelihood and/or other beneficial activities.

(6) The implementation of community service as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be stated in the court decision.

(7) The court decision as referred to in paragraph (6) shall also contain an order that if the convict without a valid reason does not carry out all or part of the community service, the convict shall be obliged to:

a. repeating all or part of the community service;

b. serve all or part of the imprisonment punishment which is replaced by the community service; or

c. pay all or part of fine punishment which is replaced by community service or serve imprisonment as substitute of unpaid fine.

(8) Supervision on the implementation of community service is conducted by prosecutor and mentoring is conducted by correctional counselor (pembimbing kemasyarakatan).

(9) Court decision on community service must also contain:

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

b. the length of community service to be served, by stating the number of hours per day and the period of completion of community service; and

c. sanction if the convict does not serve the imposed community service.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Community service can be applied as an alternative to short term imprisonment and light fine. The implementation of community service can be carried out in hospitals, orphanages, elderly homes, schools, or other social institutions, with as much as possible adapted to the profession of the convict.

Paragraph (2)

This provision is intended as a guideline for judges to impose a form of community service.

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

One of the considerations that must be considered in the imposition of community service is the consent of the defendant in accordance with the provisions in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom (Treaty of Rome 1950) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (the New York Convention, 1966).

Letter d

The social history of the defendant is required to assess the background of the defendant as well as the readiness of the person concerned, both physically and mentally, to undergo community service.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

This community service is unpaid due to its nature as a punishment. Therefore, the implementation of this punishment may not contain commercial matters.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

In providing guidance, correctional counselors may cooperate with government institutions in charge of social work.

Paragraph (9)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 31, 32, 33

UU 1/2023 | pp. 260, 261, 262

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Article 86

Article text / status

Additional punishment by revocation of certain rights under Article 66 paragraph (1) letter a may comprise revocation of:

a. the right to hold public office generally or a particular office;

b. the right to be a member of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police;

c. the right to vote and be elected in elections held in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;

d. the right to act as guardian, supervisory guardian, curator or supervisory curator of a person other than one's own Child;

e. the right to exercise Paternal Authority, guardianship or curatorship over one's own Child;

f. the right to practice a particular profession; and/or

g. the right to obtain parole.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The rights that may be revoked by a court decision are limited to those listed in this Article. An additional penalty must not cause a person's civil death or deprive that person of the rights needed to live reasonably and humanely as a citizen.

The rights that can be revoked are always related to the criminal offense committed by the convicted person. This is intended to achieve one of the objectives of punishment, particularly for the protection of the community.

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

What is meant by "profession" is a job that requires certain expertise and has a certain code of ethics.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 33

UU 1/2023 | pp. 262

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Article 87

Article text / status

Unless otherwise provided by Law, the revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and letter f can only be carried out if the perpetrator is convicted of committing a Criminal Offense punishable by 5 (five) years imprisonment or more in the form of:

a. Criminal Acts related to an office or Criminal Acts that violate the special obligations of an office;

b. Criminal offense related to his/her profession; or

c. Criminal Offenses by abusing the authority, opportunity, or means given to him/her because of his/her position or profession.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 33, 34

UU 1/2023 | pp. 263

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Article 88

Article text / status

Unless otherwise provided by Law, the deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter d and letter e, may only be carried out if the perpetrator is convicted of:

a. intentionally committing a Criminal Offense together with a Child under his/her control; or

b. committing a Criminal Offense against a Child who is under his/her control.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 34

UU 1/2023 | pp. 263

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Article 89

Article text / status

Unless otherwise provided by Law, the deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter g may only be carried out if the perpetrator is convicted of:

a. committing an offense of office or a Criminal Offense that breaches a special duty of office;

b. misuse of authority, opportunity, or facilities given to him/her because of his/her position; or

c. commits a criminal offense punishable by a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years or more.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 34

UU 1/2023 | pp. 263

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Article 90

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 13 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) If deprivation of rights is imposed as a penalty, its duration must be determined as follows:

a. if the death penalty or life imprisonment is imposed, the deprivation of rights shall be permanent;

b. if imprisonment for a fixed term, custodial detention (pidana tutupan) or a supervision sentence is imposed, the deprivation of rights shall last at least 2 (two) years and at most 5 (five) years longer than the principal penalty imposed; or

c. if a fine is imposed, the deprivation of rights shall last at least 2 (two) years and at most 5 (five) years.

(2) Paragraph (1)(b) does not apply if the right withdrawn is the right to conditional release.

(3) The penalty of deprivation of rights takes effect on the date the court decision becomes final and binding.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 16

UU 1/2026 | pp. 60

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Article 91

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 14 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

The additional penalty of forfeiture of certain property and/or claims referred to in Article 66(1)(b) may cover the following property and/or claims belonging to the convicted person:

a. those used to commit or prepare the criminal offence;

b. those specifically made or intended for committing the criminal offence;

c. those connected with the commission of the criminal offence;

d. those obtained from the criminal offence;

e. those derived from economic benefits obtained directly or indirectly from the criminal offence; and/or

f. those used to obstruct the investigation, prosecution and examination at a court hearing.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

This includes assets obtained from the criminal offence.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 17

UU 1/2026 | pp. 60

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Article 92

Article text / status

(1) Additional punishment in the form of forfeiture of certain Goods as referred to in Article 91 may be imposed on Goods that are not seized by determining that the Goods must be handed over or replaced with a sum of money according to the judge's estimation in accordance with the market price.

(2) In the event that the goods not seized as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be handed over, the goods shall be replaced with a sum of money according to the judge's estimation in accordance with the market price.

(3) If the convicted person is unable to pay all or part of the market price as referred to in paragraph (2), the provision of substitutive punishment for the fine shall apply.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The provision on substitute punishment for additional punishment is formulated as an effort to complete the execution of the judge's decision.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 35

UU 1/2023 | pp. 263

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Article 93

Article text / status

(1) If in the court decision it is ordered that the judgment be made public, the manner of making such announcement shall be determined at the expense of the convicted person.

(2) If the costs of the publication as referred to in paragraph (1) are not paid by the convicted person, the provision for substitutive punishment for the fine shall apply.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Additional punishment in the form of announcement of the judge's decision is intended so that the public will know what actions and what punishment has been imposed to the convict. This additional punishment is intended to provide protection to the public.

Paragraph (2)

As in the case of forfeiture of certain goods, if the convicted person does not pay the costs of publication, the same provisions on substitutive punishment for fines shall apply.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 36

UU 1/2023 | pp. 264

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Article 94

Article text / status

(1) In the court decision, the obligation of the convicted person to pay compensation to the Victim or the heirs as an additional punishment as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter d may be stipulated.

(2) If the obligation to pay compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) is not implemented, the provisions on the implementation of fine as referred to in Article 81 through Article 83 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The inclusion of additional punishment in the form of payment of compensation shows an understanding of the suffering of the Victim of a criminal offense. Compensation must be paid to the Victim or the heirs of the Victim. For this reason, the judge determines who is the Victim who needs to receive the compensation. If the convicted person does not pay the compensation determined by the judge, the provision on substitute punishment for fine shall be imposed.

Paragraph (2)

The provisions regarding the execution of a fine shall apply to the punishment of payment of compensation provided that the convicted person pays the money to the Victim and not to the state.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 36

UU 1/2023 | pp. 264

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Article 95

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 15 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The additional penalty of licence revocation shall be imposed on perpetrators and persons assisting a criminal offence who commit an offence related to a licence they hold.

(2) Revocation of a licence as referred to in paragraph (1) shall take into account:

a. the circumstances surrounding the criminal offence committed;

b. the circumstances of the perpetrators and persons assisting the criminal offence; and

c. the connection between holding the licence and the business or activity carried out.

(3) If imprisonment for a fixed term, custodial detention (pidana tutupan) or a supervision sentence is imposed, the licence revocation shall last at least 2 (two) years and at most 5 (five) years longer than the principal penalty imposed.

(4) If a fine is imposed, the licence revocation shall apply for at least 1 (one) year and at most 5 (five) years.

(5) The penalty of licence revocation takes effect on the date the court decision becomes final and binding.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 17, 18

UU 1/2026 | pp. 60

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Article 96

Article text / status

(1) Additional punishment in the form of fulfillment of local customary obligations shall be prioritized if the Criminal Offense committed meets the provisions as referred to in Article 2 paragraph (2).

(2) The fulfillment of local customary obligation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be considered comparable to category II fine.

(3) In the event that the customary obligation as referred to in paragraph (1) is not fulfilled, the fulfillment of customary obligation shall be replaced by compensation with the value equivalent to category II fine.

(4) In the event that the compensation as referred to in paragraph (3) is not fulfilled, the compensation shall be replaced with supervision punishment or community service.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 37

UU 1/2023 | pp. 264

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Article 97

Article text / status

Additional punishment in the form of fulfillment of local customary obligation may be imposed even though it is not stated in the formulation of Criminal Offense with due observance of the provision of Article 2 paragraph (2).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 37

UU 1/2023 | pp. 264

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Article 98

Article text / status

The death penalty is prescribed as an alternative punishment, as a last resort to prevent Criminal Offenses and protect the community.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The death penalty is not part of the system of principal punishments. It is provided for in a separate article to show that it is a special punishment used as a last resort to protect the community. It is the most severe punishment and must always be prescribed as an alternative to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years. The death penalty is imposed with a probationary period, during which the convicted person is expected to reform, so that execution need not take place and the sentence may be commuted to life imprisonment.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 37

UU 1/2023 | pp. 264, 265

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Article 99

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 16 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The death penalty may be carried out only after the convicted person has failed to demonstrate commendable attitude and conduct during the death-sentence probation period and either has not applied for clemency or has had the clemency application rejected by the President.

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

(3) The death penalty shall be carried out by a firing squad shooting the convicted person to death or by another method specified by statute.

(4) The execution of a pregnant woman, a woman breastfeeding her infant or a person with mental illness shall be postponed until the woman has given birth, the woman is no longer breastfeeding her infant or the person with mental illness has recovered, respectively.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Execution by shooting the convicted person is based on the consideration that this method is currently regarded as the most humane. If a method more humane than shooting becomes available in the future, the method of execution shall be adjusted accordingly.

Paragraph (4)

The execution of a pregnant woman must be postponed until she has given birth and until the infant no longer consumes breast milk. This is intended to prevent the execution from causing the death of 2 (two) lives and to guarantee the human rights of the newborn infant.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 18

UU 1/2026 | pp. 61

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Article 100

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 17 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The judge shall impose the death penalty with a probation period of 10 (ten) years as referred to in Article 99.

(2) Deleted.

(3) The 10 (ten)-year probation period begins 1 (one) day after the court decision becomes final and binding.

(4) If the convicted person demonstrates commendable attitude and conduct during the probation period referred to in paragraph (1), the death penalty shall be commuted to life imprisonment by Presidential Decision after obtaining the Supreme Court's consideration.

(5) Deleted.

(6) The death penalty may not be carried out during the probation period referred to in paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 18, 19

UU 1/2026 | pp. 61

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Article 101

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 18 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

If a person sentenced to death has had a clemency application rejected and the death penalty has not been carried out for 10 (ten) years after that rejection, for reasons other than the convicted person having escaped, the death penalty shall be commuted to life imprisonment by operation of law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 19

UU 1/2026 | pp. 61

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Article 102

Article text / status

Further provisions regarding the procedures for the implementation of death penalty shall be regulated by Law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 39

UU 1/2023 | pp. 265

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Article 103

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 19 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Measures that may be imposed together with a principal penalty comprise:

a. counselling;

b. rehabilitation;

c. vocational training;

d. care in an institution; and/or

e. remedying the consequences of the criminal offence.

(2) If a measure referred to in paragraph (1) is not carried out, the convicted person shall, on the prosecutor's order, be subjected to imprisonment in lieu of that measure.

(3) The imprisonment in lieu of the measure referred to in paragraph (2) shall be imposed for at least 3 (three) days on each occasion that the convicted person fails to carry out the measure imposed.

(4) The aggregate term of imprisonment in lieu of a measure referred to in paragraph (3) shall not exceed 6 (six) months.

(5) Serving imprisonment in lieu of a measure does not extinguish the obligation to carry out the measure imposed.

(6) Measures that may be imposed on any person referred to in Articles 38 and 39 comprise:

a. rehabilitation;

b. placement in the care of a person;

c. care in an institution;

d. placement in the care of the government; and/or

e. care in a psychiatric hospital.

(7) The type, duration, location and/or implementation of measures referred to in paragraphs (1) to (6) shall be specified in the court decision.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

"Counselling" means the process of providing guidance or assistance to address problems and change behaviour in a positive and constructive direction.

Letter b

"Rehabilitation" includes medical or social rehabilitation as an integrated process of physical, mental and social recovery, so that the person can resume positive and constructive social functioning and return to being a good and useful citizen.

Letter c

"Vocational training" means activities that provide skills to a person on whom a measure is imposed, to prepare that person to return to society and enter employment.

Letter d

"Institution" means a government or private institution responsible for matters of social welfare.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Letter a

"Rehabilitation" in this provision means the process of providing services to a person with a disability, whether congenital or acquired, to restore and maintain functioning and develop independence, enabling the person to engage in activities and participate fully in all aspects of life.

Letter b

"A person" means a family member capable of providing care or another person who is concerned for, and capable of caring for, the person concerned.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 19, 20

UU 1/2026 | pp. 61, 62, 63

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Article 104

Article text / status

When imposing a measure, the judge must take account of Articles 51 through 54.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 39

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 105

Article text / status

(1) Rehabilitation measures shall be imposed on defendants who:

a. addicted to alcohol, narcotics, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances; and/or

b. have mental disability and/or intellectual disability.

(2) Rehabilitation as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:

a. medical rehabilitation;

b. social rehabilitation; and

c. psychosocial rehabilitation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 39, 40

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 106

Article text / status

(1) When imposing vocational training as a measure, the judge must consider:

a. the benefit to the defendant;

b. the ability of the defendant; and

c. the type of job training.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "work experience" includes interests, talents, or work training that has been attended.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 40

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 107

Article text / status

Institutional care measures are imposed based on the personal circumstances of the defendant and in the interest of the defendant and society.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 40

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 108

Article text / status

Measures to repair the consequences of a Criminal Offense are efforts to restore or repair the damage caused by the Criminal Offense to its original condition.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 40

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 109

Article text / status

Measures of surrendering the defendant to the government or a person shall be imposed in the interest of the defendant and the community.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 40

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 110

Article text / status

(1) Treatment in a psychiatric hospital shall be imposed as a measure on a defendant who has been discharged from all legal prosecution (dilepaskan dari segala tuntutan hukum) and is still considered dangerous on the basis of a psychiatrist's assessment.

(2) Termination of treatment in a psychiatric hospital shall be imposed if the defendant does not require further treatment based on the assessment of a psychiatrist.

(3) The termination of the measures as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out based on a stipulation of the judge examining the case at first instance proposed by the prosecutor.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Mental hospitals in this provision are government-owned hospitals.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 40, 41

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 111

Article text / status

Further provisions regarding the procedures for the implementation of punishment and measures as referred to in Article 68 through Article 110 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 41

UU 1/2023 | pp. 267

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Article 112

Article text / status

Diversion must be attempted for a Child who commits a Criminal Offense punishable by imprisonment of less than 7 (seven) years, where the offense is not a repetition of a Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 41

UU 1/2023 | pp. 268

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Article 113

Article text / status

(1) Every Child may be subjected to the following measures:

a. return to parents/guardians;

b. handover to someone;

c. treatment in a mental hospital;

d. treatment in an institution;

e. obligation to attend formal education and/or training held by the government or private entities;

f. revocation of driving license; and/or

g. repairing the consequences of the Criminal Act.

(2) The measures as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d, letter e, and letter f shall be imposed for a maximum of 1 (one) year.

(3) A Child under 14 (fourteen) years of age cannot be subjected to criminal punishment and may only be subjected to measures.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

What is meant by "institution" is the Social Welfare Institution in the agency that handles the field of social welfare, both at the central and regional levels.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 41, 42

UU 1/2023 | pp. 268

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Article 114

Article text / status

The punishment that may be imposed on a juvenile is in the form of:

a. principal punishment; and

b. additional punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 42

UU 1/2023 | pp. 268

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Article 115

Article text / status

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

a. warning punishment;

b. punishment with conditions:

1. rehabilitation outside an institution;

2. community service; or

3. supervision.

c. vocational training;

d. rehabilitation in an institution; and

e. imprisonment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 42

UU 1/2023 | pp. 268

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Article 116

Article text / status

Additional punishment as referred to in Article 114 letter b consists of:

a. forfeiture of benefits obtained from the crime; or

b. fulfillment of customary obligations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 42

UU 1/2023 | pp. 268

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Article 117

Article text / status

Provisions regarding diversion, measures, and punishment as referred to in Article 112 through Article 116 shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 42

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 118

Article text / status

Criminal punishment for corporation consists of:

a. principal punishment; and

b. additional punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 43

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 119

Article text / status

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 43

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 120

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 20 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The additional penalties for corporations referred to in Article 118(b) consist of:

a. payment of compensation;

b. remedying the consequences of the criminal offence;

c. fulfilment of neglected obligations;

d. fulfilment of customary obligations;

e. funding vocational training;

f. forfeiture of property or benefits obtained from the criminal offence;

g. publication of the court decision;

h. revocation of certain licences;

i. a permanent prohibition on carrying out certain acts;

j. closure of all or part of the corporation's business premises and/or activities;

k. suspension of all or part of the corporation's business activities; and

l. dissolution of the corporation.

(2) The additional penalties referred to in paragraph (1)(h), (j) and (k) shall be imposed for at most 2 (two) years.

(3) If a corporation fails to carry out the additional penalties referred to in paragraph (1)(a) to (e), its assets or income may be seized and auctioned by the prosecutor to satisfy the unfulfilled additional penalties.

(4) If a corporation fails to carry out the additional penalty of property forfeiture referred to in paragraph (1)(f), insofar as that penalty concerns forfeiture of property not seized as referred to in Article 92(1), other property belonging to the corporation of equal value to the property ordered to be surrendered may be forfeited.

(5) If a corporation fails to pay the costs of publishing the judge's decision as referred to in paragraph (1)(g) and Article 93, property belonging to the corporation of equal value to those costs may be forfeited.

(6) Fulfilment of customary obligations referred to in paragraph (1)(d) is considered equivalent to a fine of at least category IV.

(7) If the additional penalty of fulfilling customary obligations referred to in paragraph (1)(d) is not carried out, fulfilment of those obligations shall be replaced by compensation of a value equivalent to a category IV fine.

(8) If the compensation referred to in paragraph (7) is not paid, the corporation's assets or income may be seized and auctioned by the prosecutor to satisfy the unpaid compensation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 20, 21, 22

UU 1/2026 | pp. 63

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Article 121

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 21 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) A corporation shall be fined at least category IV, unless otherwise provided by statute.

(2) If the criminal offence committed carries:

a. imprisonment for less than 7 (seven) years, the maximum fine for a corporation is category VI;

b. a maximum term of imprisonment ranging from 7 (seven) to 15 (fifteen) years, the maximum fine for a corporation is category VII; or

c. the death penalty, life imprisonment or imprisonment for at most 20 (twenty) years, the maximum fine for a corporation is category VIII.

(3) If a corporation is sentenced to a category VIII fine and the judge considers that the fine imposed is insufficient to achieve the purposes of sentencing, the judge may impose a fine of at most 10% (ten per cent) of the corporation's annual profit in the financial year before the decision is handed down.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 22

UU 1/2026 | pp. 63

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Article 122

Article text / status

(1) Criminal fine must be paid within a certain period of time as stated in the court decision.

(2) The court decision as referred to in paragraph (1) may determine the payment of criminal fine in installments.

(3) If the criminal fine as referred to in paragraph (1) is not paid within the specified period, the assets or income of the Corporation may be seized and auctioned by the prosecutor to pay off the unpaid criminal fine.

(4) In the event that the assets or income of the Corporation are insufficient to pay off the criminal fine as referred to in paragraph (3), the Corporation shall be subject to substitute punishment in the form of suspension of part or all of the Corporation's business activities.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 44

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 123

Article text / status

Measures that may be imposed on the Corporation:

a. takeover of the Corporation;

b. placement under supervision; and/or

c. placement of the Corporation under curatorship (pengampuan).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 45

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 124

Article text / status

Further provisions regarding the procedures for the implementation of punishments and measures for Corporations as referred to in Article 118 through Article 123 shall be regulated by Government Regulation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 45

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 125

Article text / status

(1) An act that fulfills more than 1 (one) criminal provision which is punishable by the same punishment shall only be subject to 1 (one) punishment, while if the punishment is different, the most severe principal punishment shall be imposed.

(2) An act which is regulated by a general criminal provision and a special criminal provision shall only be subject to the special criminal provision, unless the law provides otherwise.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision governs concurrence of provisions, or concursus idealis, in which there is a single act; the sentencing system used is therefore absorption. Where a person commits an act that violates more than one criminal provision, only one provision applies: the one prescribing the most severe punishment.

Paragraph (2)

This provision regulates the principle of lex specialis derogat legi generali. This principle is included so that there is no doubt in the judge in the event of a case regulated in 2 (two) Laws.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 45

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269

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Article 126

Article text / status

(1) In case of concurrence of several Criminal Acts which are interrelated so that they are considered as continuous acts and punishable by the same punishment, only 1 (one) punishment shall be imposed.

(2) If the concurrence of Criminal Offenses as referred to in paragraph (1) punishable by different punishments, only the heaviest principal punishment shall be imposed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates punishment in the event of a continuing act (voortgezette handeling). As with idealistic concursus, in a continuing act there is a unity of action viewed from a legal perspective. In a continuing act, an absorption punishment system is used.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 45

UU 1/2023 | pp. 269, 270

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Article 127

Article text / status

(1) Where several independent Criminal Offenses concur and carry principal punishments of the same type, only 1 (one) punishment shall be imposed.

(2) The maximum punishment for the concurrence referred to in paragraph (1) is the sum of the punishments prescribed for all those Criminal Offenses, but shall not exceed the most severe prescribed punishment plus 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates concurrent acts or concursus realis. The punishment system used is the limited cumulation system.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 46

UU 1/2023 | pp. 270

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Article 128

Article text / status

(1) In the event of concurrence of several Criminal Offenses which must be considered as independent Criminal Offenses and punishable by principal punishments of different types, the punishment imposed shall be all types of punishment for the respective Criminal Offenses, but not exceeding the maximum of the most severe punishment plus 1/ 3 (one third).

(2) In the event that the provision as referred to in paragraph (1) is punishable by a fine, the calculation of the fine shall be based on the maximum length of imprisonment in lieu of fine.

(3) If the Criminal Offense committed is punishable by a minimum penalty, the minimum penalty for the concurrence referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the sum of the special minimum penalties for each Criminal Offense, but shall not exceed the highest special minimum penalty plus 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This paragraph governs concurrence of acts carrying different types of punishment. The total punishment imposed must not exceed the highest prescribed maximum plus 1/3 (one third). This provision therefore uses a mitigated cumulation system.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 46

UU 1/2023 | pp. 270

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Article 129

Article text / status

If in the concurrence of Criminal Offenses, death penalty or life imprisonment is imposed, the defendant may not be imposed with other punishment, except for additional punishment, namely:

a. deprivation of certain rights;

b. forfeiture of certain goods; and/or

c. announcement of court decision.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 46

UU 1/2023 | pp. 270

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Article 130

Article text / status

(1) In the event of concurrence as referred to in Article 127 and Article 129, additional punishment shall be imposed with the following provisions:

a. the same deprivation of rights punishment shall be imposed as one with the following provisions:

1. the period shall exceed the principal sentence by at least 2 (two) years and no more than 5 (five) years; or

2. if the only principal punishment prescribed is a fine, the period shall be at least 2 (two) years and no more than 5 (five) years.

b. different deprivation of rights punishment shall be imposed individually for each Criminal Offense without being reduced; or

c. forfeiture of certain goods or substitute punishment shall be imposed separately for each Criminal Offense without any deduction.

(2) Provisions regarding the length of substitute punishment for the punishment of deprivation of certain goods as referred to in paragraph. (1) letter c shall apply the provision of substitute punishment for fine.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 47

UU 1/2023 | pp. 270

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Article 131

Article text / status

(1) If a person has already been sentenced and is subsequently found guilty of another Criminal Offense committed before that sentence was imposed, the earlier sentence shall be taken into account in determining the new sentence under the concurrence rules in Articles 125 through 130, as if the offenses had been tried together.

(2) If the punishment imposed as referred to in paragraph (1) has reached the maximum punishment, the judge shall simply state that the defendant is guilty without the need to be followed by punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 47

UU 1/2023 | pp. 270

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Article 132

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 22 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The authority to prosecute shall lapse if:

a. a court decision has become final and binding against any person in the same case;

b. the suspect or accused dies;

c. the limitation period expires;

d. the maximum fine is paid voluntarily for a criminal offence punishable solely by a fine of at most category II;

e. the maximum category IV fine is paid voluntarily for a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for at most 1 (one) year or a fine of at most category III;

f. the complaint is withdrawn for an offence prosecutable only on complaint;

g. a settlement outside judicial proceedings has been reached as provided by statute; or

h. amnesty or abolition of prosecution is granted.

(2) The authority to prosecute a corporation does not lapse in the event of:

a. bankruptcy;

b. a change of name;

c. merger;

d. consolidation;

e. acquisition;

f. division; or

g. dissolution.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, "prosecution" means the judicial process beginning with the investigation.

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

This provision concerns the principle of ne bis in idem.

Letter b

If a suspect or accused dies, the case cannot be prosecuted. Prosecution is not pursued because a person's fault cannot be transferred to another person.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

For minor offences punishable solely by a fine of at most category II, it is considered sufficient not to prosecute the offender, provided that the maximum prescribed fine is paid. The public prosecutor must accept the accused's wish to pay that maximum fine.

Letter e

For a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for at most 1 (one) year or a fine of at most category III, the accused may, with the public prosecutor's approval, pay the maximum fine to extinguish prosecution.

Letter f

For an offence that may be prosecuted only on complaint, withdrawal of the complaint shall be treated as the absence of a complaint, provided it occurs within the period referred to in Article 30 of this Law.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 23

UU 1/2026 | pp. 63, 64

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Article 133

Article text / status

(1) Criminal fines as referred to in Article 132 paragraph (1) letter d and letter e as well as costs that have been incurred if prosecution has been initiated, shall be paid to the authorized Officer within the stipulated period.

(2) If additional punishment in the form of forfeiture of Goods or receivables is also prescribed, the Goods and/or receivables subject to forfeiture must be surrendered or, if no longer within the convicted person's control, their value must be paid according to the assessment of the Official referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) If the punishment is aggravated due to recidivism, such aggravation shall remain in effect even though the authority to prosecute the criminal offense committed earlier is waived based on the provisions as referred to in Article 132 paragraph (1) letter d and letter e.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

This provision shall only apply to criminal offenses which are punishable by an additional punishment in the form of forfeiture of Goods and/or receivables.

Paragraph (3)

Although the right to prosecute the earlier Criminal Offense has been extinguished under Article 132 paragraph (1) letters c and f, if the defendant repeats the conduct, the provisions aggravating the prescribed punishment for repetition of Criminal Offenses continue to apply to the second and subsequent offenses in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Editorial translation note: Source note: Article 133(3) refers to Article 132(1)(d) and (e), whereas its official elucidation (PDF page 272) refers to (c) and (f). Both references are retained as written in the official source.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 48, 49

UU 1/2023 | pp. 271, 272

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Article 134

Article text / status

A person shall not be prosecuted for the second time in 1 (one) the same case if there has been a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to provide legal certainty by prioritizing the principle of ne bis in idem.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 49

UU 1/2023 | pp. 272

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Article 135

Article text / status

If the verdict as referred to in Article 134 comes from a foreign court, no prosecution shall be instituted against any Person who commits the same Criminal Offense in the event of:

a. the judgment is an acquittal or a discharge from all legal prosecution; or

b. the judgment imposes punishment and that punishment has been fully served or pardoned, or its enforcement is time-barred.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 272

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Article 136

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 23 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) The authority to prosecute shall lapse through expiry of the limitation period:

a. after 3 (three) years for a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for at most 1 (one) year and/or solely by a fine of at most category III;

b. after 6 (six) years for a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for more than 1 (one) year and at most 3 (three) years;

c. after 12 (twelve) years for a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for more than 3 (three) years and at most 7 (seven) years;

d. after 18 (eighteen) years for a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for more than 7 (seven) years and at most 15 (fifteen) years; and

e. after 20 (twenty) years for a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment for at most 20 (twenty) years, life imprisonment or death.

(2) If the criminal offence is committed by a child, the limitation period for the authority to prosecute referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reduced to 1/3 (one third).

(3) Provisions on the lapse of the authority to prosecute a corporation shall take into account Articles 121 and 132(1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The limitation periods in this provision are intended to provide legal certainty regarding the status of the criminal offence committed. After these periods have elapsed, it is generally difficult to establish the evidence.

The limitation period is determined according to the seriousness of the offence. The period is longer for a more serious offence than for a less serious offence.

Paragraph (2)

This paragraph reflects the principle of criminal law that provides special treatment for children. Accordingly, the limitation period for an offence committed by a child is shorter than that for an offence committed by an adult.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 24

UU 1/2026 | pp. 64, 65

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Article 137

Article text / status

The limitation period shall be calculated from the next day after the offense is committed, except for:

a. The crime of counterfeiting and the crime of mutilation of currency, the limitation period shall be calculated from the next day after the use of the counterfeited goods or mutilated currency; or

b. Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 450, Article 451, and Article 452, the limitation period shall be calculated from the next day after the Victim of the Criminal Offense is released or dies as a direct result of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

In accordance with the nature of the Criminal Offense which is continuous, the completion of the Criminal Offense referred to in this provision is when the Victim who has been abducted, kidnapped or deprived of his/her freedom is released. If the Victim is killed, the time for the prosecution to cease shall be counted from the next day after the death of the Victim.

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Article 138

Article text / status

(1) An act of prosecution for a Criminal Offense interrupts the limitation period.

(2) The interruption referred to in paragraph (1) takes effect on the day after the suspect or defendant becomes aware of, or is notified of, prosecution against them conducted in accordance with laws and regulations.

(3) After the limitation period has been interrupted by an act of prosecution, a new limitation period begins.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 50

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 139

Article text / status

If prosecution is temporarily halted because a legal dispute must first be decided, the prosecution limitation period is suspended until that dispute has been decided.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "legal dispute" is a difference of opinion on a legal issue that must be decided first by another court before the main case is decided.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 50

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 140

Article text / status

The authority to execute punishment is extinguished if:

a. the convicted person dies;

b. the limitation period has expired;

c. the convict receives clemency or amnesty; or

d. transfer for the execution of punishment to another country.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

What is meant by "expiration" is the expiration of the execution of a court decision.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 51

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 141

Article text / status

If the convicted person dies, forfeiture of certain Goods and/or receivables that have already been seized may still be carried out.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 51

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 142

Article text / status

(1) The authority to execute the punishment shall lapse due to expiration after the same period of time as the expiration of the authority to prosecute as referred to in Article 136 plus 1/3 (one third).

(2) The expiration period of the execution of the punishment must exceed the length of the punishment imposed except for life imprisonment.

(3) The execution of death penalty has no expiration period.

(4) If the death penalty is changed into life imprisonment as referred to in Article 101, the authority to execute the punishment shall lapse due to expiration after the same period of time as the expiration of the authority to prosecute as referred to in Article 136 paragraph (1) letter c plus 1/3 (one third) of the expiration period.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 51

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 143

Article text / status

(1) The limitation period for executing punishment begins on the day after the court judgment becomes executable.

(2) If the convicted person escapes while serving the sentence, the limitation period begins on the day after the date of escape.

(3) If a prisoner's parole is revoked, the limitation period begins on the day after the date of revocation.

(4) The limitation period for executing punishment is suspended while:

a. the execution of the punishment is postponed in accordance with laws and regulations; or

b. the convict is deprived of his/her freedom even though the deprivation of freedom is related to a court decision for another criminal offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 51, 52

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 144

Article text / status

Criminal Offense shall include conspiracy, preparation, attempt, and assistance in committing a Criminal Offense, unless otherwise provided by law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 52

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 145

Article text / status

Every Person means a natural person, including a Corporation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 52

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 146

Article text / status

A corporation is an organized collection of persons and/or assets, whether it is a legal entity in the form of a limited liability company, foundation, association, cooperative, state-owned enterprise, regional-owned enterprise, village-owned enterprise, or the equivalent, or an unincorporated association or business entity in the form of a firm, limited partnership, or the equivalent.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 52

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 147

Article text / status

Goods are tangible or intangible objects, movable or immovable objects including water and bank deposit money (uang giral), electricity, gas, data, and computer programs.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 52

UU 1/2023 | pp. 273

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Article 148

Article text / status

A Document (Surat) means documents written on paper, including documents or data written or stored on diskettes, magnetic tapes, or computer storage media or other electronic data storage media.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 52

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 149

Article text / status

Victim is a person who experiences physical and mental suffering and/or economic loss caused by a Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 53

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 150

Article text / status

Child is a person who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 53

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 151

Article text / status

Parent shall include the head of the family.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 53

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 152

Article text / status

Father includes a person exercising authority equivalent to that of a Father.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 53

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 153

Article text / status

Paternal Authority includes the authority of the head of the family.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 53

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 154

Article text / status

An official is any Indonesian citizen who has fulfilled the prescribed conditions, is appointed by an authorized official and is assigned state duties, or is assigned other duties by the state, and is paid a salary based on the provisions of laws and regulations, viz:

a. the state civil apparatus, members of the Indonesian National Police and members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces;

b. state officials;

c. public officials;

d. regional officials;

e. persons receiving salaries or wages from state or regional finances;

f. persons receiving salaries or wages from Corporations whose capital is wholly or majority-owned by the state or a region; or

g. other officials determined based on laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 53, 54

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 155

Article text / status

Serious Injury is:

a. sickness or injury from which there is no hope of complete recovery or which may pose a mortal danger;

b. continuously incapable of performing any duty, position, or occupation;

c. no longer able to use one of the five senses or one of the limbs;

d. severe disability or permanent disability;

e. paralyzed;

f. impaired thinking for more than 4 (four) weeks;

g. miscarriage or death of the fetus; or

h. damage to the reproductive function.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 54

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 156

Article text / status

Violence is any act with or without the use of physical force that creates danger to body or life, causes physical, sexual, or psychological suffering, and deprives freedom, including rendering a person unconscious or helpless.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 54

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 157

Article text / status

Threat of Violence is any act in the form of speech, writing, pictures, symbols, or gestures, either with or without the use of means in electronic or non-electronic form that can cause fear, anxiety, or worry that violence will be committed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 54

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 158

Article text / status

In Public means in a place or space that can be seen, visited, known, or witnessed by other people either directly or indirectly through electronic media that allows the public to access Electronic Information or electronic documents.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 54

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 159

Article text / status

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 54

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 160

Article text / status

Makar is an intention to carry out an attack that has been manifested through preparation for that act.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 55

UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 161

Article text / status

War also includes civil war by taking up arms.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 274

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Article 162

Article text / status

Time of War shall include the time when the danger of War threatens and/or there is an order for mobilization of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and as long as the state of mobilization is still ongoing.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 55

UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 163

Article text / status

Enemy shall include rebels and countries or powers that are expected to become opponents of the War.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 55

UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 164

Article text / status

Entry shall include accessing a Computer or Entry into a Computer system.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 165

Article text / status

Climbing in shall include Entry by means of an existing hole not intended for the passage of persons, or Entry through a hole in the ground deliberately dug, or Entry through or across a ditch or trench used as a boundary of a yard.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 166

Article text / status

False Keys means duplicate keys and also any tools, electronic systems or equivalents that are not intended for opening a lock but are used to open it.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 55

UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 167

Article text / status

Space means including a stretch or terminal of a Computer which can be accessed in a certain way.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 168

Article text / status

An Electrical Installation (Bangunan Listrik) is a structure used to generate, transmit, transform or supply electrical power, including related equipment, namely safety devices, installation devices, support devices, preventive devices or warning devices.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 169

Article text / status

Computer means a device for processing electronic, magnetic, optical data, or a system performing logic, arithmetic, and storage functions.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 56

UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 170

Article text / status

Electronic Information means one or a set of electronic data, including but not limited to writings, sounds, drawings, maps, designs, photographs, electronic data interchange, electronic mail, telegrams, long distance copying or the like, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols, or perforations that have been processed which have meaning or can be understood by a person capable of understanding them.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 171

Article text / status

Access Code shall mean numbers, letters, other symbols or a combination thereof which constitute a key to be able to access a Computer, Computer network, internet, or other electronic media.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 275

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Article 172

Article text / status

Pornography means images, sketches, illustrations, photographs, voices, sounds, moving images, animations, cartoons, conversations, gestures, or other message sounds through various forms of communication media and/or public performances, which contain obscenity or sexual exploitation that violate the norms of decency in society.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 173

Article text / status

Entrepreneur means a person who runs a company or trading business.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 174

Article text / status

Ship is a water vehicle of any shape and type, propelled by mechanical power, wind power, or towed, including dynamically supported craft, vehicles under the water surface, as well as floating devices and floating buildings that do not move.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 175

Article text / status

Passenger means a person on board a Ship other than the Master and the crew referred to as Anak Buah Kapal, or a person on board an Aircraft other than the pilot in command and the other Aircraft crew.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 176

Article text / status

Anak Buah Kapal (crew other than the Master) means members of the Ship's Crew other than the Master.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 177

Article text / status

Ship's Crew (Awak Kapal) means persons working or employed on board a Ship by its owner or operator who perform duties on board in accordance with their positions.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 276

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Article 178

Article text / status

Indonesian Ship is a Ship registered in Indonesia and obtaining an Indonesian Ship nationality certificate in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 179

Article text / status

Master (Nakhoda) means the member of a Ship's Crew who has supreme command of the Ship and has specified powers and responsibilities under laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 180

Article text / status

Aircraft means any machine or device used for aviation that can fly in the atmosphere through lift from reactions of the air, other than reactions of the air against the earth's surface.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 181

Article text / status

In Flight shall mean the period from the time when all outer doors of an Aircraft are closed after boarding of Passengers until the time when the doors are opened for disembarkation of Passengers, or in the event of an emergency landing the flight shall be deemed to continue until the time when the competent authority takes over responsibility for the Aircraft and the Goods in the Aircraft.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 182

Article text / status

In Flight Service shall mean the period from the time the Aircraft is prepared by the ground crew or by the crew for a particular flight until the expiration of 24 (twenty-four) hours after landing.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 183

Article text / status

Livestock are domesticated animals intended as a source of food and livelihood.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 276

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Article 184

Article text / status

Month is a period of 30 (thirty) days.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 276

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Article 185

Article text / status

Day is a period of 24 (twenty-four) hours.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 276

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Article 186

Article text / status

Night is the time between sunset and sunrise.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 276

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Article 187

Article text / status

The provisions of Chapters I to V of the First Book shall also apply to acts punishable under other laws and regulations, unless otherwise provided by law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The phrase "according to the Law" in this provision is only related to the Law that specifically regulates Criminal Offenses which by their nature are:

a. the impact of victimization is large;

b. they are often transnational and organized in nature (Transnational Organized Crime);

c. the regulation of criminal procedure is special;

d. they often depart from the general principles of substantive criminal law;

e. there are supporting law-enforcement institutions of a special nature and with special powers, such as the Corruption Eradication Commission, the National Narcotics Agency and the National Human Rights Commission;

f. supported by various international conventions both ratified and not yet ratified; and

g. is an act that is considered very evil (super mala per se) and is strongly condemned by the community (strong people condemnation).

For the purpose of consolidation in a legal codification, several Criminal Offenses with those characteristics are grouped in 1 (one) separate chapter called the Chapter on Special Criminal Offenses. They are formulated in general terms as core crimes that serve as bridging provisions between this Law and other Laws regulating the offenses in that chapter. Those offenses are serious human rights offenses, terrorism, corruption, money laundering and narcotics offenses. This chapter does not diminish the powers of supporting law-enforcement institutions already established by Law.

The above exception also applies to the amount of fines in Laws regulating Criminal Offenses that have the potential to cause large losses to the state/society.

The regulation of new types of Criminal Offenses that have not been regulated in this Law or that will emerge in the future can be carried out through amendments to this Law or regulate them in a separate Law due to their specificity on the basis of this article.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 58

UU 1/2023 | pp. 276, 277

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Article 188

Article text / status

(1) Any person who disseminates and develops the teachings of communism/marxism-leninism or other ideologies that are contrary to Pancasila in public orally or in writing, including disseminating or developing through any media, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

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

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

(4) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (3) results in serious injury to a person, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

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

(6) No person shall be punished who conducts a study of the teachings of communism/marxism-leninism or other ideologies contrary to Pancasila for the benefit of science.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "spreading and developing" is inviting others to embrace communism/marxism-leninism or other ideologies contrary to Pancasila and making it a group movement aimed at opposing the values of Pancasila.

What is meant by "other ideologies contrary to Pancasila" is a political ideology that is manifested in the form of a political movement against Pancasila.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

What is meant by "study of the teachings of communism/marxism-leninism for the benefit of science" is, for example, teaching, studying, thinking about, testing, and analyzing in educational institutions or research and study institutions without the intention of spreading or developing the teachings of communism/marxism-leninism.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 59, 60

UU 1/2023 | pp. 277, 278

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Article 189

Article text / status

Every person who does any of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years:

a. establishes an organization which is known or reasonably suspected of adhering to the teachings of communism/marxism-leninism or other ideologies contrary to Pancasila; or

b. establishes relations with, provides assistance to, or receives assistance from an organization, whether inside or outside the country, which the person ought to know adheres to communism/marxism-leninism or another ideology contrary to Pancasila, with the intention of changing the basis of the state or overthrowing the government.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

What is meant by "assistance" is, for example, money, facilities, training, information technology, and so on.

What is meant by "organization" is an organization both incorporated and unincorporated.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 60

UU 1/2023 | pp. 278

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Article 190

Article text / status

(1) Every person who expresses his/her desire in public orally, in writing, or through any media to negate or replace Pancasila as the basis of the state, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

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

a. the occurrence of riots in the community or the loss of property, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years;

b. the occurrence of a riot in the community resulting in Serious Injury to a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years; or

c. the occurrence of a riot in the community which results in the death of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "riot" is a condition that causes violence against persons or goods committed by a group of at least 3 (three) persons.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 278

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Article 191

Article text / status

Every person who commits Makar with intent to kill or deprive the President and/or Vice President of his/her freedom or to render the President and/or Vice President incapable of governing, shall be punished with death penalty, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 192

Article text / status

Any person who commits Makar with intent to cause part or all of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to fall under foreign domination or to secede from the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be punished with death penalty, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Criminal Acts committed with the intention that part or all of the State's territory falls under foreign power, constitute external treason (landverraad) because it involves a foreign state.

Criminal Offenses committed with the intention to separate part of the state territory shall constitute internal treason (hoogverrad), because they do not involve a foreign state, although they may gradually involve a foreign power.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 279

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Article 193

Article text / status

(1) Every person who commits Makar with intent to overthrow the government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) The leader or organizer of the Makar as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "overthrowing the government" is nullifying or changing the composition of the government in an unlawful manner according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

There are 2 (two) criminal offenses in this provision, namely nullifying the structure of the government according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and changing the structure of the government in a manner that is unlawful according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Abolishing the government structure means eliminating the existing government structure and replacing it with a new one. Changing the structure of the government means not abolishing the old structure of the government, but only changing it.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 279

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Article 194

Article text / status

(1) Punishable for rebellion with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years shall be every person who:

a. resists the government by force of arms; or

b. with intent to rebel against the Government moves together or joins himself to a mob which rebels against the Government by means of force of arms.

(2) The leader or organizer of the rebellion as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is addressed to a group of people who for some reason take up arms against the government.

What is meant by "weapon" is any type of weapon, both modern and traditional.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 62

UU 1/2023 | pp. 279

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Article 195

Article text / status

(1) Every person who does any of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years:

a. establishes relations with persons or organizations domiciled abroad with the intention to:

1. persuade the person or organization;

2. strengthen the intention of the person or organization;

3. promise or provide assistance to the person or organization; or

4. bring Goods into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia,

for the purpose of overthrowing or taking over the government;

b. brings Goods into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that can provide material assistance in preparing, facilitating or carrying out the overthrow and/or takeover of the government, knowing or having strong grounds to suspect that the Goods are used for that purpose; or

c. controls or makes a Goods as the subject matter of an agreement that can be used to provide material assistance in preparing, facilitating, or carrying out the overthrow and/or takeover of the government, knowing or having strong grounds to suspect that such Goods are used for such purpose, or other Goods as a substitute are brought into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia for such purpose, or are used for such purpose by persons or entities domiciled abroad.

(2) Goods used to commit or in relation to the Criminal Offenses as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b and letter c shall be forfeited to the state or destroyed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

This provision is intended to prevent acts committed abroad with the intention of overthrowing the government.

For the meaning of "overthrowing the government" see the explanation to Article 193.

Letter b

"Goods" means, for example, explosives, ammunition, or other materials that can be used as explosives.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 62, 63

UU 1/2023 | pp. 279, 280

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Article 196

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 24 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who conspires to commit a criminal offence referred to in Articles 191 to 193 shall be punished.

(2) Any person who conspires or makes preparations to commit a criminal offence referred to in Article 194 shall be punished.

(3) Any person who prepares changes to the constitutional system by constitutional means shall not be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The term "prepares" includes, for example, preparing amendments to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 25

UU 1/2026 | pp. 65

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Article 197

Article text / status

A person who, without authority, makes, collects, possesses, stores, conceals or transports portraits, paintings, drawings, or measurement videos, written materials, information or other indications concerning a matter related to national defense interests shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a fine not exceeding category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect state defense interests that must be kept secret so as not to fall into the hands of the enemy.

What is meant by "state defense interests" are interests in the context of maintaining state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 63

UU 1/2023 | pp. 280

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Article 198

Article text / status

A person assigned by the Government of Indonesia to conduct negotiations with a foreign country who acts to the detriment of national defense shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, the subject of Criminal Offense is Every Person in charge of negotiating with foreign countries on behalf of the Indonesian Government. This means that the person concerned represents the Government of Indonesia and all consequences of the negotiations are the responsibility of the Government of Indonesia. Therefore, under this provision, such person is prohibited from acting to the detriment of national defense.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 64

UU 1/2023 | pp. 280

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Article 199

Article text / status

(1) Any Indonesian citizen who participates in conducting War or military exercises or joins a certain organization to conduct War or military exercises abroad, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not apply to members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and the Indonesian National Police who have the approval of the Government of Indonesia.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended as a form of protection of national sovereignty, a free and active foreign policy, and territorial integrity.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 64

UU 1/2023 | pp. 280

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Article 200

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, every person who:

a. in a War in which Indonesia is not involved, commits an act which endangers the neutrality of the state or violates a regulation specifically made by the Government of Indonesia to maintain the neutrality of the state; or

b. in Time of War, violates a regulation issued and promulgated by the Government of Indonesia in the interest of the defense and security of the country.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

What is meant by "actions that jeopardize the state's neutrality" are, for example, participating in a war, assisting by sending personnel, funding, goods, or weapons.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 64

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 201

Article text / status

Any person who, without the permission of the President or an authorized official, invites an Indonesian citizen to become a member of a foreign armed force, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Foreign armed force" means an official armed force of a foreign state or an armed force that will rebel against that state.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 64

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 202

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, any person who without authority:

a. enters an area under construction for national defense and security purposes within a distance of less than 500 (five hundred) meters, except on a main road open to public traffic;

b. enters an army, navy or air force building, or an Aircraft or warship, by a route other than the usual entrance;

c. brings photographic equipment into a part of an area where it is prohibited by laws and regulations; or

d. possesses photographs, drawings or descriptions of national defense and security projects in all or part of the area referred to in letter c.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to maintain and protect state secrecy, namely information, objects, and/or activities that are officially designated to be kept secret.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 65

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 203

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, every person who:

a. establishes relations with a foreign state or foreign organization with the intention of inducing it to commit acts of hostility or War with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;

b. strengthens the intention of the foreign state or foreign organization to commit the act as referred to in letter a; or

c. promising assistance or helping a foreign state or foreign organization prepare the act as referred to in letter a.

(2) If the hostile act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the occurrence of War, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

What is meant by "strengthening" is, for example, provocation or incitement.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 65

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 204

Article text / status

Any person who announces, informs, or gives a Document (Surat), news, or information concerning a matter to a foreign state or foreign organization, knowing that such matter must be kept secret in the interest of the state, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 66

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 205

Article text / status

Any person who announces, discloses, or gives to an unauthorized person all or part of a Document (Surat), map, plan, drawing, or Item of a state secret relating to the defense and security of the state against external attack, in his possession, or of which he has knowledge concerning the content, form, or method of making such secret Item, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 66

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 206

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category IV, any person who:

a. provides facilities to a person who he knows does not have the authority, has the intention or is trying to find out all or part of Documents (Surat), maps, plans, drawings, or Goods that are state secrets as referred to in Article 205 or to find out the location, shape, arrangement of weapons, supplies, ammunition equipment or the personnel strength from a national defense project or another matter related to the interests of national defense; or

b. conceal Goods which he knows will be used to commit the act as referred to in letter a.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 66

UU 1/2023 | pp. 281

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Article 207

Article text / status

Any person who by reason of his duty is obliged to keep a Document (Surat), a map, a plan, a drawing, or Goods that constitute a state secret as referred to in Article 205, by reason of his negligence causes the contents, the form, or the manner of making it, to become wholly or partially known to other persons who are not entitled to know it, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 67

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 208

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years, any person who:

a. views or studies, in whole or in part, a Document (Surat), map, plan, drawing or Goods constituting a state secret under Article 205, knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is not permitted to know those state secrets;

b. makes or requests the making of a print, drawing or copy of a Document (Surat), map, plan, drawing or Goods constituting a state secret referred to in letter a; or

c. fails to surrender such a Document (Surat), map, plan, drawing or Goods constituting a state secret to the competent Official when it comes into that person's possession.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 67

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 209

Article text / status

Any person who commits a criminal offense as referred to in Article 197, Article 202, Article 205, Article 206, or Article 208 by using fraudulent means or by giving or receiving, creating an expectation, or promising gifts, benefits, or wages in any form whatsoever or by Violence or Threat of Violence, shall be punished with 2 (two) times the punishment as referred to in Article 197, Article 202, Article 205, Article 206, or Article 208.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Fraudulent means" means, for example, deception, disguise, false name, or false position.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 67

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 210

Article text / status

Punishable for sabotage with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, every person who:

a. damages, destroys, renders useless, or destroys a state installation or military installation;

b. obstructs or frustrates the procurement or distribution of basic commodities essential to the livelihood of the public in accordance with government policy; or

c. disrupts or causes widespread damage to land, sea or air transport, or telecommunications.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

What is meant by "state installations" are important installations, such as the State Palace, the official residence of the President and/or Vice President, buildings of state and government institutions, and buildings used for state guests at the level of the President.

What is meant by "military installation" is a vital military installation.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 68

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 211

Article text / status

An Indonesian citizen who voluntarily joins a foreign army which is at war with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or is likely to be at war with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and if the war actually occurs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 68

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 212

Article text / status

(1) Every person who in time of War provides assistance to the Enemy or harms the state for the benefit of the Enemy, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) A maximum term of 15 (fifteen) years' imprisonment shall be imposed on every person referred to in paragraph (1) who:

a. disclosing or handing over maps, plans, drawings, or descriptions of army buildings or information about army movements or army plans to the Enemy; or

b. working for the Enemy as a spy, which includes:

1. possessing, controlling, or obtaining with the intent to transmit either directly or indirectly to an Enemy of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, any map, plan, drawing, or description of military buildings or military secrets or information about government secrets in the fields of politics, diplomacy, or economics;

2. conduct an investigation for the Enemy as referred to in letter a or receive in lodging, conceal, or assist an Enemy investigator;

3. organize, facilitate, or spread propaganda for the Enemy;

4. undertake any endeavor contrary to the interests of the state so that an investigation, prosecution, deprivation, or restriction of liberty, imposition of punishment, or other action by or under the authority of the Enemy may be taken against a person; or

5. gives to or receives from the Enemy or an agent of the Enemy, any property or money, or performs any act in favor of the Enemy or an agent of the Enemy, or hinders or frustrates any act against the Enemy or an agent of the Enemy.

(3) Shall be punished with death penalty, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years, if Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) who:

a. betrays the State for the benefit of the Enemy by surrendering to the Enemy, destroying or rendering unusable a fortified or occupied place or guard post, a means of communication, war supplies, a war treasury or any part of these, or obstructing or frustrating a planned or organised military operation to repel an attack or to attack; or

b. causing or facilitating riot, mutiny or desertion among the troops.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 68, 69, 70

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 213

Article text / status

Any person who, in Time of War, without the purpose of assisting the Enemy or harming the State for the benefit of the Enemy, does any of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years:

a. gives facilities, lodgings, conceals, or assists spies of the Enemy; or

b. causes or facilitates desertion among the soldiers.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 70

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 214

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years, every person who:

a. in Time of War by fraudulent act delivers Goods for military use; or

b. is assigned to supervise the delivery of Goods as referred to in letter a, allows such fraudulent act.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

What is meant by "fraudulently delivering Goods for military use" is, for example, a supplier delivering Goods whose quantity, weight or condition is less than or not in accordance with what has been agreed.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 70

UU 1/2023 | pp. 282

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Article 215

Article text / status

The penal provisions referred to in Articles 210 through 214 shall also apply, if one of the acts is committed against or in respect of an allied state in a common war.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 70

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 216

Article text / status

Every person who commits conspiracy and preparation to commit a criminal offense as referred to in Article 210 or Article 212 shall be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 70

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 217

Article text / status

Any person who physically attacks the President and/or Vice-President, where the attack is not covered by a provision prescribing a more severe criminal penalty, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

An attack on a person may constitute various criminal offences, such as assault or an act of Violence. Because the offence under this article is directed against the person of the President and/or Vice-President, this article applies where the conduct is not subject to a more severe criminal penalty.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 71

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 218

Article text / status

(1) Every person who publicly attacks the honor or dignity of the President and/or Vice President, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) Does not constitute an attack on honor or dignity as referred to in paragraph (1), if the act is committed in the public interest or self-defense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "attacking honor or dignity" is an act that degrades or damages good name or self-esteem, including defamation or slander.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "done in the public interest" is to protect the interests of the public expressed through the right to expression and the right to democracy, for example through demonstrations, criticism, or opinions that differ from the policies of the President and/or Vice President.

In a democratic country, criticism is important as part of freedom of expression that is as constructive as possible, even if it contains disagreement with the actions, policies, or actions of the President and/or Vice President.

Basically, criticism in this article is a form of supervision, correction, and suggestion on matters relating to the interests of society.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 71

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 219

Article text / status

Every person who broadcasts, shows, or attaches writings or pictures so that they are visible to the public, plays recordings so that they are audible to the public, or disseminates by means of information technology containing attacks on honor or dignity against the President and/or Vice President with the intention that the contents be known or become more widely known to the public, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 71

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 220

Paragraph (1): conditional interpretation by the Court

Editorial change record

Declares Article 220(1) of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code unconstitutional and conditionally without binding legal force unless interpreted as follows: “(1) The criminal offences referred to in Articles 218 and 219 may be prosecuted only on a complaint by the President and/or Vice-President.”

MK 275/PUU-XXIII/2025 | 2026-08-12

Article text / status

(1) The criminal offences referred to in Articles 218 and 219 may be prosecuted only on a complaint by the President and/or Vice-President.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 72

MK 275/PUU-XXIII/2025 | pp. 127, 128

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 221

Article text / status

Every person who commits Makar with intent to detach the territory of a friendly state, either wholly or partially from the authority of the government, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "friendly country" is a foreign country that is not in conflict with Indonesia or a foreign country that has diplomatic relations with Indonesia or a foreign country that has entered into a treaty with Indonesia.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 72

UU 1/2023 | pp. 283

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Article 222

Article text / status

Any person who commits Makar with intent to abolish or illegally change the existing form of government in a friendly state, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 72

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 223

Article text / status

Every person who commits conspiracy and preparation to commit a criminal offense as referred to in Article 221 and Article 222 shall be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 72

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 224

Article text / status

Every person who commits Makar with the intent to kill or deprive the freedom of the head of a friendly state shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, in order to be convicted, the perpetrator of the Crime must know that the Victim is the head of a friendly state.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 73

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 225

Article text / status

Any person who physically attacks the head of a friendly state and the deputy head of a friendly state, where the attack is not covered by a provision prescribing a more severe criminal penalty, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Physically attacks" includes, for example, slapping or throwing a shoe.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 73

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 226

Article text / status

Any person who publicly attacks the honor or dignity of a head of a friendly state who is performing state duties in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

See the explanation of Article 218 paragraph (1).

UU 1/2023 | pp. 73

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 227

Article text / status

Any person who Publicly attacks the honor or dignity of a representative of a friendly state on duty in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Representative of a friendly country" means, inter alia, a minister or the equivalent of a minister or a designated official representing his/her country.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 73

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 228

Article text / status

(1) Any person who broadcasts, demonstrates, or attaches writings or pictures so that they are visible to the public, plays a recording so that it is audible to the public, or disseminates by means of information technology containing an attack on the honor or dignity of a head of a friendly state or a representative of a friendly state in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia with the intention that the content of the attack on honor or dignity be known to the public, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits such act in the exercise of his/her profession and at that time 2 (two) years have not passed since the existence of a verdict of conviction which has obtained permanent legal force for committing the same Criminal Offense,

may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 74

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 229

Article text / status

(1) Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 226 through Article 228 may only be prosecuted based on a complaint.

(2) The complaint as referred to in paragraph (1) may be made in writing by the head of a friendly state and representative of a friendly state.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 74

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 230

Article text / status

It shall not constitute an attack on honor or dignity as referred to in Articles 226 through 228, if the act is committed in the public interest or in self-defense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 74

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 231

Article text / status

Any Person who desecrates the national flag of a friendly country shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Desecrate" means an act in any form committed with the intent to insult.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 74

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 232

Article text / status

Any person who with violence or threat of violence dissolves a meeting of a legislative body and/or government body or forces such body and/or institution to adopt or not to adopt a decision, or expels the chairman or members of such meeting, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Violence or Threat of Violence" means not only threats against persons, but also against property, for example, by setting fire to a building where a meeting is held.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 75

UU 1/2023 | pp. 284

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Article 233

Article text / status

Any person who, by Violence or Threat of Violence, obstructs a leader or member of a legislative body and/or government body from attending a meeting of that institution and/or body, or from performing their duties freely and without interference at such a meeting, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Obstruct" means to prevent from attending a meeting.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 75

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 234

Article text / status

Every person who damages, tears, tramples, burns, or performs other acts against the state flag with the intention of desecrating, insulting, or degrading the honor of the state flag, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 75

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 235

Article text / status

Shall be punished with a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. uses the state flag for commercial billboards or advertisements;

b. flies the state flag which is damaged, torn, faded, wrinkled, or dull;

c. prints, embroiders, and writes letters, numbers, pictures or other signs, or attaches any badge or object to the state flag; or

d. uses the State flag as a ceiling, roof, wrapping for Goods or covering for Goods in a manner that may diminish the honour of the State flag.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 76

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 236

Article text / status

Any person who defaces, inscribes, draws or scribbles, or makes damage to the state emblem with the intention of tarnishing, insulting, or degrading the honor of the state emblem, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "tarnishing, insulting, or degrading the honor of the State Emblem" is an act in the form of crossing out, writing, drawing or scribbling, making damage to the State Emblem, including using it not in accordance with the shape, size, color, and size ratio, which is done intentionally or with the intention of insulting or degrading the honor.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 76

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 237

Letter c is non-binding; the remaining text is retained

Editorial change record

Declares Article 237(c) of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code unconstitutional and without binding legal force.

MK 27/PUU-XXIV/2026 | 2026-08-12

Article text / status

Punishable with a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. uses a state emblem that is damaged and not in accordance with the shape, color, and size ratio;

b. makes emblems for individuals, political parties, associations, organizations and/or companies that are the same or resemble the state emblem; or

c. [Without binding legal force under Constitutional Court Decision 27/PUU-XXIV/2026.]

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 76

MK 27/PUU-XXIV/2026 | pp. 87, 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 238

Article text / status

Any person who desecrates or insults the national anthem by changing the national anthem with tones, rhythms, words, and other compositions with the intent to insult or degrade the honor of the national anthem, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 76

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 239

Article text / status

Shall be punished with a maximum fine of category II, any person who desecrates or insults the national anthem by:

a. plays, sings or disseminates a modified version of the national anthem for commercial purposes; or

b. using the national anthem for advertising with a view to commercial purposes.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 77

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285

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Article 240

Without binding legal force

Editorial change record

2. Declares Article 240 and the Elucidation of Article 240 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code unconstitutional and without binding legal force. 3. Declares Article 241 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code unconstitutional and without binding legal force.

MK 282/PUU-XXIII/2025 | 2026-08-28

Article text / status

[Article 240 was declared without binding legal force by Constitutional Court Decision 282/PUU-XXIII/2025. Open the original 2023 version for its historical wording.]

Elucidation / elucidation status

[The Elucidation of Article 240 was also declared without binding legal force by the same decision.]

UU 1/2023 | pp. 77

MK 282/PUU-XXIII/2025 | pp. 198, 199

UU 1/2023 | pp. 285, 286

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Article 241

Without binding legal force

Editorial change record

2. Declares Article 240 and the Elucidation of Article 240 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code unconstitutional and without binding legal force. 3. Declares Article 241 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the Criminal Code unconstitutional and without binding legal force.

MK 282/PUU-XXIII/2025 | 2026-08-28

The operative order does not separately name the Elucidation of Article 241. Its original elucidation is retained as a reference to the article declared non-binding.

MK 282/PUU-XXIII/2025 | 2026-08-28

Article text / status

[Article 241 was declared without binding legal force by Constitutional Court Decision 282/PUU-XXIII/2025. Open the original 2023 version for its historical wording.]

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 77, 78

MK 282/PUU-XXIII/2025 | pp. 198, 199

UU 1/2023 | pp. 286

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Article 242

Article text / status

Every person who publicly expresses feelings of hostility, hatred, or contempt against one or more sections or groups of the Indonesian population based on race, nationality, ethnicity, skin color, sex, mental disability, or physical disability, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 78

UU 1/2023 | pp. 286

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Article 243

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 25 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who broadcasts, displays or posts writing or images so that they are visible to the public, plays a recording so that it is audible to the public, or disseminates material by means of information technology, where the material contains expressions of hostility towards one or more sections or groups of the Indonesian population on the grounds of race, nationality, ethnicity, skin colour, sex or disability, with the intention that its content be known or become more widely known to the public, and this results in Violence against persons or Goods, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If a person referred to in paragraph (1) commits the Criminal Offence in the course of their profession and, at that time, fewer than 2 (two) years have elapsed since a conviction for the same Criminal Offence became final and binding, the offender may receive an additional penalty of deprivation of the right referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

“Disability” means a condition or state in which a person experiences long-term physical, intellectual, mental and/or sensory limitations which, in interaction with their environment, may create obstacles and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with other citizens on an equal-rights basis.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 25

UU 1/2026 | pp. 65

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Article 244

Article text / status

Any Person who commits distinction, exclusion, restriction, or selection based on race and ethnicity which results in the revocation or reduction of recognition, acquisition or exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms in an equality in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural fields, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "distinction" is, for example, the head of a company who makes a distinction in the salary or wages of his employees based on a particular ethnicity.

What is meant by "exclusion" is, for example, the exclusion of a person of a certain race or ethnicity from becoming an employee.

What is meant by "restriction", for example, the restriction of a person of a particular race or ethnicity to enter an educational institution or to hold a public office only to a person of a particular race or ethnicity.

"Selection" includes, for example, selecting a person for a particular position on the basis of a particular race or ethnicity.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 79

UU 1/2023 | pp. 286

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Article 245

Article text / status

Every person who commits deprivation of life, maltreatment, rape, obscene acts, theft with violence, or deprivation of liberty based on racial and ethnic discrimination, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 79

UU 1/2023 | pp. 287

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Article 246

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who in public orally or in writing:

a. incites people to commit a criminal offense; or

b. incites people to violently resist the public authority.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Inciting" means encouraging, inviting, arousing or stirring people to do something. Incitement may be oral or written and must occur In Public, meaning in a place visited by the public or where the public can become aware of it.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 79

UU 1/2023 | pp. 287

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Article 247

Article text / status

Every person who broadcasts, demonstrates, or attaches writings or pictures so that they are visible to the public, or plays recordings so that they are audible to the public, or disseminates by means of information technology that contains incitement to commit a criminal offense or to resist the public authority with violence, with the intention that the content of the incitement is known or better known by the public, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "broadcasting" includes the act of transmitting, distributing and making accessible Electronic Information and electronic documents in an electronic system.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 80

UU 1/2023 | pp. 287

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Article 248

Article text / status

(1) Every person who induces another person as referred to in Article 20 letter d to commit a criminal act and such criminal act or punishable attempt thereof does not occur, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) A person referred to in paragraph (1) may not receive a penalty more severe than that which may be imposed for attempting the Criminal Offence or, where the attempt is not punishable, a penalty more severe than that prescribed for the Criminal Offence itself.

(3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall not apply if the non-occurrence of the criminal offense or the punishable attempt is caused by his/her own will.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates unsuccessful inducement. Under this article, the person who induces another may be punished even though the person induced has not committed the Criminal Offence or a punishable attempt. The inducement must use the means specified in Article 20(d). The person inducing is not punishable where the person induced does not commit the Criminal Offence or a punishable attempt because of a matter attributable to the inducer's own will, for example because the inducer withdraws the inducement or prevents the act.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 80

UU 1/2023 | pp. 287

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Article 249

Article text / status

Every person who publicly orally or in writing offers to provide information, opportunity, or means to commit a Criminal Offense, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "offering" is, for example, a person who provides services in the form of information for a fee.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 80, 81

UU 1/2023 | pp. 287

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Article 250

Article text / status

(1) Any person who broadcasts, demonstrates, or puts up a writing or picture so that it is visible to the public, or plays a recording so that it is audible to the public, or disseminates by means of information technology an offer to provide information, opportunity, or means to commit a Criminal Offense with the intention that the offer will be known or become more widely known to the public, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits such act in the exercise of his/her profession and at that time 2 (two) years have not yet passed since a verdict of conviction which has obtained final legal force for committing the same Criminal Offense, an additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f may be imposed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 81

UU 1/2023 | pp. 287

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Article 251

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 26 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who gives medicine to a woman or asks her to use medicine, stating or creating an expectation that the medicine can terminate her pregnancy, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If a person referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act in the course of their profession, they may receive an additional penalty of deprivation of the right referred to in Article 86 letter f.

(3) The act referred to in paragraph (1) is excepted where medicine is given to a woman who is a Victim of the Criminal Offence of rape or another Criminal Offence of sexual violence that caused a pregnancy of no more than 14 (fourteen) weeks' gestation, or who has an indication of a medical emergency.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 26

UU 1/2026 | pp. 65

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Article 252

Article text / status

(1) Every Person who declares himself/herself to have supernatural power, informs, gives hope, offers, or provides assistance services to others that due to his/her actions may cause illness, death, or mental or physical suffering of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits such act to seek profit or to make a livelihood or habit, the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one-third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended to prevent the practice of vigilantism by members of the public against a person who claims to have supernatural powers and is capable of performing actions that can cause suffering to others.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 81, 82

UU 1/2023 | pp. 288

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Article 253

Article text / status

Any person who, knowing of the existence of a criminal conspiracy to commit one of the Criminal Acts as referred to in Article 191 up to Article 194, Article 205, Article 208, Article 212, Article 308 or Article 310, fails to notify the competent authority or the threatened person while there is still time to prevent such Criminal Act from being committed, if such Criminal Act actually occurs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

To be punishable under this provision, the criminal act must be committed or actually occur. If it does not occur, it cannot be punished.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 82

UU 1/2023 | pp. 288

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Article 254

Article text / status

(1) Every person who is aware of a person who intends to commit:

a. one of the Criminal Offences referred to in Articles 191 to 198, Article 200, Article 202, Article 205, Article 206, Article 208, or Articles 211 to 217;

b. desertion in Time of War or military treason; or

c. premeditated murder, kidnapping, rape, or a Criminal Offence against public safety, persons, health, Goods or the environment that endangers human life,

and fails to inform the competent Official or the person at risk while there is still time to prevent the Criminal Offence, shall, if that offence occurs, be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to a person who is aware of one of the Criminal Acts as referred to in paragraph (1) has been committed and has endangered the life of a person at a moment when the consequences could still have been prevented, does not notify the competent authority or the threatened person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 82, 83

UU 1/2023 | pp. 288

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Article 255

Article text / status

The provisions of Articles 253 and 254 do not apply to a person if informing the competent Official or the person at risk would create a risk of criminal prosecution for that person; blood relatives or relatives by marriage in the direct or collateral line, in the second or third degree, of their spouse or former spouse; or another person against whom, if prosecuted, the reporting person could lawfully be excused from testifying by reason of their office or profession.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Translation note: the official wording of Article 255 is syntactically unclear about family relationships, degrees of kinship and the witness exemption. The English translation preserves the sequence of family relationships and reads the final clause as an exemption from testifying for the reporting person by reason of their office or profession. This note does not determine which family relationships are protected; consult the official text.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 83

UU 1/2023 | pp. 288

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Article 256

Article text / status

Any person who without prior notice to the competent authority organizes a march, rally, or demonstration on a public road or public place which results in disruption of public interest, causing disturbance, or riot in the community, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "disruption of public interest" is the non-functioning or inaccessibility of public services due to damage arising from a march, rally, or demonstration.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 83

UU 1/2023 | pp. 288

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Article 257

Article text / status

(1) Any person who unlawfully forces his way into a house, an enclosed room or an enclosed yard used by another person or who, being unlawfully present therein, does not immediately leave the premises at the request of the rightful person or his agent, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) A person is deemed to force Entry as referred to in paragraph (1) if they enter by causing damage or Climbing, by using False Keys, a false order or a false official uniform, or if they enter without the entitled person’s prior knowledge and otherwise than by mistake and are found there at Night.

(3) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) issues a threat or uses means that can be frightening, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(4) In the event that the Criminal Offenses as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) are committed by 2 (two) or more persons jointly and in concert, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "forced entry" is entry against the expressed will of the person entitled. An entitled person is a person who has the power to obstruct or prohibit Entry or being in the place.

"House" includes a boat or vehicle used as a dwelling place.

"enclosed room" means a room which may only be entered by certain persons and not by the public.

What is meant by "enclosed yard" is a yard which obviously has a boundary such as a fence around the yard.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 84

UU 1/2023 | pp. 288, 289

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Article 258

Article text / status

(1) Any Person who unlawfully listens to, records, redirects, alters, obstructs, and/or logs the transmission of Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that are not public in nature, either using wired communication networks or wireless networks, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

(2) Any person who broadcasts or disseminates the results of the conversation or recording as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

(3) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not apply to any Person who implements the provisions of laws and regulations or carries out an official order as referred to in Article 31 and Article 32.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision aims to protect the interests of the speaker against persons who unlawfully listen to or record the conversation. The inclusion of the unlawful element in this provision is intended to avoid that acts that should not be punished are subject to the provisions of this article, for example, if:

a. the technical aid is installed by the occupant of the house or room concerned and causes the conversation within the room to be overheard or recorded unintentionally;

b. the conversation takes place over a radio telephone and is inadvertently received by a person through his radio telephone receiver; or

c. a telephone conversation is overheard on the order of an authorized telephone employee or in connection with monitoring the proper working of the telephone network.

Paragraph (2)

Included in this provision are exemptions for listening to or recording conversations conducted for purposes in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 84, 85

UU 1/2023 | pp. 289

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Article 259

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, every Person who:

a. uses an opportunity obtained by deceit or unlawfully records an image of a person or more inside a house or room that is not open to the public by using technical aids to the detriment of the legal interests of that person;

b. possessing an image that is known or reasonably suspected to have been obtained through the act referred to in letter a; or

c. broadcasting or disseminating images as referred to in letter b by using means of information technology.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 85

UU 1/2023 | pp. 289

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Article 260

Article text / status

(1) Any person who unlawfully forces his way into a government office serving the public interest or who unlawfully stays therein and upon the request of the authorized official does not immediately leave the premises, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) Every person who enters the premises by breaking, climbing, or using false keys, false orders, false official clothes, or who, without the prior knowledge of the authorized official and not by mistake, enters and is found inside the premises during the night, shall be deemed to have forced entry as referred to in paragraph (1).

(3) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) issues a threat or uses means that can be frightening, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(4) In the event that the Criminal Offenses as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) are committed by 2 (two) or more persons jointly and in concert, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "government offices serving the public interest" include police stations, prosecutor's offices, court offices, tax offices, post offices, government hospitals, Governor/Regent/Mayor's offices, and village offices.

What is meant by "authorized official" is an official who is given power over the entire office or an employee who is solely tasked with maintaining order in the office.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 85, 86

UU 1/2023 | pp. 289, 290

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Article 261

Article text / status

(1) Any person who joins an organisation whose purpose is to commit Criminal Offences, or an organisation prohibited by legislation or a final and binding court judgment, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) The founder or management of the organization as referred to in paragraph (1) the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one-third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "joining" does not mean that one must have actively committed an act prohibited under the provisions of laws and regulations. Merely becoming a member of the organization referred to in this provision is already punishable.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 86

UU 1/2023 | pp. 290

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Article 262

Article text / status

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

(2) If the Violence as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the destruction of Property or results in Injury, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(3) If the Violence as referred to in paragraph (1) results in Serious Injury, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

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

(5) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of payment of compensation as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 86, 87

UU 1/2023 | pp. 290

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Article 263

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 27 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who broadcasts or disseminates news or a notification, knowing that it is false, and thereby causes a riot in society, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

See the elucidation of Article 190 paragraph (2).

UU 1/2026 | pp. 26

UU 1/2026 | pp. 65

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Article 264

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 28 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who broadcasts uncertain, exaggerated or incomplete news, knowing that such news causes a riot in society, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

See the elucidation of Article 190 paragraph (2).

UU 1/2026 | pp. 26

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 265

Article text / status

Punishable with a maximum fine of category II shall be every person who disturbs the neighborhood peace by:

a. creates a din or noise disturbing neighbours at Night; or

b. making false calls or signs of danger.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

"False danger signals" includes, for example, shouting that there is a fire when there is none, or striking a kentongan (a wooden warning drum) to signal a murder or theft when neither has occurred.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 290

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Article 266

Article text / status

Any person who causes disorder so as to disturb a lawful public meeting, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291

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Article 267

Article text / status

Any person who with violence or threat of violence obstructs or disperses a lawful public meeting shall be liable to imprisonment of not more than 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291

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Article 268

Article text / status

Any person who obstructs, hinders or interferes with access to a cemetery, the transport of a body to a cemetery, or a funeral ceremony shall be liable to a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Funeral ceremonies include ceremonies performed while the corpse is still at the funeral home, on the way to the cemetery, and at the place of burial.

What is meant by "funeral" includes a series of traditional or religious ceremonies.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291

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Article 269

Article text / status

Any person who desecrates or unlawfully damages or destroys a grave or the signs on a grave, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Desecrating" includes, for example, using a grave as a place to commit indecent acts or to dump filth.

What is meant by "tomb" is the pit or space where a corpse with or without a coffin is buried, including the ground covering it and any signs thereon in any form.

"Signs on the grave" means, for example, a gravestone, a cross, or a pile of stones placed on the grave.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291

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Article 270

Article text / status

Any person who buries, hides, carries or removes a corpse in order to conceal its death or birth, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect the corpse and goods that are with the corpse in the grave.

What is meant by "corpse" is a person who is dead and has been buried, either still intact or not but most parts of his body organs are still complete.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 88

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291

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Article 271

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully digs up or dismantles a grave, takes, moves, or transports a corpse, and/or treats a corpse in an uncivilized manner, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 89

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291

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Article 272

Article text / status

(1) Every person who falsifies or makes false diplomas or certificates of competence and accompanying documents, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) Any person who uses a fake diploma, certificate of competency, academic, professional, or vocational degree, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) Any person who issues and/or provides a false diploma, certificate of competence, academic degree, professional title or vocational qualification shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "academic degree" is a degree awarded by a tertiary institution through a formal level of education.

What is meant by "profession" is, for example, a doctor, pharmacist or notary.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 89

UU 1/2023 | pp. 291, 292

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Article 273

Article text / status

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 89

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 274

Article text / status

(1) Any person who without a license organizes a party or public gathering on a public road or in a public place, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

(2) Every person who commits the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in the disruption of public interest, causing disturbance or riot in the community, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 90

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 275

Article text / status

Shall be punished with a maximum fine of category II, every person who:

a. without permit carries out work which according to the provisions of laws and regulations must have a license; or

b. exceeding the authority permitted in carrying out work according to the provisions of laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 90

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 276

Article text / status

Any person who, without permission, gives Goods to or receives Goods from a prisoner serving a sentence shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "without permission" is without permission from an authorized Officer, for example the Head of the Correctional Institution, the Head of the Detention Center, or a designated Officer.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 90

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 277

Article text / status

Shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. walks or travels by vehicle over seeding, planting, or prepared land belonging to another person; or

b. without right walks or travels by vehicle on land where Entry is prohibited by the owner or where Entry is clearly prohibited.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Riding" means, for example, using a bicycle, motorcycle, or other means of transportation.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 91

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 278

Article text / status

(1) Any person who does any of the following shall be liable for misleading judicial proceedings to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V:

a. falsifies, makes, or submits false evidence to be used in judicial proceedings;

b. directs a witness to give false testimony in a court session;

c. alters, damages, hides, removes, or destroys evidence;

d. alters, damages, conceals, removes, or destroys items, tools, or means used to commit a criminal offense or become the object of a criminal offense, or the results of which can be physical evidence of the commission of a criminal offense, or withdraws them from an examination conducted by an authorized official after a criminal offense has occurred; or

e. presenting oneself as the perpetrator of a Criminal Offense, so that the person concerned undergoes a criminal justice process.

(2) In the event that the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed:

a. during the judicial process, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category VI; and

b. by law enforcement officers or court officials, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

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

a. who should be guilty, is declared innocent;

b. who should be innocent, is found guilty; or

c. is subject to an article that is lighter or more severe than it should be, the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one-third) of the punishment as referred to in paragraph (2).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The criminal offense provided for in this provision shall be committed before the examination process in court takes place.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 91, 92

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 279

Article text / status

(1) Any person who makes noise near the courtroom during the session and does not leave after being ordered to do so up to 3 (three) times by or on behalf of the authorized officer, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category I.

(2) Any person who makes noise in a court session and does not leave after having been ordered up to 3 (three) times by or on behalf of the judge, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 92

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292

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Article 280

Article text / status

(1) Shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II, any person who during a court session

a. does not comply with a court order issued in the interest of the judicial process;

b. is disrespectful towards law enforcement officers, court officials, or court proceedings even though he/she has been warned by the judge;

c. attacks the integrity of law enforcement officers, court officials, or proceedings in a court session; or

d. without the permission of the court publicizes the proceedings live.

(2) Criminal offenses as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b or letter c may only be prosecuted based on a complaint.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "disobeying a court order issued for judicial proceedings" is doing things to oppose the order in a way that is not justified by law.

Letter b

What is meant by "behaving disrespectfully" is behaving, saying words, or issuing statements that demean the dignity of law enforcement officials, court officers, or court proceedings, or disobeying court rules.

Letter c

What is meant by "attacking integrity" includes accusing judges of being partial or dishonest.

Letter d

What is meant by "publicizing the trial process live" is live streaming.

This does not reduce the freedom of journalists or reporters to write news and publish it after a court hearing.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Source-reference note: Article 280(3) in the Indonesian text refers to paragraph (1). The translation preserves that reference; the complaint-based prosecution provision appears in paragraph (2).

UU 1/2023 | pp. 92, 93

UU 1/2023 | pp. 292, 293

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Article 281

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 29 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who, with the intention of obstructing, intimidating or influencing an Official carrying out duties relating to an investigation, prosecution, examination at a court hearing or a court decision, coerces or persuades that Official to perform or refrain from performing their duties, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years and 6 (six) Months or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 27

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 282

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III, any person who:

a. hides a person who commits a criminal offense or a person who is prosecuted or sentenced; or

b. provides assistance to a person who commits a Criminal Offense to escape from investigation, prosecution, or execution of a criminal judgment by an authorized official.

(2) In the event that the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is a Criminal Offense punishable with 5 (five) years or more imprisonment, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of category IV.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not apply where the act is committed with the intention of preventing the prosecution of blood relatives or relatives by marriage in the direct line in the second degree or in the collateral line in the third degree, of a spouse, or of a former spouse.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 93, 94

UU 1/2023 | pp. 293

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Article 283

Article text / status

Any person who prevents, obstructs, or frustrates the examination of a corpse for judicial purposes, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "examination of a corpse for judicial purposes" is an examination carried out by an expert to determine the cause of death for the purpose of a court hearing. This provision does not apply if the beliefs and convictions prohibit the examination of the body.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 94

UU 1/2023 | pp. 293

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Article 284

Article text / status

Any person who releases or provides assistance when a person escapes from detention made by order of an authorized official or escapes from imprisonment or confinement (pidana tutupan), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Authorized official" means an investigator, public prosecutor, or judge in accordance with the level of examination of the case concerned.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 94

UU 1/2023 | pp. 293

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Article 285

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully fails to appear when summoned as a witness, expert, or interpreter, or fails to fulfill an obligation that must be fulfilled in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, shall be punished by:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II, for criminal cases; or

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, in other cases.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "witness, expert, or interpreter" is in accordance with the provisions in the applicable procedural law.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 94

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 286

Article text / status

Any person who has been adjudged bankrupt or declared in a state of inability to pay debts, or being the wife or husband of a bankrupt person in a marriage under a community-of-property regime, or being the manager or commissioner of a civil partnership, association, or foundation which has been adjudged bankrupt, who fails to appear after being legally summoned in accordance with statutory regulations to provide information, or refuses to provide the requested information, or provides incorrect information, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 95

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 287

Article text / status

Any person who does not comply with the order of an authorized official in judicial proceedings to hand over a document which is presumed to be false or forged or which must be used for comparison with another document which is presumed to be false or forged or the truth of which is denied or not recognized, shall be punished by:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II, for criminal cases; or

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, in other cases.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, failure to comply with the order of an authorized Officer to hand over a Letter deemed to be forged or falsified, while the Letter is required in a judicial process for evidentiary purposes, whether in a criminal case or a civil case, shall be considered as an act that interferes with the administration of justice.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 95

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 288

Article text / status

Any person who, without a lawful reason, fails to appear or, where permitted, fails to arrange for a representative to appear when summoned before a court to be heard as a blood relative or relative by marriage, spouse, guardian or supervisory guardian, or curator or supervisory curator, in proceedings concerning a person who is to be placed or has been placed under curatorship, or who is to be admitted or has been admitted to a psychiatric hospital, shall be liable to a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 95

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 289

Article text / status

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

a. withdraws Goods seized under laws and regulations or entrusted by court order or conceals Goods, knowing that such Goods are under seizure or held in court-ordered custody; or

b. damages, destroys, or renders useless any Goods seized under the provisions of laws and regulations.

(2) The custodian of the Goods who commits, allows to be committed, or assists in committing the act as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

All unlawful acts against the Goods seized in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations shall be considered as an attempt to frustrate the pursuit of justice.

What is meant by "withdrawing the Goods" includes the act of selling, using, transferring.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 96

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 290

Article text / status

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 96

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 291

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, pursuant to the provisions of laws and regulations, is required to give testimony under oath or such testimony gives rise to legal consequences, gives false testimony under oath, either orally or in writing, either by himself or by his representative specially appointed for that purpose given in the examination of a case in a judicial proceeding, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is detrimental to the suspect, the accused or the opposing party, the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 96, 97

UU 1/2023 | pp. 294

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Article 292

Article text / status

(1) Any person who reveals the identity of the reporting person, witness, or Victim or any other matter which gives the possibility that such identity may be known, even though he has been informed that such identity must be kept secret, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) The provision referred to in paragraph (1) shall only apply if the requirement to keep the identity of the reporting person, witness, or Victim confidential is expressly prescribed by statute.

Elucidation / elucidation status

A "reporting person" is a person who gives law enforcement a report, information or a statement about a Criminal Offence that is about to occur, is occurring or has occurred.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 97

UU 1/2023 | pp. 295

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Article 293

Article text / status

(1) Any person who damages a courthouse, courtroom, or court session equipment which results in the judge being unable to hold a court session, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed during an ongoing court session which causes the court session to be unable to continue, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the Criminal Offense referred to in paragraph (1) causes Serious Injury to a law enforcement officer performing official duties or to a witness giving testimony, the offender shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of twelve years.

(4) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a law enforcement officer who is carrying out his/her duties or a witness while giving his/her statement, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 97

UU 1/2023 | pp. 295

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Article 294

Article text / status

Any person who directly uses Violence against any of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of seven years:

a. witness when giving his/her statement; or

b. law enforcement officer or court officer who is performing his/her duty which results in the witness being unable to provide his/her statement.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Witness" means a witness in any branch of the judiciary and in the Constitutional Court.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 98

UU 1/2023 | pp. 295

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Article 295

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 30 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits either of the following acts shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V:

a. uses Violence, Threat of Violence or other means against a witness and/or Victim, thereby preventing them from giving their testimony in judicial proceedings; or

b. influences a competent Official, with the result that a witness and/or Victim does not receive protection in accordance with legislation and is consequently unable to give their testimony in judicial proceedings.

(2) If the Criminal Offence referred to in paragraph (1) letter a causes Serious Injury to the witness and/or Victim, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) If the Criminal Offence referred to in paragraph (1) letter a causes the death of the witness and/or Victim, the penalty shall be imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 27

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 296

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 31 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who obstructs a witness and/or Victim, with the result that the witness and/or Victim does not receive protection or their rights, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 28

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 297

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 32 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who causes a witness, Victim and/or their family to lose employment because the witness and/or Victim gives truthful testimony in judicial proceedings shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

“Losing employment” includes dismissal or demotion.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 28

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 298

Article text / status

A Public Official who fails to fulfill the rights of a witness and/or Victim after that person has given truthful testimony in judicial proceedings shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of three years or to a Category IV maximum fine.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 99

UU 1/2023 | pp. 295

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Article 299

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 33 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully discloses the whereabouts of a witness and/or Victim who is being protected in a temporary or new residence shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 28

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 300

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 34 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, In Public:

a. commits acts of a hostile nature;

b. expresses hatred or hostility; or

c. incites Violence or discrimination,

against another person, section or group on the basis of religion or belief in Indonesia, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) An act or a written or oral statement concerning a religion or belief that is objective, limited to one’s own circle, or scientific in nature, and is accompanied by efforts to avoid words or sentence constructions of a hostile nature, expressions of hatred or hostility, or incitement to hostility, Violence or discrimination, does not constitute a Criminal Offence under paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 28, 29

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 301

Article text / status

(1) Any person who broadcasts, demonstrates, pastes a writing or a picture, or plays a recording, including disseminating through means of information technology, containing a criminal offense as referred to in Article 300, with the intention that the content of such writing, picture, or recording will be known or become more widely known to the public, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits such act in the exercise of his/her profession and at that time 2 (two) years have not passed since a verdict of conviction which has obtained permanent legal force for committing the same Criminal Offense, then he/she may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 100

UU 1/2023 | pp. 295

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Article 302

Article text / status

(1) Any person who publicly incites another with the intention that the person should have no religion or belief professed in Indonesia shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) Any person who, by Violence or Threat of Violence, forces another to have no religion or belief, or to change a religion or belief professed in Indonesia, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision does not constitute a restriction for a person to convert to a religion or belief that exists in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 101

UU 1/2023 | pp. 295, 296

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Article 303

Article text / status

(1) Every person who makes noise near a place of worship while the worship is in progress, shall be punished with a maximum fine of category I.

(2) Any person who with violence or threat of violence disturbs, obstructs, or disperses a religious or belief meeting, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(3) Any person who, by Violence or Threat of Violence, disturbs, obstructs or disperses people who are performing worship or a religious or belief ceremony shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

A "religious meeting" is an activity relating to a religion or belief.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "religious ceremony" is a ceremony related to religion or belief.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 101

UU 1/2023 | pp. 296

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Article 304

Article text / status

Any person who publicly insults a person who is performing or leading worship or a religious or belief ceremony shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

A person or congregation who is carrying out or leading worship or an officer of religion or belief who is performing his duties must be respected. Therefore, the act of mocking or making fun of this should be punished because it violates the principle of living in a society that respects freedom of religion or belief and freedom to worship, and may also cause clashes within and between community groups.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 101, 102

UU 1/2023 | pp. 296

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Article 305

Article text / status

(1) Any person who desecrates a building used for worship or a religious or belief ceremony, or an object used for such worship or ceremony, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, damaging or burning the building of a place of worship or objects used for worship is a despicable act, because it deeply hurts the hearts of the people concerned. Therefore, the perpetrator should be punished. To be punishable under the provisions of this Article, the act must be committed unlawfully. Destruction and arson must be committed unlawfully.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 102

UU 1/2023 | pp. 296

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Article 306

Article text / status

Every person who without right imports into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, makes, receives, attempts to obtain, delivers or attempts to deliver, controls, carries, has in stock, possesses, stores, transports, conceals, uses, or removes from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia firearms, ammunition, explosives, or other dangerous materials, tear gas, or rubber bullets, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 102

UU 1/2023 | pp. 296

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Article 307

Article text / status

(1) Any person who without right imports into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, makes, receives, attempts to obtain, delivers or attempts to deliver, controls, carries, has in stock, possesses, stores, transports, conceals, uses, or removes from the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia a bludgeoning, stabbing, or piercing weapon, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be exempted for striking, stabbing, or piercing weapons which are obviously used for agriculture, for household chores, for the purpose of doing work legally, or which obviously have the purpose as heirlooms or ancient goods.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 103

UU 1/2023 | pp. 296

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Article 308

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits an act that results in fire, explosion, or flooding so as to endanger public safety for persons or goods, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

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

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 103

UU 1/2023 | pp. 296

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Article 309

Article text / status

Every person who commits conspiracy and preparation to commit the crime as referred to in Article 308 shall be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 103, 104

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 310

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys or renders useless a structure for retaining water or a structure for channeling water resulting in flood danger, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "building to retain water" is, for example, a dam or sluice gate.

"Structures for channeling water" means, for example, ditches, channels or canals that function to channel water.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 104

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 311

Article text / status

Any person who through negligence causes a fire, explosion or flood which results in general danger to the Goods, danger to the life of another person, or results in the death of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 104

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 312

Article text / status

Any person who, at the time of fire or imminent fire, hides or makes useless any fire extinguishing tool or device or in any way obstructs or hinders the work of fire fighting, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 104

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 313

Article text / status

Any person who at the time of a flood or imminent flood conceals or makes useless materials for embankments or tools, frustrates efforts to repair embankments or other irrigation structures, or obstructs efforts to prevent or stem a flood, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 104

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 314

Article text / status

Any person who without the permission of the authorized official sets fire to his own property which may cause public danger, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The burning of an immovable object, even if it is one's own, such as a house or a ship of a certain size which according to the Law is considered an immovable object, must always be done with the permission of an authorized official. The purpose is to prevent fires which may harm both the environment and the social function of the object.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 105

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 315

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. lights a fire or without justification discharges a firearm on a public road or on the side of a public road, or in a place adjacent to buildings or goods which may result in fire hazard; or

b. releases a balloon with burning material suspended from it.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 105

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 316

Article text / status

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

(2) Any person who in a state of intoxication performs work which must be performed with extreme caution or which may result in danger to the life or health of others, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In a state of intoxication a person cannot fully control himself. Therefore, in such a state a person is prohibited from committing the acts referred to in this Article.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 317

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully obstructs the freedom of movement of another person on a public road, or follows another person annoyingly, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 105

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 318

Article text / status

Any person who, without the permission of the competent Official, manufactures explosive powder, primers or bullets for firearms shall be liable to a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Primer" means gunpowder in a firearm’s ignition mechanism used to fire a round.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 106

UU 1/2023 | pp. 297

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Article 319

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys, or renders useless an Electrical Installation or causes the function of such installation to be impaired, or frustrates or complicates efforts to rescue or repair such installation, shall be punished by:

a. imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if such act results in obstruction or difficulty in the flow of electricity for the public interest;

b. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 (seven) years, if such act results in public danger to persons or property;

c. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if the act results in serious injury; or

d. by a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if such act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 106

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 320

Article text / status

Any person who through his negligence causes damage, destruction or rendering useless of an Electrical Installation, causes the functioning or operation of such installation to be interrupted, or makes unsuccessful or difficult efforts to maintain the safety or to repair such installation, shall be punished by:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III, if the act results in obstruction or difficulty in conducting electricity for the public interest or causes general danger to persons or goods;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, if the act results in serious injury; or

c. imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 106, 107

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 321

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys or renders useless a structure used for public traffic, obstructs a public land or water road, or frustrates an attempt to maintain the safety of such structure or road, shall be punished by:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 (seven) years, if the act results in danger for the safety of traffic;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, if such act results in serious injury; or

c. by a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, if such act results in the death of any person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 107

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 322

Article text / status

Any person who through negligence causes a structure for public traffic to be damaged, destroyed or rendered useless, causes a public land or water road to be obstructed, or causes an attempt to secure such structure or road to fail, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III, if the act results in danger for the safety of traffic;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, if the act results in serious injury; or

c. imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 107, 108

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 323

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits an act that causes danger to the public railroad traffic, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the Crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "danger" is danger to general railroad traffic. Therefore, trains which are specifically for transporting sugar cane to a factory owned by a plantation company are not included in the provisions of this article. Actions that are considered dangerous for general railroad traffic may take the form of putting up obstacles or removing nails from railroad sleepers so as to endanger trains passing over them.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 108

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 324

Article text / status

(1) Any person who through his/her negligence causes danger to public railroad traffic, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI shall be imposed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 108

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 325

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully takes, moves, damages, or destroys a sign installed for the safety of navigation, obstructs the operation of such sign, or installs a wrong sign, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 (seven) years, if such act results in danger to the safety of navigation;

b. imprisonment of up to 9 (nine) years, if the act results in danger to the safety of navigation and causes the vessel to sink or strand;

c. imprisonment of not more than 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in serious injury to persons; or

d. by a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "signs which installed for safety of navigation" are, for example, lighthouses, sea lanterns or buoys.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 108, 109

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 326

Article text / status

Any person who through negligence causes a sign installed for the safety of navigation to be taken away, moved, damaged, destroyed, or the work of the sign to be obstructed, or an erroneous sign to be installed, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III, if the act results in danger to the navigation;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, if the act results in the sinking or stranding of the vessel;

c. imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in serious injury to persons; or

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 109

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 327

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys or renders useless a building or other structure, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 9 (nine) years, if such act causes general danger to persons or property;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, if the act results in serious injury; or

c. imprisonment of up to 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 109, 110

UU 1/2023 | pp. 298

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Article 328

Article text / status

Any person through whose negligence a building or other structure is damaged, destroyed or rendered useless, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III, if such act results in general danger to persons or property;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, if the act results in Serious Injury; or

c. imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 110

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 329

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully strands, damages, sinks, destroys or renders useless a Ship, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a maximum period of 9 (nine) years, if such act causes general danger to persons or goods;

b. imprisonment of not more than 12 (twelve) years, if such act results in serious injury; or

c. shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 110

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 330

Article text / status

Any person who through his negligence causes a Ship to be stranded, damaged, sunk, destroyed or rendered useless, shall be punished with:

a. by a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years, if such act causes general danger to persons or property;

b. imprisonment of not more than 3 (three) years, if such act causes serious injury; or

c. imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 (five) years, if the act results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 111

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 331

Article text / status

Every person who in a public place commits mischief against persons or property that may cause danger, loss, or distress, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "delinquency" is, for example, scribbling on a wall on a public street.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 332

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 35 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, without right or unlawfully, accesses another person’s Computer and/or electronic system by any means shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) Any person who, without right or unlawfully, accesses a Computer and/or electronic system by any means with the purpose of obtaining Electronic Information and/or electronic documents shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(3) Any person who, without right or unlawfully, accesses a Computer and/or electronic system by any means by violating, penetrating, bypassing or breaking through its security system shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

“Electronic system” means a set of electronic devices and procedures that serves to prepare, collect, process, analyse, store, display, announce, transmit and/or disseminate Electronic Information.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 29

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 333

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, every person who:

a. without right uses or accesses a computer or electronic system by any means, with the intention of obtaining, altering, damaging or eliminating information on national defense or international relations that may cause disruption or danger to the state or relations with a subject of international law;

b. without right performs acts that cause damage to the transmission of State-protected programs, information, codes or commands of a Computer or electronic system;

c. without right or beyond their authority uses or accesses a Computer or electronic system, from within or outside the country, to obtain information from a Computer or electronic system protected by the State;

d. without right uses or accesses a Computer or electronic system belonging to the government;

e. without right or beyond their authority uses or accesses a Computer or electronic system protected by the State, resulting in damage to that Computer or electronic system;

f. without right or beyond their authority uses or accesses a Computer or electronic system protected by the community, resulting in damage to that Computer or electronic system;

g. affecting or causing disruption to computers or electronic systems used by the government;

h. disseminate, trade, or utilize Access Codes or information similar to these, which can be used to break into a computer or electronic system with the intention of misusing a computer or electronic system used or protected by the government; or

i. committing acts in the context of international relations with the intention of damaging a Computer or other electronic system protected by the state and located within the jurisdiction of Indonesia and addressed to any person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 112, 113

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 334

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VI, every person who:

a. without the right or exceeding his/her authority uses or accesses a computer or electronic system with the intention of obtaining profit or obtaining financial information from a central bank, banking institution or financial institution, issuer of credit cards, or payment cards or containing data from its customers' statements;

b. without right uses data or accesses another person's credit card or payment card by any means in an electronic transaction to obtain a benefit;

c. without right or beyond their authority uses or accesses the Computer or electronic system of a central bank, banking institution or protected financial institution, with the intention of misusing it or obtaining a benefit from it; or

d. disseminates, trades or utilizes Access Codes or information similar thereto which can be used to bypass a Computer or electronic system with intent to misuse the same and which may consequently affect the electronic systems of central banks, banking institutions or financial institutions, as well as domestic and foreign commerce.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 113, 114

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 335

Article text / status

Any person who without right uses or accesses a computer or electronic system in any way, with the intention of obtaining, altering, damaging, or removing information belonging to the government which because of its status must be kept secret or protected, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 114

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299

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Article 336

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. harasses an animal so as to endanger people;

b. harasses an animal that is being ridden or an animal that is pulling a cart, carriage, or loaded with goods;

c. does not prevent an animal that is in his/her custody from attacking a person or animal;

d. fails to properly guard a wild animal in their custody; or

e. keeps dangerous wild animals without reporting to the authorized Officer.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

What is meant by "disturbing the animal" is making the animal react in panic so as to cause the animal to be aggressive, causing anxiety, fear in the animal which can endanger humans, animals and Goods.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 114

UU 1/2023 | pp. 299, 300

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Article 337

Article text / status

(1) Punishable for mistreatment of animals with imprisonment for a maximum period of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. hurts or injures an animal or harms its health by exceeding the limit or without proper purpose; or

b. has sexual intercourse with an animal.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the animal being sick for more than 1 (one) week, disabled, seriously injured, or dead, shall be liable to imprisonment of not more than 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 114, 115

UU 1/2023 | pp. 300

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Article 338

Article text / status

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

a. uses and utilizes an animal beyond its natural capacity which may damage the health, threaten the safety or cause the death of the animal;

b. provides materials or drugs that may endanger animal health; or

c. utilizes animal body parts or organs for improper purposes.

(2) Any person who applies modern biotechnology to produce transgenic animals or animal products that endanger the preservation of animal resources, public health and safety, and the

preservation of environmental functions, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is not intended to penalize acts committed for cultural/customary, religious, or belief activities.

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "natural ability" is the natural ability of animals.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

What is meant by "improper purposes" include, among others, other than for consumption, science, research and medical purposes.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 115

UU 1/2023 | pp. 300

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Article 339

Article text / status

Shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II, any person who:

a. does not give sufficient light and does not put a customary sign on a pit or excavation or heap of excavated earth on a public road made by him or by his order, or on an object placed there by him or by his order;

b. fails to give a warning sign that there is a possibility of danger while performing the work referred to in point a;

c. places or hangs Goods on a building, or throws or discards Goods outside a building, in a manner that may cause loss to persons using a public road;

d. leaves an animal used for riding, pulling or carrying, or an animal they are leading, on a public road without taking the necessary precautions;

e. allowing Livestock under his/her custody to run at large on a public road without taking the necessary precautions; or

f. without the permission of the competent authority obstructs a public road on land or on water or obstructs traffic on such a place or creates an obstruction or hindrance by reason of the aimless use of a vehicle on such a place.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to prevent danger or other disturbance to public traffic.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 115, 116

UU 1/2023 | pp. 300

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Article 340

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III, any person who without the permission of the authorized official:

a. sets traps, snares, or other devices for catching or killing wild animals in a place where people pass, which may cause danger to people; or

b. hunts or carries firearms into a state forest.

(2) The animal shot or caught as referred to in paragraph (1) and the tools used to commit the crime may be forfeited to the state or forfeited for destruction.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 116

UU 1/2023 | pp. 300

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Article 341

Article text / status

Any person under a duty to care for a child who leaves the child without supervision or leaves the child without anyone to look after them, in circumstances that may endanger the child or another person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"child" means a child who is not yet 7 (seven) years old.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 116, 117

UU 1/2023 | pp. 300

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Article 342

Article text / status

(1) Any person who sells, delivers, offers or distributes a substance which endangers life or health, knowing that such substance and the nature of the danger of such substance have not been disclosed to the purchaser or the person acquiring it, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

(3) Hazardous materials as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) may be forfeited to the state.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

“Substance” includes not only foodstuffs but also cosmetics, household cleaning products and similar materials.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 117

UU 1/2023 | pp. 300, 301

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Article 343

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, through negligence, causes a material which endangers health or life to be sold, delivered, offered or distributed without the purchaser or the person acquiring it being aware of the hazardous nature of such material, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V shall be imposed.

(3) Hazardous materials as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) may be forfeited to the state.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 117

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 344

Article text / status

Any person who sells, offers, delivers, distributes, or holds for sale or distribution counterfeit or spoiled food or drink, milk from a sick animal or milk that may harm health, or meat from an animal slaughtered because it was ill or from an animal that died otherwise than by slaughter, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision aims to prevent the circulation of food or beverages that may damage health.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 345

Article text / status

Any person who for any reason buys and sells:

a. human organs or tissues, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI; or

b. human blood, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 118

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 346

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits commercialization in the implementation of transplantation of human organs or human tissues or transfusion of human blood, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) Transplantation of human organs or human tissues or transfusion of human blood as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be carried out for humanitarian purposes.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 118

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 347

Article text / status

Any person who by violence or threat of violence forces an official to do or not to do an act in his lawful position, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "forcing" is exerting pressure on a person to do or not to do something which would not have been done without the pressure.

What is meant by "performing an act in office" is an act performed by a person who is on duty in accordance with the official duties delegated to him in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 118

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 348

Article text / status

Any person who by means of violence or threat of violence resists an official who is performing a lawful duty, or a person who is obliged by virtue of a provision of laws and regulations or by virtue of a lawful order of an official, shall, being guilty of resisting an official, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The resistance referred to in this provision shall not only be directed against a public servant who is performing a lawful duty, but also against a person who assists him, even if he is not a public servant.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 119

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 349

Article text / status

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

a. imprisonment of up to 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V, if the act results in an injury;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, if the act results in Serious Injury; or

c. maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years, if the act results in death.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 119

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 350

Article text / status

If the Criminal Offence referred to in Article 347 is committed jointly and in concert, the penalty may be increased by 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 119

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 351

Article text / status

Any person who disregards an order or instruction of an authorized official given to prevent accidents and to avoid congestion of public traffic during a party, parade, or other such gathering, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "crowd" is, for example, a rally or demonstration.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 119

UU 1/2023 | pp. 301

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Article 352

Article text / status

Any person who disregards the order or request of an authorized official who is assigned under a statutory provision to supervise something or who is assigned or authorized to investigate or examine a criminal act, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 120

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 353

Article text / status

Any person who prevents, obstructs or frustrates an action taken by an authorized official to implement a statutory provision, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "prevent" is to try to prevent the authorized Official concerned from acting.

What meant by "obstruct" is if Official has acted and is prevented from doing so.

What is meant by "frustrate" is to nullify the result of an action which has been taken by the authorized Officer concerned.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 120

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 354

Article text / status

Any person who assembles in a crowd or group which may cause disorder and does not leave after having been ordered up to 3 (three) times by an authorized official or on his behalf, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 120

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 355

Article text / status

Any person who makes use of a right, knowing that it has been revoked by virtue of a court decision, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 120

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 356

Article text / status

Any person summoned before the Balai Harta Peninggalan, at its request, or before the competent Official, in proceedings concerning a person who is to be or has been placed under curatorship, who without valid reason fails to appear or, where permitted, fails to arrange for a representative to appear, shall be liable to a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The Criminal Offence under this provision is neglect of the duty of every person to assist in the administration of justice, particularly in relation to curatorship and guardianship.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 120, 121

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 357

Article text / status

Any person summoned before the competent Official in proceedings concerning a minor who, without valid reason, fails to appear or, where permitted, fails to arrange for a representative to appear, shall be liable to a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 121

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 358

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, when there is danger for the public security of persons or property or when a person is caught red-handed committing a crime, refuses to render assistance requested by an authorized official, whereas such assistance can be rendered without direct danger to himself, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

(2) The criminal provision in paragraph (1) does not apply to a person who refuses a request for assistance when a person is caught in the act of committing a Criminal Offence because they wish to avoid the risk of prosecution, being a blood relative or relative by marriage in the direct line or in the second or third degree of the collateral line, or a husband or wife, or former husband or wife.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision refers to the obligation of every person to assist an authorized official in the performance of his/her duties in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, such as when there is a danger to public security or when a person is caught red-handed committing a criminal act, and so on. Therefore, the act of not assisting when the act will not harm him/her is reprehensible.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Translation note: the official wording of Article 358(2) does not fully explain how the risk of prosecution relates to the listed family relationships, spouses and former spouses. The English translation follows the

source’s sequence without determining who faces prosecution or which family relationships are protected. Consult the official text for legal use.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 359

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II, every person who:

a. makes themselves, or asks another person to make them, incapable of fulfilling the statutory duty to defend the State; or

b. at the request of another person makes the other person unable to fulfill the obligation of state defense in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Act.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b results in death, the person shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 121, 122

UU 1/2023 | pp. 302

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Article 360

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully tears, makes unreadable, or damages an edict announced on behalf of an authorized official or based on the provisions of laws and regulations with the intention to prevent or make it difficult for people to know the contents of the edict, shall be punished with a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "edict" is an announcement issued by an authorized Officer.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 361

Article text / status

Any person who reports or complains to an authorized official that a criminal offence has been committed, knowing that such criminal offence has not been committed, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision constitutes a criminal offense known as false reporting or complaint. What is reported or complained about is the occurrence of a criminal offense, not an act that does not constitute a criminal offense.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 362

Article text / status

A person who unlawfully wears rank insignia to which the person is not entitled, performs an act of an office the person does not hold, or performs an official act from which the person has been temporarily suspended shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a fine not exceeding category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, official acts and the wearing of rank insignia include both civilian and military official acts and insignia.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 122, 123

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 363

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully wears a regalia related to a rank, office, or title to which he is not entitled, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "regalia" is that which is related to rank or office in the public authorities, both civilian and military.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 123

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 364

Article text / status

(1) A person who unlawfully breaks, removes or damages a seal placed on Goods sealed by or on behalf of a competent Official, or otherwise frustrates the sealing of Goods to be sealed, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a fine not exceeding category III.

(2) The custodian of the sealed Goods who commits, allows to be committed, or assists in committing the act referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 123

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 365

Article text / status

A person who damages, destroys, renders unusable or causes the disappearance of any of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a fine not exceeding category V:

a. Goods used to convince a competent Official or as evidence before that Official; or

b. deeds, Documents (Surat) or registers kept permanently or temporarily on the order of a competent Official, or entrusted to an Official or another person for the purposes of public office.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 123, 124

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 366

Article text / status

A person who unlawfully acts so that a Document (Surat) or Goods do not reach their address, or opens or damages a Document or other Goods entrusted to a postal operator, placed in a postbox or handed to a mail carrier, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 9 (nine) months or a fine not exceeding category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect the implementation of postal activities that are authorized in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

"Document (Surat)" includes, for example, a postcard, postal letter sheet, printed correspondence or telegram.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 124

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 367

Article text / status

A person who commits an act referred to in Article 289 or Articles 364 through 366 and enters the place of the Criminal Offense or gains access to the object by breaking in, causing damage, Climbing, using False Keys, acting under a false order or wearing a false official uniform shall be liable to punishment of up to 2 (two) times the prescribed penalty.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 124

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 368

Article text / status

Any person who in peacetime, by one of the means referred to in Article 20 letter b encourages a member of the Indonesian National Armed Forces who is in active service to escape or by one of the means referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) facilitates escape, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Source note: This article refers to Article 20(b), as printed on official PDF page 124. Article 20(b) concerns acting through a person who cannot be held responsible, while methods of inducing another person are listed in letter d. The reference to letter b is retained without editorial substitution.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 124

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303

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Article 369

Article text / status

Any person who in time of peace, by one of the means referred to in Article 20 letter b, advocates a riot or mutiny among the Indonesian National Armed Forces, or by one of the means referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1) facilitates a riot or mutiny, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Source note: This article refers to Article 20(b), as printed on official PDF page 124. Article 20(b) concerns acting through a person who cannot be held responsible, while methods of inducing another person are listed in letter d. The reference to letter b is retained without editorial substitution.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 124, 125

UU 1/2023 | pp. 303, 304

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Article 370

Article text / status

A person who, when transporting Livestock for which a transport document is required, uses a transport document issued for other Livestock shall be liable to a fine not exceeding category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, transporting Livestock from one place to another, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, is required to use a transport document issued by an authorized officer. This is intended to prevent the transport of stolen Livestock, diseased Livestock, or to prevent the spread of disease to other Livestock or to humans who consume the meat of such Livestock.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 125

UU 1/2023 | pp. 304

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Article 371

Article text / status

Any person who violates a regulation stipulated by the competent authority and which has been announced concerning the use and distribution of water from waterworks or irrigation works for the benefit of the public, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 125

UU 1/2023 | pp. 304

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Article 372

Article text / status

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

a. makes a copy of or takes an extract from an official Document of the state or a government body that is required to be kept secret;

b. publishes all or part of the Document referred to in letter a; or

c. publishes information contained in the Document referred to in letter a, knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that the information must be kept secret.

(2) The criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be punishable, if the order to keep confidential is given for other reasons that are not in the interest of the service or the public interest.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

"Extracts from an official state Document" includes copying or quoting all or part of its contents.

What is meant by "making copies" includes photocopying and so on in accordance with technological advances.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 125

UU 1/2023 | pp. 304

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Article 373

Article text / status

(1) A person who, where laws and regulations require a statement under oath or attach legal consequences to that statement, gives a false statement under oath, orally or in writing, personally or through a representative specially authorized for that purpose, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) Equal to an oath as referred to in paragraph (1) is a promise or a corroborating statement required under the provisions of laws and regulations or which is a substitute for an oath.

(3) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The untruth of the false statement referred to in this provision must be known by the person giving the statement.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 126

UU 1/2023 | pp. 304

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Article 374

Article text / status

Any person who counterfeits currency or banknotes issued by the state, with intent to circulate or request another person to circulate them as genuine and unfalsified, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, money that is counterfeited or imitated is not only Indonesian currency or banknotes, but also money of foreign countries. This is based on the International Convention on Counterfeit Money of 1929, which Indonesia ratified by Law Number 6 of 1981 on the Ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of Counterfeiting Currency and its Protocol (Geneva, 1929).

UU 1/2023 | pp. 126

UU 1/2023 | pp. 304, 305

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Article 375

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 36 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who physically stores, by any means, currency which they know to be counterfeit as referred to in Article 374 shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

(2) Any person who circulates and/or spends currency which they know to be counterfeit as referred to in Article 374 shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a maximum fine of category VIII.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 29, 30

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 376

Article text / status

Any person who reduces the value of currency with intent to circulate or request to circulate currency which has been reduced in value shall, being guilty of currency tampering, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "reducing the value of currency" is, for example, by filing gold currency or silver currency.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 127

UU 1/2023 | pp. 305

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Article 377

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VI, any person who:

a. circulate currency of reduced value or circulate currency which at the time of receipt is known to be damaged as undamaged currency; or

b. keeping, importing into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia the currency referred to in letter a, with intent to circulate or request to circulate as undamaged currency.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Under this provision, a person who distributes counterfeit money without knowing about its falsity shall not be punished.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 127

UU 1/2023 | pp. 305

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Article 378

Article text / status

Any person who receives currency or banknotes issued by the state which is later discovered not to be genuine, forged or mutilated, but continues to circulate them, except as provided for in Article 375 and Article 377, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The person subject to this provision is one who knows that the money is counterfeit or falsified either at the time of receiving the money or at some time thereafter, and then continues to circulate it.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 127, 128

UU 1/2023 | pp. 305

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Article 379

Article text / status

Any person who sells, buys, distributes, makes or has in stock materials or objects which he knows are used or will be used to counterfeit or reduce the value of currency or to counterfeit banknotes issued by the state, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Not only the person who imitates, counterfeits or reduces the value of currency shall be punished, but also the person who commits the act of making or providing materials or objects, knowing that such materials or objects will be used to imitate, counterfeit or reduce the value of official money.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 128

UU 1/2023 | pp. 305

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Article 380

Article text / status

(1) Any person who without the permission of the competent authority keeps or imports into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia silver pieces or sheets, whether or not stamped, or which after a little work can be considered as currency, when they are not used as jewelry or commemorative marks, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) Any person who produces, distributes, or makes available for sale or distribution, or brings into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia printed matter, pieces of metal or other objects resembling banknotes or currency, or resembling gold or silver bearing the state seal, resembling a stamp (meterai), or postage stamp, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended to prevent the circulation in Indonesia of articles resembling currency. Keeping or importing such articles into Indonesia is only permissible with a permit and if they are used for jewelry, for example in the form of a necklace or bracelet or as a memento.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 128

UU 1/2023 | pp. 305

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Article 381

Article text / status

(1) Every person as referred to in Article 374 through Article 377 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

(2) Counterfeit, falsified or tampered currency, counterfeit or falsified state banknotes, materials or objects which by their nature are used to imitate, counterfeit or reduce the value of currency or banknotes used to commit a Criminal Offence or are the subject matter of a Criminal Offence as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be forfeited to the state or forfeited for destruction.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 128, 129

UU 1/2023 | pp. 306

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Article 382

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who:

a. imitates or forges stamps issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia with the intention of using them, or asking another person to use them, as genuine, unaltered or valid stamps; or

b. with the same intention referred to in letter a, makes stamps by unlawfully using a genuine stamping device.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Stamps (meterai)" includes postage stamps, adhesive revenue stamps, television tax stamps and other types of stamps.

This provision protects stamps issued by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia against imitation or forgery. Imitation or forgery would reduce confidence in Indonesian stamps and reduce state revenue from the issuance of stamps.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 129

UU 1/2023 | pp. 306

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Article 383

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, any person who:

a. removes a mark indicating that a used stamp of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia can no longer be used, with the intention of using it or asking another person to use it as though it had not been used;

b. with the same intention referred to in letter a, removes a signature, identifying feature or time-of-use mark that laws and regulations require to be placed on a used stamp of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia; or

c. uses, sells, offers, delivers, stocks for sale or brings into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia a stamp whose mark, signature, identifying feature or date of use has been removed, as though the stamp had not been used.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 129

UU 1/2023 | pp. 306

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Article 384

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who:

a. affixes a false statutory State hallmark to gold or silver Goods, or forges a State hallmark, with the intention of using it or asking another person to use it as though it were genuine or unaltered;

b. affixes a State hallmark to gold or silver Goods by unlawfully using a genuine stamp, with the intention of using it or asking another person to use it; or

c. applies, adds or transfers a genuine statutory State hallmark to gold or silver Goods other than those originally marked, with the intention of using it or asking another person to use it as though it had been on those Goods from the outset.

(2) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) may be sentenced to the additional punishment of publication of the judicial verdict as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended to guarantee the validity or authenticity of the State hallmark or the mark of the expertise of the perpetrator of the criminal offence ordered by statutory provisions which is affixed to certain gold or silver Articles. Thus, this provision is intended to protect such Goods from attempts at counterfeiting which will harm consumers.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 130

UU 1/2023 | pp. 306

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Article 385

Article text / status

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

a. affixes a false Indonesian metrological verification mark (tanda tera) to Goods subject to mandatory verification or permitted, at the request of an interested person, to be verified or reverified;

b. forges a genuine verification mark with the intention of using the Goods, or asking another person to use them, as though the verification mark were genuine or unaltered;

c. unlawfully affixes a verification mark to Goods referred to in letter a using a genuine stamp, with the intention referred to in letter b; or

d. applies, adds or transfers a genuine Indonesian verification mark to Goods other than those originally marked, with the intention of using the Goods or asking another person to use them as though the verification mark had been on those Goods from the outset.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 130, 131

UU 1/2023 | pp. 306

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Article 386

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV, every person who:

a. falsifies measuring instruments, capacity measures, weights or scales after verification marks have been affixed, with the intention of using them or asking another person to use them as though they were genuine or unaltered; or

b. uses falsified measuring instruments, capacity measures, weights or scales as though they were genuine or unaltered.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

To ensure the validity and accuracy of measuring instruments, capacity measures and scales used in trade, laws and regulations require Goods used for measuring, measuring capacity and weighing, including their accessories, to undergo metrological verification by the competent Official. This verification requirement prevents unfair trading practices that would harm consumers. This provision is intended to prevent falsification of those verification marks.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 131

UU 1/2023 | pp. 306, 307

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Article 387

Article text / status

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

a. removes a cancellation mark from metrologically verified Goods, with the intention of using the Goods as though they remained fit for use; or

b. uses, sells, offers for sale, delivers or has in stock for sale, any Goods from which a cancellation mark has been removed as if the Goods were still serviceable.

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

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The removal of the mark on metrologically verified Goods is carried out by the metrology office, and once the mark has been removed those Goods can no longer be used by their owner.

Letter a

What is meant by "cancellation mark" is a mark given to Goods which do not or no longer qualify for use.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 131, 132

UU 1/2023 | pp. 307

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Article 388

Article text / status

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

a. affixes other stamps or marks other than those referred to in Article 384 and Article 385 which, in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, must or may be affixed to the Goods or

their wrappings falsely or falsifies genuine stamps or other marks with intent to use or to ask another person to use such Goods as if such stamps or other marks were genuine or unfalsified;

b. affixes a stamp or other mark to Goods or their packaging by unlawfully using an original stamp with intent to use or to ask another person to use such Goods; or

c. uses genuine stamps or other marks for Goods or their wrappings, whereas such stamps or other marks are not for such Goods or such wrappings, with intent to use them as if such stamps or other marks were prescribed for such Goods.

(2) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional punishment in the form of payment of compensation as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter d.

(3) Criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1), shall not be prosecuted except on the basis of complaint of the party whose trademark is falsified.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 132

UU 1/2023 | pp. 307

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Article 389

Article text / status

Shall be punished with the punishments as referred to in Article 382, Article 384, Article 385, and Article 388 according to the different punishments provided for in said Articles, any person who uses, sells, offers for sale, delivers, has in stock for sale or imports into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia:

a. a stamp (meterai), seal or mark that is not genuine, is falsified or is unlawfully made, as if it were genuine, unfalsified and lawfully made; or

b. Goods bearing a stamp (meterai), seal or mark referred to in letter a, as if those Goods were genuine, unfalsified and lawfully made.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 133

UU 1/2023 | pp. 307

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Article 390

Article text / status

(1) Every person who keeps materials or objects which are known to be used or will be used to commit one of the Criminal Acts as referred to in Article 382, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) The materials or objects as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be forfeited to the state or forfeited for destruction.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 133

UU 1/2023 | pp. 307

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Article 391

Article text / status

(1) Any person who falsely makes or falsifies a document which may give rise to a right, an obligation or a release from debt, or which is intended as evidence of a matter, with intent to use or to ask others to use it as if the contents were true and not false, if the use of such document may give rise to loss, shall, being guilty of forgery of documents, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

(2) Any person who uses a document whose content is false or falsified as if it were true or unfalsified, if the use of such document may cause damage, shall be punished by the same punishment as in paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Document" means any representation of the mind embodied in words, i.e. in writing, whether handwritten or machine-made, including, inter alia, copies, photocopies, facsimiles of the Document. The forged document must be capable of:

a. give rise to a right, e.g. a ticket or an entry mark;

b. give rise to an obligation, such as a credit agreement, sale and purchase, lease;

c. issue a discharge of debt; or

d. be used as evidence of an act or event, e.g. savings book, birth certificate, transportation certificate, cash book, etc.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 133, 134

UU 1/2023 | pp. 307, 308

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Article 392

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years, any person who commits forgery of a document against:

a. authentic deed;

b. Debt securities or debt certificates of a state or part thereof or of a public institution;

c. shares, debt securities, share certificates, debt certificates of an association, foundation, company or partnership;

d. talons, dividend receipts or interest receipts of one of the Notes as referred to in letters b and c or receipts issued in lieu of such Notes;

e. Letter of credit or letter of commerce intended for circulation;

f. Certificate regarding land rights; or

g. Other securities specified in laws and regulations.

(2) Any person who uses a Letter as referred to in paragraph (1), the contents of which are untrue or falsified, as if they were true or unfalsified, if the use of such Letter may cause loss, shall be punished by the same punishment as referred to in paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Documents under this provision are more important than documents in general; therefore, the prescribed penalty is heavier than that for the acts regulated in Article 389.

Editorial translation note: UU 1/2023 source-reference note: the official elucidation to Article 392 refers to Article 389 when comparing penalties for document forgery. The translation retains that reference; the general document-forgery provision is Article 391.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 134

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 393

Article text / status

(1) Every person who keeps materials or tools which are known to be used to commit the crime as referred to in Article 392 paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) The materials and tools as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be confiscated to the state or confiscated for destruction.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 134, 135

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 394

Article text / status

Any person who requests that a false statement be inserted in an authentic deed concerning a matter the truth of which should be stated by the deed, with intent to use or to ask another person to use as if the statement were in accordance with the truth, if such use may cause loss, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 135

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 395

Article text / status

(1) Any physician who gives a certificate concerning the state of health or death of a person which is not in accordance with the actual situation, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If the certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) is given with intent to admit or detain a person to a mental hospital, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

(3) The punishment as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall also apply to any person who uses the false certificate as if the content is in accordance with the truth.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

"Certificate on the state of health" includes physical health and mental health.

"Certificate concerning death" includes a statement of a person's death or cause of death (visum et repertum).

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 135

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 396

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category V, every person who:

a. falsely makes or falsifies a doctor's certificate concerning the presence or absence of disease, infirmity, or defect, with intent to mislead an authorized official or an insurer; or

b. uses an untrue or falsified doctor's certificate as if it were true or not falsified with the intent to mislead the authorized Officer or the insurer.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 136

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 397

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III, any person who:

a. falsely makes or falsifies a certificate of never having been involved in a criminal offense, capability, financial incapacity, disability, or other circumstances, with the intention to use it or to ask others to use it in order to be accepted in employment or to cause pity and help; or

b. using an untrue or false certificate as referred to in letter a, as if the certificate were true or not false.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 136

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 398

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 37 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V if they:

a. falsely make or forge a passport, a travel document in lieu of a passport, or a document issued under the statutory provisions governing permission for foreigners to enter and reside in Indonesia; or

b. request the issue of a similar document under a false name or false given name, or by referring to false circumstances,

with the intention of using it or asking another person to use it as if it were genuine or not forged.

(2) Any person who uses a false or forged document referred to in paragraph (1) as if it were genuine and not forged, or as if its contents were true, shall be liable to the same penalty.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The acts prohibited by this provision violate the legislation governing immigration.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 30

UU 1/2026 | pp. 66

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Article 399

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, every person who:

a. falsely makes or forges an accompanying document for animals or Livestock, or orders to give a similar Letter under a false name or pointing to a false situation, with the intention to use or to ask another person to use such Letter as if it were true and not false; or

b. uses the untrue or falsified Letter as referred to in letter a, as if it were true or not falsified.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 137

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 400

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV, every person who:

a. making incorrectly or falsifying a certificate of an Officer authorized to make a certificate of title or other rights to an object, with a view to facilitate the transfer or use as security or to mislead a law enforcement Officer as to the origin of the object; or

b. using a certificate as referred to in letter a, as if the certificate were true or not false.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 137, 138

UU 1/2023 | pp. 308

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Article 401

Article text / status

Any person who conceals a person's origins shall be guilty of concealment of origins and liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Concealing a person's origins" means any intentional act that makes a person's origins unclear, for example swapping children, taking in a child and claiming the child as one's own, or concealing a Child's birth identity.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 138

UU 1/2023 | pp. 309

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Article 402

Article text / status

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

a. enters into a marriage, knowing that an existing marriage constitutes a legal barrier to the entering into that marriage; or

b. enters into a marriage, knowing that the existing marriage of the other party constitutes a legal barrier to the entering into the marriage.

(2) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a conceals to the other party that the existing marriage constitutes a legal barrier to the entering into that marriage, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "marriage" is between a man and a woman in accordance with the Law on marriage.

What is meant by "an existing marriage constitutes a legal barrier" is a marriage which can be used as a reason to prevent or annul a subsequent marriage entered into by one of the parties bound by the marriage as provided for in the Law on marriage.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 138

UU 1/2023 | pp. 309

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Article 403

Article text / status

Any person who enters into a marriage and does not inform the other party that a legal barrier exists for him/her, and by virtue of such barrier the marriage is subsequently declared invalid, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "legitimate impediment" is a marital requirement which must be fulfilled for a marriage to take place as provided for in the Law concerning marriage.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 138

UU 1/2023 | pp. 309

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Article 404

Article text / status

Any person who does not fulfill the obligation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations to report to the authorized official about birth, marriage, divorce, or death, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "laws and regulations" is the Law on Marriage and its implementing regulations and other laws and regulations relating to birth and death registration.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 138

UU 1/2023 | pp. 309

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Article 405

Article text / status

Every Person as referred to in Article 403 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter d and/or letter e.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 139

UU 1/2023 | pp. 309

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Article 406

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II, every person who:

a. violates decency in public; or

b. violates decency in the presence of another person without that person's consent.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

What is meant by "violating decency" is performing acts of displaying nudity, genitals, and sexual activities that are contrary to the values that live in the community at the place and time the acts are performed.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 139

UU 1/2023 | pp. 309

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Article 407

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 38 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who produces, makes, reproduces, duplicates, disseminates, broadcasts, imports, exports, offers, trades in, rents out, or provides Pornography shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

(2) The acts referred to in paragraph (1) are not punishable if they constitute works of art, culture, sport, health and/or science.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The meaning of Pornography is to be interpreted according to the standards prevailing in the community at a particular time and place (contemporary community standard).

Making Pornography under this provision does not include making it for oneself or for one’s own purposes.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 31

UU 1/2026 | pp. 67

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Article 408

Article text / status

Any person who openly displays or offers a contraceptive device to a Child, publishes writings about it to a Child, or indicates to a Child how such a device may be obtained shall be liable to a maximum fine of category I.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Openly" means performing the act directly towards a Child.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 140

UU 1/2023 | pp. 310

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Article 409

Article text / status

Any person who, without entitlement, openly displays a device for terminating a pregnancy, offers such a device, publishes writings about it, or indicates how such a device may be obtained shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Instrument for termination of pregnancy" means any object which by its nature of use can terminate the pregnancy.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 140

UU 1/2023 | pp. 310

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Article 410

Article text / status

(1) The act as referred to in Article 408 shall not be punished if committed by an authorised worker in the context of the implementation of family planning, the prevention of sexually transmitted infectious diseases, or in the interest of education and health counseling.

(2) The acts referred to in Article 409 shall not be punished if they are committed in the interest of science/education.

(3) The authorised worker referred to in paragraph (1) includes a competent volunteer assigned by a competent Official.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 140

UU 1/2023 | pp. 310

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Article 411

Article text / status

(1) Every person who commits sexual intercourse with a person who is not his/her husband or wife, shall be punished for adultery, with a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) No prosecution shall be instituted against the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) except upon complaint:

a. the spouse of the person concerned for a person who is bound by marriage.

b. a parent or child of the person concerned for persons who are not bound by marriage.

(3) The provisions referred to in Article 25, Article 26 and Article 30 shall not apply to the complaint as referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) The complaint may be withdrawn as long as the examination in court has not yet commenced.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "not their husband or wife" is:

a. a married man has sexual intercourse with a woman who is not his wife;

b. a woman who is in the bonds of marriage commits coitus with a man who is not her husband;

c. a man who is not in wedlock has sexual intercourse with a woman, knowing that she is in wedlock;

d. a woman not in wedlock has sexual intercourse with a man, knowing that the man is in wedlock; or

e. a man and a woman, each of whom is not bound by marriage, have intercourse.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "his child" in this provision is a biological child who has reached the age of 16 (sixteen).

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 140, 141

UU 1/2023 | pp. 310, 311

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Article 412

Article text / status

(1) Every person who commits cohabitation as husband and wife outside marriage shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) No prosecution shall be instituted against the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) except upon complaint:

a. the spouse of the person concerned for a person who is bound by marriage; or

b. a parent or child of the person concerned for people who are not bound by marriage.

(3) The provisions of Article 25, Article 26, and Article 30 shall not apply to the complaint as referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) A complaint may be withdrawn as long as the examination at the court has not yet commenced.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Provisions regarding living together as husband and wife outside of marriage are known as cohabitation.

This provision also overrides legislation under the Act that regulates cohabitation as husband and wife outside of marriage, to the extent that it is not regulated in legislation of a special or privileged character.

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

See the explanation to Article 411 paragraph (2).

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 141

UU 1/2023 | pp. 311

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Article 413

Article text / status

Every person who has sexual intercourse with a person whom he knows that such person is a member of his nuclear family, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "nuclear family" consists of father, mother, and biological children.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 141, 142

UU 1/2023 | pp. 311

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Article 414

Article text / status

(1) Every person who commits indecent acts against another person of the same or different sex:

a. in public, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III;

b. by force with violence or threat of violence, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years; or

c. where the acts are published as Pornographic content, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(2) Any person who, by Violence or Threat of Violence, forces another person to commit indecent acts against the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 142

UU 1/2023 | pp. 311

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Article 415

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years, any person who:

a. commits indecent acts with a person who is known to be unconscious or helpless; or

b. commits indecent acts with a person who is known or ought reasonably to be suspected to be a child.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "indecent acts" is sexual contact related to lust, except rape.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 142

UU 1/2023 | pp. 311

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Article 416

Article text / status

(1) If one of the Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 414 and Article 415 results in serious injury, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) If one of the Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 414 and Article 415 results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 142, 143

UU 1/2023 | pp. 311

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Article 417

Article text / status

Any person who, by giving or promising a gift, abusing authority arising from the circumstances of a relationship, or deception, induces a person known or ought reasonably to be suspected to be a Child to commit indecent acts or to allow indecent acts to be committed against that Child shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The crime in this provision is the act of inducing a person who is underage, unmarried, and of good behavior to commit obscene acts or to have sexual intercourse with him/her or to allow indecent acts to be committed against that person. The means of inducing such a person is by giving a gift or promising to give a gift, and by such means the perpetrator of the Crime abuses the authority arising from a relationship of circumstances or misleads such a person.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 143

UU 1/2023 | pp. 311, 312

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Article 418

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits obscenity with his natural child, step-child, adopted child or child under his supervision entrusted to his care or education, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years:

a. Any official who commits indecent acts with his subordinate or with a person entrusted or handed over to his care; or

b. doctor, teacher, employee, administrator, or officer at a correctional institution, state institution, vocational training center, house of education, orphanage and/or orphanage, mental hospital, or social institution who commits obscene acts with a person admitted to such institution, house, or institution.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The criminal offense provided for in this provision is known as incest.

Paragraph (2)

The criminal offense provided for in this provision is basically the same as obscene acts or sexual intercourse provided for in the preceding article. However

The obscene acts or sexual intercourse provided for in this provision are committed against persons who have a special relationship with the perpetrator of the crime.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 143

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 419

Article text / status

(1) Every person who connects or facilitates another person to commit obscene acts or have intercourse with a person who is known or ought reasonably to be suspected to be a child, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against a biological Child, step Child, adopted Child, or Child under his/her supervision entrusted to his/her care, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 143, 144

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 420

Article text / status

Any person who connects or facilitates another person to commit obscene acts, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 144

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 421

Article text / status

If the crime as referred to in Article 419 or Article 420 is committed as a habit or to gain profit as a means of livelihood the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to eradicate brothels.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 144

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 422

Article text / status

(1) Any person who induces, brings, places or delivers a Child to another person for indecent acts, prostitution or other acts against decency, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by promising the Child a job or other promises, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Included in this Crime is sending the minor male or female to another region or abroad to engage in prostitution or other acts violating decency.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 144

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 423

Article text / status

Criminal Acts as referred to in Article 414 through Article 422 shall constitute criminal acts of sexual violence.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 144

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 424

Article text / status

(1) Any Person who sells or gives intoxicating drinks or substances to a person who is in a state of intoxication, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) Any person who sells or gives intoxicating drink or substance to a child, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category II.

(3) Any person who by violence or threat of violence forces someone to drink or use intoxicating substances, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(4) If the act as referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3):

a. resulting in serious injury, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category IV; or

b. resulting in the death of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(5) If the perpetrator of the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) through paragraph (3) commits the act in the course of his/her work, he/she may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 144, 145

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312

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Article 425

Article text / status

(1) Any person who gives or delivers to another person a child who is under his/her lawful authority and has not yet reached the age of 12 (twelve) years, knowing that the child will be used for begging or to perform hazardous work or which may endanger his/her health, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) Any person who accepts a child to be used as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be punished with the same punishment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "a child under his/her lawful authority" is a biological child, stepchild, adopted child, or child under his/her supervision, or a child entrusted to his/her care, education, or custody who is not yet 12 (twelve) years old.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 145, 146

UU 1/2023 | pp. 312, 313

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Article 426

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years or a maximum fine of category VI, every person who without a license:

a. offers or provides an opportunity to play gambling and makes a livelihood or participates in a gambling enterprise;

b. offers or provides an opportunity to the public to play gambling or to participate in a gambling enterprise, regardless of whether or not there is a condition or procedure that must be fulfilled in order to use the opportunity; or

c. making participation in gambling games as a livelihood.

(2) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed in the exercise of profession, an additional punishment may be imposed in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "license" is a license stipulated by the government with due regard to the laws living in the community.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 146

UU 1/2023 | pp. 313

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Article 427

Article text / status

Every person who uses an opportunity to play gambling games held without a license shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 146

UU 1/2023 | pp. 313

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Article 428

Article text / status

(1) Any person who places or leaves a person in a state of neglect, whereas according to the law applicable to him or by virtue of an agreement he is obliged to provide for, care for or maintain such person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by an official who has an obligation to care for or maintain a neglected person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(3) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years, if the act results in serious injury; or

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if the act results in death.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

In this provision, the judge shall examine in each instance whether the relationship between the defendant and the person who is in a state of abandonment is indeed

controlled by law or by an agreement which obliges the defendant to provide for, care for, or maintain the abandoned person.

Paragraph (2)

Included in an official is a person who is entrusted with the obligation to care for or maintain a neglected person in a social organization whose funding comes from the community or government assistance.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 146, 147

UU 1/2023 | pp. 313

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Article 429

Article text / status

(1) Any person who abandons a child under the age of 7 (seven) years with intent to relinquish responsibility for the child, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if the act results in serious injury; or

b. imprisonment of up to 9 (nine) years, if the act results in death.

(3) In the event that the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is committed by the father or mother of the child as referred to in paragraph (1), the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 147

UU 1/2023 | pp. 313

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Article 430

Article text / status

The mother who abandons or leaves her child shortly after birth for fear that the birth of the child may be discovered by others, with intent to have the child discovered by others or with intent to relinquish her responsibility for the child born, shall be punished with one half of the punishment referred to in Article 429(1) and (2).

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision contains a mitigation of punishment based on the consideration that the fear of a mother giving birth being known to others is already considered an affliction.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 147

UU 1/2023 | pp. 313

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Article 431

Article text / status

Every person as referred to in Article 428 and Article 429 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 148

UU 1/2023 | pp. 313

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Article 432

Article text / status

Any person who, when witnessing a person who is in danger of death, does not render such assistance as can be rendered to him without causing danger to himself or others, if such person dies, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision indicates the obligation of Every Person to save the life of another person from the danger of death, as long as such help does not endanger himself or others.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 314

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Article 433

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

Only the elucidation is amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 39 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who verbally attacks the honor or good name of another by means of an accusation, with intent to give publicity thereto, shall, being guilty of oral defamation, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by means of writings or drawings which are broadcast, exhibited or affixed in a public place, the person shall be punished for defamation in writing, with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(3) The acts as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall not be punishable if they are committed in the public interest or because compelled to defend themselves.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Defamation under this provision is an insulting act committed by making an allegation, orally, in writing or through an image, that attacks a person's honour and good name and thereby harms that person. The alleged act need not be a criminal offence. The object of the offence under this Article is an individual person. Insults against a government institution or a group of people are outside this Article.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

The unlawful nature of the act is removed because it is performed in the public interest or out of necessity in self-defence.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 148, 149

UU 1/2026 | pp. 67

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Article 434

Article text / status

(1) If Every Person as referred to in Article 433 is given the opportunity to prove the truth of the matter alleged but is unable to prove it, and the allegation is contrary to what he/she knows, shall be punished for defamation by a false allegation (fitnah), with imprisonment for a maximum period of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) Proof of the truth of the allegation as referred to in paragraph (1), may only be made in the event that:

a. the judge deems it necessary to examine the truth of the accusation in order to consider the defendant's statement that the defendant committed the act in the public interest or out of compulsion for self-defense; or

b. The official is accused of committing an act in the performance of his/her official duties.

(3) The proof as referred to in paragraph (2) shall not be made if the matter alleged can only be prosecuted upon complaint, whereas no complaint has been filed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

In the event that the perpetrator of the Crime as referred to in this provision is given the opportunity by the judge to prove the truth of what is alleged, but he/she is unable to prove that what is alleged is true, the perpetrator of the Crime shall be punished for defamation by a false allegation (fitnah).

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Proof of the truth of an accusation is only permissible if the judge deems it necessary to examine the truth that the accused committed the act in the public interest, or out of necessity for self-defense. Proof of the truth of the accusation is also permissible if the accused is a public servant and the accusation relates to the performance of his duty.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 149

UU 1/2023 | pp. 314, 315

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Article 435

Article text / status

(1) If a judicial verdict which has obtained final legal force declares the person insulted guilty of the matter charged as referred to in Article 434, the accuser shall not be punished for defamation by a false allegation (fitnah).

(2) If by a judicial verdict which has obtained final legal force the defamed person is acquitted of the charged matter, such verdict shall be deemed to be conclusive proof that the charged matter is not true.

(3) If a criminal prosecution has been initiated against the defamed on account of the matter of which he is accused, the prosecution for defamation by a false allegation (fitnah) shall be suspended until there is a final judicial verdict on the matter of which he is accused.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

If the person insulted, i.e. the person accused of having committed an act of which his honor or good name has been attacked, is found by a judicial verdict which has obtained final legal force to be guilty of the charged act, no punishment for defamation by a false allegation (fitnah) shall be pronounced against the accuser.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 149

UU 1/2023 | pp. 315

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Article 436

Article text / status

An insult that does not constitute oral or written defamation, committed against another person either in public orally or in writing, or in the presence of the person insulted orally or by an act, or in writing sent or delivered to that person, shall be punishable as a minor insult by imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision regulates insults committed by uttering indecent words against another person. Such insult shall be committed in public orally or in writing, or in the presence of the insulted person himself or herself either orally, in writing, or by action or by writing sent to him or her.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 150

UU 1/2023 | pp. 315

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Article 437

Article text / status

(1) Any person who submits a false complaint or notification in writing or requests another person to write a false complaint or notification to an authorized official about another person so that the honor or good name of the person is attacked, shall be punished for making a slanderous complaint, with a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a and/or letter b.

Elucidation / elucidation status

It shall be proved that the offender knew that the complaint was not true and that it was offensive to the honor or good name of a person. The complaint or notification shall be made in writing or another person shall write it and the signature of the complainant shall not be required. Thus, a false complaint or notification by an anonymous letter (blackmail) is punishable under the provisions of this Article.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 150

UU 1/2023 | pp. 315

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Article 438

Article text / status

Every person who by an act creates a false suspicion against another person that such person has committed a criminal offense, shall be punished for creating a false suspicion, by a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The crime under this provision occurs if a person by an act creates the suspicion that another person has committed a crime, while the suspicion is not true, for example, A puts C's watch in B's drawer with the intention that B will be accused of stealing C's watch.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 150, 151

UU 1/2023 | pp. 315

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Article 439

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits oral or written defamation against a deceased person shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) If Every Person as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the Criminal Offense in the exercise of his/her profession and at that time 2 (two) years have not passed since a verdict of conviction which has obtained permanent legal force for committing the same Criminal Offense, may be subject to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

(3) The criminal offence referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be prosecuted without a complaint from the deceased person's husband or wife, or from one of that person's relatives by blood or marriage in the direct or collateral line up to the second degree.

(4) In matriarchal societies the complaint may also be made by another person exercising Paternal Authority.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This offence is a complaint-based offence. A complaint may be filed only by the deceased person's husband or wife, or by one of that person's relatives by blood or marriage in the direct or collateral line up to the second degree.

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Article 440

Article text / status

The Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 433, Article 434, and Articles 436 through 438 shall not be prosecuted, if there is no complaint from the Victim of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 441

Article text / status

(1) The penalties as referred to in Article 433 up to Article 439 may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third) if committed by means of information technology.

(2) The penalties as referred to in Article 433, Article 434, and Article 436 may be increased by 1/3 (one third), if the insulted or defamed person is an Official who is performing his/her lawful duties.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 151

UU 1/2023 | pp. 316

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Article 442

Article text / status

Every person as referred to in Article 434 and Article 436 up to Article 439 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 316

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Article 443

Article text / status

(1) Any person who discloses a secret which he/she is obliged to keep by virtue of his/her position, profession, or duty assigned by a government agency, either a present or a former secret, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) If the criminal offense referred to in paragraph (1) is committed in respect of the secret of another person, prosecution may only be instituted upon complaint of such person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "secret" is anything which may only be known by the person concerned and no other person may know about it. To find out who is obliged to keep a secret, it must be examined event by event in accordance with the provisions of the law or custom applicable in the environment where such an obligation exists, for example, the archivist's obligation to keep confidential files confidential and the doctor's obligation to keep the patient being treated confidential. This criminal offense becomes a complaint criminal offense if it is committed against a specific person.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 316

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Article 444

Article text / status

(1) Any person who discloses a particular matter concerning a company in which he works or has worked which he must keep secret, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) The criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be prosecuted upon complaint of the management of such company.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to prevent unfair competition in the business world.

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Article 445

Article text / status

Every person as referred to in Article 443 and Article 444 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 316

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Article 446

Article text / status

(1) Any person who unlawfully deprives a person of his liberty or continues such deprivation, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(4) The penal provisions referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall also apply to a person who provides premises for that unlawful deprivation of liberty or its continuation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

In this provision, deprivation of liberty is carried out in both physical and psychological forms.

What is meant by "unlawfully" is the act of depriving someone of their liberty not in the context of carrying out duties and obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. For example, a police officer who arrests and detains a person in the event that he is caught red-handed committing a criminal offense.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 316, 317

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Article 447

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, through negligence, causes another person to be unlawfully deprived of liberty or causes that deprivation of liberty to continue shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year.

(3) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 153

UU 1/2023 | pp. 317

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Article 448

Article text / status

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

a. unlawfully forces another person to do, not to do or to tolerate something, by violence or threat of violence, whether directed against the person coerced or against another person; or

b. forces another person to do, not to do, or to tolerate something by threat of defamation or written defamation.

(2) The Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b may only be prosecuted upon a complaint from the Victim of the Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 154

UU 1/2023 | pp. 317

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Article 449

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, every person who threatens with:

a. overt violence with joint force committed against persons or property;

b. a criminal offence that endangers public safety in relation to persons or property;

c. rape or with obscene acts;

d. a crime against the life of a person;

e. serious maltreatment; or

f. arson.

(2) If the threat as referred to in paragraph (1) is made in writing and with certain conditions, it shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The Criminal Offenses in this provision are classified as Criminal Offenses of extortion involving deprivation of liberty. Extortion may be committed in various ways and through various forms of threats.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 154, 155

UU 1/2023 | pp. 317

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Article 450

Article text / status

Any person who takes someone with intent to unlawfully place such person under his/her authority or the authority of another person or to place such person in a state of helplessness, shall be punished for kidnapping with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Kidnapping is one of the forms of the crime of depriving someone of their liberty. Unlike the previous provisions, the deprivation of liberty in kidnapping is not intended to trade people, but to unlawfully place the person under his/her power or cause the person to be helpless.

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Article 451

Article text / status

Any person who detains someone by force or threat of force with intent to place such person unlawfully under his/her authority or the authority of another person or to place such person in a state of helplessness, shall, being guilty of hostage-taking, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Hostage-taking is a form of Crime of depriving someone of their freedom. Unlike kidnapping, hostage-taking is committed in order to keep the person taken hostage in his/her residence or in another place and is committed with Violence or Threat of Violence.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 317

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Article 452

Article text / status

(1) Any person who withdraws a Child from the authority in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations imposed upon him/her or from the supervision of the person authorized thereto, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by deceit, violence or threat of violence, or against a child who is not yet 12 (twelve) years old, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision is intended to provide protection to a Child who has received legal protection. For example, Children who are placed in orphanages, if they are taken away, the perpetrator may be punished.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 155, 156

UU 1/2023 | pp. 318

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Article 453

Article text / status

(1) Any person who hides a child who is withdrawn or withdraws himself/herself from the authority in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations determined upon him/her or from the supervision of the person authorized thereto, or withdraws him/her from the investigation of an authorized official, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against a child under the age of 12 (twelve) years, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision relates to a Child who is withdrawn from legitimate authority or supervision, and then hidden or concealed from the investigation of an authorized official.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 318

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Article 454

Article text / status

(1) Any person who carries off a child against the will of the parents or guardian, but with the consent of the child, with the intention of securing possession of the child, either within or outside marriage, shall be punished for running away with a child, with a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(2) Any person who takes away a woman by deception, violence or threat of violence, with the intention of ensuring control over the woman, both inside and outside of marriage, shall be punished for absconding with a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years.

(3) The criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be prosecuted upon the complaint of the child, parent, or guardian.

(4) The crime as referred to in paragraph (2) may only be prosecuted upon the complaint of the woman or her husband.

(5) If the person who has taken away marries the woman who has been taken away and the marriage is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations concerning marriage, no punishment may be imposed before the marriage is declared null and void.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The notion of "taking a woman away" or "running away with a woman" in this provision is different from "abduction" in Article 450 and "hostage-taking" in Article 451.

The act of taking a woman away generally occurs between a man (the one who takes her away) and a woman (the one who is taken away) in relation to a love relationship, and therefore the act is done with the consent of the woman.

The criminal offense element in this paragraph is linked to the minority age of the woman taken away. In addition to the element of being underage, it is important to note that the person concerned is still under the supervision of her parents or guardian.

The element of criminal offense in this provision is not linked to the age of the woman taken away, whether she is a minor or a minor, whether she is in a marital status or not, but if the woman is taken away by deception, violence or threat of violence, the punishment is more severe.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: UU 1/2023 source note: the elucidation to Article 454(2) first links the offence elements to an under-age woman, then states that the elements in this provision are not linked to age. The official sequence is retained. This note does not resolve the age requirement; read the separate paragraphs of the operative article as well.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 156, 157

UU 1/2023 | pp. 318, 319

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Article 455

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 40 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who recruits, transports, harbours, sends, transfers or receives a person by Threat of Violence, use of Violence, abduction, confinement, falsification, deception, abuse of power or a position of vulnerability, debt bondage, or giving payments or benefits, even if the consent of the person controlling another person is obtained, for the purpose of exploiting that person within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be guilty of trafficking in persons and liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in a person being exploited, the perpetrator shall be liable to the same penalty.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 31

UU 1/2026 | pp. 67

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Article 456

Article text / status

Every person who commits one of the Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 446 and Articles 450 through 455 may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 157

UU 1/2023 | pp. 319

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Article 457

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 41 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who, for the purpose of obtaining a benefit, directly or indirectly, for themselves or another person, brings a person or group of people, whether in an organised or unorganised manner, or orders another person to bring a person or group of people, whether in an organised or unorganised manner, who have no lawful right to enter or leave Indonesian territory and/or enter the territory of another country where they have no lawful right of entry, whether using valid documents, false documents or no travel documents, and whether or not through immigration inspection, shall be guilty of people smuggling and liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 32

UU 1/2026 | pp. 67

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Article 458

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

Only the elucidation is amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 42 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Every person who takes the life of another person shall, being guilty of murder, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against the perpetrator's mother, father, wife, husband, or child, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

(3) Murder followed, accompanied or preceded by a Criminal Offense committed with intent to prepare or facilitate its commission, or to release oneself or other participants from punishment when caught in the act, or to ensure the possession of unlawfully obtained property, shall be punished by life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Murder always means that the Victim must die and that the perpetrator intends that death. The concept of murder therefore implicitly contains the element of intent. If there is no intent, intention or purpose to kill a person, but that person nevertheless dies, the act cannot be classified as murder under this paragraph.

Paragraph (2)

"Mother, father, or child" includes a stepmother, stepfather or stepchild, and an adoptive mother, adoptive father or adopted child.

The increased penalty under this provision is based on the relationship between the perpetrator and the Victim, which should oblige the perpetrator to protect the Victim.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2026 | pp. 68

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Article 459

Article text / status

Any person who with premeditation takes the life of another person, shall, being guilty of premeditated murder, be punished by capital punishment or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 320

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Article 460

Article text / status

(1) A mother who takes the life of her child at the time or shortly after birth, for fear that the birth of the child will be known to others, shall, being guilty of infanticide, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed with premeditation, she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(3) Other person who participates in the crime as referred to in:

a. paragraph (1) shall be punished with the same punishment as Article 458 paragraph (1); or

b. paragraph (2) shall be punished with the same punishment as Article 459.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision contains a mitigation of criminal punishment based on the consideration that the fear of a mother giving birth being known to others is already considered an affliction.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Since the other person who participates in the murder as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is not in the same psychological condition as the mother who commits the crime, the principle of participation does not apply in the provisions of this paragraph.

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Article 461

Article text / status

Any person who takes the life of another person at the request of the other person which is clearly expressed with sincerity, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision regulates a criminal offense known as active euthanasia.

Although active euthanasia is carried out at the request of the person concerned which is expressed with sincerity, the act is still punishable. This is based on a consideration that the act is considered contrary to religious morals. In addition, to prevent undesirable possibilities, for example, the perpetrator of the crime creates a situation in such a way that there is a request to take the life of the person concerned.

Criminal punishment here is not aimed at the life of a person, but is aimed at respecting human life in general, even though the person is in a very suffering condition, both physically and mentally. Therefore, the motive of the perpetrator is not relevant to be considered in the criminal offense.

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Article 462

Article text / status

Any person who encourages, assists, or provides means to another person to commit suicide and such person dies by suicide, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

If the person who is encouraged, assisted, or provided with the means to commit suicide does not die, the person who encouraged, assisted, or provided the means shall not be punished.

This is based on the consideration that suicide is not a criminal offense. Therefore, an attempt to commit suicide is also not punishable.

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Article 463

Article text / status

(1) Every woman who commits abortion shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not apply in the event that the woman is a victim of a crime of rape or other crime of sexual violence causing pregnancy whose gestational age does not exceed 14 (fourteen) weeks or has indications of medical emergency.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect the unborn child carried by a woman. If the unborn child has already died, the criminal provisions of this Article do not apply to its removal. The method and means used to carry out the abortion are not decisive here. What matters is the resulting death of the unborn child.

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "other crimes of sexual violence causing pregnancy" are, inter alia, forced prostitution, sexual exploitation and/or sexual slavery.

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Article 464

Article text / status

(1) Every person who performs abortion on a woman:

a. with the consent of the woman, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years; or

b. without her consent, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a results in the death of the woman, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b results in the death of the woman, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 465

Article text / status

(1) Doctor, midwife, paramedic, or pharmacist who commits the crime as referred to in Article 464, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

(2) Doctor, midwife, paramedic, or pharmacist who commits the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a and letter f.

(3) Doctor, midwife, paramedic, or pharmacist who performs abortion due to indication of medical emergency or to the Victim of Crime of rape or other Crime of sexual violence that causes pregnancy as referred to in Article 463 paragraph (2), shall not be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 466

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

Only the elucidation is amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 43 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits maltreatment shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, the person shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(4) Included in the maltreatment as referred to in paragraph (1) is an act that damages health.

(5) Attempt to commit the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision does not define maltreatment (penganiayaan). It is left to the judge to interpret the case before the court in line with developments in social and cultural values and in medicine. This means that maltreatment need not be limited to physical maltreatment, and conversely that not every instance of physical suffering is necessarily maltreatment.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2026 | pp. 68, 69

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Article 467

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits maltreatment with premeditation shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(3) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 322

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Article 468

Article text / status

(1) Any person who seriously injures another person shall, being guilty of serious maltreatment, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 8 (eight) years.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in death, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The crime of maltreatment in this provision is a type of serious maltreatment, in addition to maltreatment in the general sense and light maltreatment. The limits and scope of these three types of maltreatment are left to the discretion of the judge.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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Article 469

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits serious maltreatment with premeditation shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of twelve years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 322

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Article 470

Article text / status

The Criminal Offenses as referred to in Articles 466 to 469, the punishment may be enhanced by 1/ 3 (one third), if the Criminal Offense is committed:

a. against an official during or on account of the performance of his lawful duties;

b. by administering a substance harmful to life or health; or

c. against the mother or father.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 162

UU 1/2023 | pp. 322

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Article 471

Article text / status

(1) Other than the maltreatment referred to in Article 467 and Article 470, maltreatment which does not result in illness or an obstacle to the exercise of a profession or livelihood, shall be punished as light maltreatment, by a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed against a person who works for or under him/her, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

(3) Attempt to commit the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) shall not be punished.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 472

Article text / status

Every person who participates in an assault or fight involving several persons, in addition to their respective responsibility for the specific criminal offense committed, shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III, if the assault or fight results in serious injury; or

b. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 (four) years, if the assault or fight results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 473

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 44 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, by Violence or Threat of Violence, forces a person to have sexual intercourse with the perpetrator shall be guilty of rape and liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) The following acts also constitute rape and carry the penalty referred to in paragraph (1):

a. sexual intercourse with a person who consents because that person believes the other person to be their lawful husband or wife;

b. sexual intercourse with a Child;

c. sexual intercourse with a person known to be unconscious or helpless; or

d. sexual intercourse with a person with a mental disability and/or intellectual disability by giving or promising money or Goods, abusing authority arising from the circumstances of a relationship, or using deception to induce that person to engage in or allow sexual intercourse with the perpetrator, knowing of that disability.

(3) The following acts, committed in the circumstances referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), also constitute rape:

a. inserting the perpetrator's genitals into another person's anus or mouth;

b. inserting another person's genitals into the perpetrator's own anus or mouth; or

c. inserting a part of the perpetrator's body other than the genitals, or an object, into another person's genitals or anus.

(4) If an offence referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) letters c and d, and paragraph (3) is committed against a Child, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years or a maximum fine of category VII.

(5) Paragraph (4) also applies to any person who forces a Child to perform an act constituting an offence referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) letters c and d, and paragraph (3) with another person.

(6) An offence under paragraph (1) committed within a marriage shall not be prosecuted except upon a complaint by the Victim.

(7) If any offence referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3) results in Serious Injury, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

(8) If any offence referred to in paragraphs (1) to (3) results in a person's death, the penalty may be increased by 1/3 (one third) of the penalty prescribed in paragraph (1).

(9) If the Victim referred to in paragraph (4) is the perpetrator's biological Child, stepchild or Child under their guardianship, the penalty may be increased by 1/3 (one third) of the penalty prescribed in paragraph (4).

(10) If an offence referred to in paragraphs (1) to (9) is committed jointly and in concert, or against a person in a situation of danger, emergency, conflict, disaster or War, the penalty may be increased by 1/3 (one third).

(11) The offences referred to in paragraphs (1) to (10) are offences of sexual violence.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The acts in this Article are intended for, or form part of, sexual activity/violence.

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

"Victim" means the husband or wife.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (9)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (10)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (11)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 32, 33, 34

UU 1/2026 | pp. 69

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Article 474

Article text / status

(1) Any person who through negligence causes injury to another person resulting in illness or obstruction in the performance of an office, livelihood or profession for a certain period of time, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

(2) Any person who through negligence causes serious injury to another person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III.

(3) Any person who through negligence results in the death of another person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision does not provide a formulation of the notion of negligence. In general, the notion of negligence indicates that the perpetrator did not intend the consequences of his act to occur, namely death or injury. However, in concrete events there are difficulties in determining that an act can be called negligence. For example, a person who is driving a vehicle in such a way as to endanger public traffic which is likely to cause Victims.

Therefore, based on these considerations, the definition of negligence is left to the discretion of the judge to assess the case at hand.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 323

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Article 475

Article text / status

(1) If the crime as referred to in Article 474 is committed in the exercise of office, livelihood or profession, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

(2) Every person as referred to in paragraph (1) may also be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of announcement of the judge's decision as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c and deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

From certain positions or professions a sense of responsibility in carrying out the duties or work entrusted to them is expected. In other words, negligence must be avoided by those who perform their duties or work responsibly. Therefore, in the event of negligence, the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one third).

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 324

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Article 476

Article text / status

Any person who takes property which partly or wholly belongs to another, with intent to unlawfully possess it, shall, being guilty of theft, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Taking" does not only mean physically, but also includes other forms of "taking" which functionally (non-physically) lead to the intention of "unlawfully possessing the goods of another." For example, theft of money by transferring or using electricity without right.

What is meant by "possession" is having the right to the Goods.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 324

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Article 477

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who commits:

a. theft of sacred objects of religion or belief;

b. theft of ancient objects;

c. theft of Livestock or Goods which are the source of livelihood or the main source of living of a person;

d. theft during a fire, explosion, natural disaster, a ship sinking, a ship running aground, airplane accident, train accident, road traffic accident, riot, rebellion, or war;

e. theft during the Night in a house or in an enclosed yard where there is a house, committed by a person whose presence there is unknown or unwanted by the rightful claimant;

f. theft by means of breaking, prying, cutting, breaking, climbing, using false keys, using false orders, or wearing false official clothes, to enter the place where the crime is committed or to reach the property taken; or

g. theft jointly and in concert.

(2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e is accompanied by one of the means as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f and letter g, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates theft of a special nature or what is commonly known as qualified theft.

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

"Goods which are a source of livelihood or a person's main source of income" means, for example, a motorcycle for a motorcycle taxi driver, a sewing machine for a tailor.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

What is meant by "house" is any building or place deliberately made or used for a place of residence or dwelling.

What is meant by "enclosed yard" is a piece of land that has a certain boundary mark, either in the form of a wall, fence, pile of stones, vegetation, water channel, or river.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 166, 167

UU 1/2023 | pp. 324, 325

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Article 478

Article text / status

If the crime as referred to in Article 476 and Article 477 paragraph (1) letter f and letter g is not committed in a dwelling or enclosed yard where there is a dwelling, and the value of the stolen property does not exceed IDR 500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiahs), the offender shall, being guilty of petty theft, be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 479

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits theft preceded, accompanied or followed by violence or threat of violence against persons, with intent to prepare or facilitate the theft or, when caught in the act, to enable himself or another person to retain possession of the stolen property, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(2) Any person who commits the act as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years:

a. on the Night in a house or enclosed yard where there is a house, on a public road, or in a public transportation vehicle in motion;

b. theft by means of damaging, dismantling, cutting, breaking, climbing, using a false key, using a false order, or wearing false official clothing, in order to enter the place where the crime is committed or to reach the property taken;

c. which results in serious injury to persons; or

d. jointly and in concert.

(3) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

(4) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in Serious Injury or the death of a person committed jointly and in concert and is accompanied by one of the circumstances referred to in paragraph (2) letter a and letter b, he shall be punished by capital punishment or life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The crime of theft in this provision is qualified as theft with aggravation. The aggravating element is the existence of Violence or Threat of Violence against the person in committing the theft. Violence or Threat of Violence may be committed before, during or after the theft has been committed.

Violence refers to the use of physical force, either by bodily force or by using an instrument, while Threats of Violence refers to a situation in such a way as to cause fear, anxiety or worry to the person threatened.

The use of Violence or Threat of Violence need not be solely directed at the owner of the Goods, but may also be directed at another person, such as a domestic servant or house guard.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 167, 168

UU 1/2023 | pp. 325

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Article 480

Article text / status

Every Person as referred to in Article 476 through Article 479 may be subject to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 325

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Article 481

Article text / status

(1) Criminal prosecution shall not be conducted if the person who commits one of the Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 476 up to Article 479 is the husband or wife of the Victim of the Criminal Offense who is not separated from table and bed or not separated from assets.

(2) Criminal prosecution can only be carried out on the complaint of the Victim if the perpetrator as referred to in paragraph (1) is the husband or wife of the Victim of the Crime who is separated from the table and bed or separated from the assets, or is a relative by blood or marriage in the direct or collateral line up to the second degree.

(3) In societies using the matriarchal system, complaints may also be made by other persons exercising Paternal Authority.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 168, 169

UU 1/2023 | pp. 326

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Article 482

Article text / status

(1) Being punished for extortion by a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years, every person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another, forces by force or threat of force to:

a. give any Goods, which partly or wholly belong to such person or to another; or

b. extend credit, acknowledge a debt, or waive a receivable.

(2) The provisions referred to in Article 479 paragraphs (2) to (4) shall also apply to the extortion referred to in paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates the crime of extortion. Coercion in this provision is more in the nature of physical or external coercion, inter alia, at the point of a sharp weapon or firearm.

Violence or Threat of Violence does not have to be directed at the person who is asked to provide Goods, create debts, or write off receivables, but can also be directed at other people, for example against children, or wives or husbands.

The notion of "coercion" includes both successful coercion (e.g. the Goods are delivered) and unsuccessful coercion. Thus, if the extortion is unsuccessful or fails, the perpetrator of the criminal act is still prosecuted under this provision, not under the provision on attempt.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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Article 483

Article text / status

(1) Punishable for threatening with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV, any person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another, by threat of defamation or libel or by threat of disclosing a secret, forces a person to:

a. give any Goods which partly or wholly belong to such person or to another; or

b. extend credit, acknowledge a debt, or waive a receivable.

(2) The Crime as referred to in paragraph (1) may only be prosecuted upon complaint of the Victim of the Crime.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

This provision regulates the crime of threatening.

The main element of the crime in this provision is the same as the crime of extortion, which is to force a person to provide goods, make an acknowledgment of debt, or write off a debt. The difference lies in the means of coercion used. In extortion, the means of coercion are more physical and external, whereas in the Crime of Threatening the means of coercion are more non-physical or internal, namely by using threats of defamation, both oral and written or by threatening to reveal secrets.

Threats of defamation or written defamation or revealing secrets do not have to be directly related to the person who is asked to give Goods, make debts, or write off debts, but can also be other people, for example, against Children, wives, or husbands, who indirectly also attack the honor or good name of the person concerned.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 326

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Article 484

Article text / status

The provisions as referred to in Article 481 shall also apply to the Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 482 and Article 483.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 327

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Article 485

Article text / status

Every Person as referred to in Article 482 and Article 483 may be subject to additional punishment as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 486

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully possesses an Article partially or wholly belonging to another, which is in his possession not as a result of a criminal act, shall, being guilty of embezzlement, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision regulates the Crime of embezzlement. In the Crime of embezzlement, the Goods concerned have been actually possessed by the perpetrator of the Crime. This is different from theft where the Goods are not yet in the hands of the perpetrator of the crime. The moment when the intention to unlawfully possess the Goods arises also determines the difference between embezzlement and theft. If the intention to possess already exists at the time the Goods are taken, then the act is a crime of theft, whereas in embezzlement, the intention to possess only exists after the Goods have been in the hands of the perpetrator for some time. Another element of the Crime of embezzlement is that the perpetrator controls the Goods to be possessed not as a result of the Crime, for example, a Goods which is in the possession of the perpetrator of the Crime as security for a debt which is then sold without the permission of the owner.

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Article 487

Article text / status

If what has been embezzled is not Livestock or Goods which are not a source of livelihood or sustenance and whose value does not exceed Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah), every person as referred to in Article 486 shall be punished for light embezzlement with a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 488

Article text / status

In the event that the act as referred to in Article 486 is committed by a person who has control over the Goods because of an employment relationship, because of his profession, or because he receives remuneration for the control of the Goods, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 489

Article text / status

In the event that the act referred to in Article 486 is committed by a person who receives the Goods from another person who out of necessity delivers the Goods to him for safekeeping or by a guardian, custodian, administrator or executor of a Will, administrator of a social institution or foundation in respect of the Goods under his control, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of Category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, the delivery of Goods due to necessity, for example, in the event of a natural disaster such as fire, flood, earthquake, etc., the Goods are handed over for salvage or due to the inability to take care of the Goods themselves, so that they need to be handed over to another party.

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Article 490

Article text / status

The provisions referred to in Article 481 shall also apply to the criminal offenses referred to in Articles 486 through 489.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 491

Article text / status

(1) Every person as referred to in Article 486, Article 488, or Article 489, may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of announcement of the judge's decision as referred to in Article 66 paragraph (1) letter c and revocation of one or more rights as referred to in Article 86.

(2) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed in the exercise of his/her profession, the perpetrator may be sentenced to additional punishment in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter f.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 327

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Article 492

Article text / status

Any person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another by assuming a false name or a false position, by means of deceit or a series of false words, induces someone to deliver a good, to extend credit, to acknowledge a debt, or to waive a receivable, shall, being guilty of fraud, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision regulates the crime of fraud. The material act of fraud is to induce a person by various means mentioned in this provision, to give something, to create a debt or to cancel a debt. Thus, the directly harmful act is not committed by the perpetrator of the Crime, but by the injured party himself. The act of deception is only completed by the occurrence of the action of the injured party as desired by the perpetrator.

The delivery of the goods does not have to be made directly to the perpetrator of the crime, but can also be made to another person who is ordered by the perpetrator to receive the delivery.

Fraud is a crime against property. The place of the crime is the place where the perpetrator commits the fraud, even if the delivery is made in another place. The moment of committing the crime is the moment when the perpetrator commits the fraud.

The goods handed over may be the perpetrator's own property, for example, goods given as collateral for a debt that is not for the benefit of the perpetrator. The extinguishment of the receivable does not need to be done through the extinguishment of the obligation according to the Civil Code. This also includes, for example, the act of the perpetrator who temporarily stops the kilometer logger of the rented car, so that the owner of the car calculates a smaller amount of rent than is actually due.

This provision limitatively mentions the means used by the perpetrator that causes the fraud to be punishable, namely in the form of a false name or position, abuse of religion, deception and a series of false words. There must be a causal relationship between the means used and the act desired, so that the person believes and gives what is requested.

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Article 493

Article text / status

A seller who deceives a buyer shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category IV:

a. by delivering other Goods than those specified by the buyer; or

b. about the state, nature or quantity of the Goods delivered.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 494

Article text / status

Shall be punished for minor fraud with a maximum fine of category II, if:

a. the Goods delivered as referred to in Article 492 are not Livestock, not a source of livelihood, debts, or receivables whose value does not exceed Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah); or

b. the value of the profit obtained shall not exceed Rp1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) for the perpetrators as referred to in Article 493.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 495

Article text / status

Any person who commits an act by fraudulent means which results in another person suffering an economic loss, through a false representation or by not informing the actual circumstances, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect consumers from fraudulent acts in the world of trade committed by sellers. In the world of commerce, it may happen that the seller makes a false representation about the nature or condition of the Goods he sells or does not actually state the nature or condition of the Goods, so that the consumer buys a Good which is not in accordance with his expectations or not in accordance with the costs he incurs.

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Article 496

Article text / status

Any person who fraudulently obtains a service for himself or another from a third party without paying in full for the use of such service shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect a person from economic loss through the provision of services to others as a result of fraudulent acts of the other person. For example, a person fraudulently takes advantage of another person's kindness in using a telephone number and line and charges the telephone subscriber for his conversation or connection.

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Article 497

Article text / status

Any person who makes a livelihood or habit of purchasing goods with intent to acquire such goods for himself or another without paying in full, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to protect against fraudulent acts in commerce committed by consumers, by not paying the full price of the purchased goods. To be punishable under this provision, the act of the consumer must be committed repeatedly, indicating that the act is his livelihood or habit. In society, this act of the consumer is known as "evasion".

Editorial translation note: UU 1/2023 translation note: the official elucidation uses the phrase ‘melindungi perbuatan curang’, literally protecting fraudulent acts. The English renders this as protecting against fraud, in the context of buying goods without paying in full. This is a contextual translation choice, not a change to the Indonesian text.

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Article 498

Article text / status

Any person who by deceit misleads an insurer concerning a matter relating to insurance so that the insurer concludes an agreement which he would not have concluded under such conditions if the true situation had been known, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to prevent fraudulent acts in the world of insurance committed by the insured party in the making of an insurance agreement to the detriment of the insurer.

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Article 499

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another unlawfully harms an insurer or a person lawfully holding a letter of insurance for goods in a transport vehicle, by:

a. burning or causing the explosion of Goods covered by fire insurance so that they are no longer usable;

b. sinking, stranding, damaging, destroying, or rendering useless a Vessel which is insured or whose cargo is insured or whose freight to be paid is insured or for the equipping of which a loan has been granted against the security of that Vessel; or

c. damaging, destroying, or rendering unusable a vehicle that is insured, whose cargo is insured, whose freight charges payable are insured, or for the equipping of which a loan has been granted against the security of that vehicle.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The criminal offenses in this provision shall constitute fraudulent acts to obtain payment of insurance money.

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Article 500

Article text / status

Any person who commits a fraudulent act in order to mislead the public or a particular person with a view to establishing or enlarging his own or another's trade or enterprise, such that it may cause loss to his competitor or that other person's competitor, shall, being guilty of fraudulent competition, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 501

Article text / status

The holder of a bill of lading who encumbers a copy of the bill of lading by a reciprocal agreement with several consignees of the Goods concerned, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "bill of lading" is a dated Letter in which the carrier explains that it has received certain Goods, with the intention of transporting such Goods to the designated place, and delivering them to the designated person, in accordance with the terms of the agreement for delivery of the Goods.

The original bill of lading (first sheet) in this provision is a securities and can be traded, while copies or other sheets are not. Only the first or original bill of lading may be exchanged for the type of Goods stated therein.

Since the original bill of lading is a securities, it may be encumbered with any form of property right, such as a pledge, sale, loan or exchange. Copies or other sheets which are not securities have no value so that if they are sold, the purchaser will not receive the Goods and the act of encumbering copies or other sheets with rights to property constitutes an act of fraud.

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Article 502

Article text / status

A maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V shall punish any person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another:

a. sells, exchanges or encumbers with a credit bond a right to use state land or a house, a plant or nursery business on land on which a person exercises a right to such land, whereas another person has the right or shares the right to such land or goods;

b. selling, exchanging or encumbering with a credit bond a right to use state land or a house, crop business or nursery on land on which a person exercises a right to such land, even though such land or Goods have been encumbered with a credit bond, but does not notify the other party of such fact;

c. encumbering with a credit bond a right to use state land by concealing to the other party that the land on which the person exercises the right has been pledged;

d. pledging or leasing a piece of land over which a person exercises a right, while another person has a right or shares a right over the land;

e. leasing, selling or exchanging mortgaged land without informing the other party that the land has been mortgaged; or

f. rents out a piece of land on which a person exercises a right to such land for a certain period of time, whereas the land has also been rented out to another person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 330

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Article 503

Article text / status

(1) Any person who sells, offers for sale or delivers Articles in the form of food, drink or medicine, which he knows to be false and conceals the falsity thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in serious injury or illness, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

In this provision, food, drink or medicine shall be counterfeited if its value or benefit is diminished as a result of being mixed with other ingredients.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

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Article 504

Article text / status

Any person who conducts food production for distribution using food additives exceeding the maximum threshold stipulated by the competent authority or using materials prohibited as additives, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 505

Article text / status

Any person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another, damages, destroys, moves, removes, or renders useless an Article used to determine the boundary of a yard or the boundary of a legal land right, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "yard boundary" is any sign used to indicate the boundary of a yard, such as a wall, fence, stake, pile of stones, vegetation, water channel, river, or rice field bund with the purpose of separating a parcel of land belonging to a person from an adjoining parcel of land belonging to another person.

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Article 506

Article text / status

Any person who, with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another, disseminates false news resulting in an increase or decrease in the price of merchandise, funds, financial transactions or securities shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

By "false news" is meant not only false notification of a fact but also false notification of an advantage to be expected.

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Article 507

Article text / status

Any person who, in selling or assisting in selling debentures of a state or part thereof, shares or debentures of an association, foundation or company, influences to buy or take part, conceals or covers up a true situation or matter, or gives false hope, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 508

Article text / status

The entrepreneur, manager or commissioner of the Corporation who announces an untrue situation or balance sheet, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 176

UU 1/2023 | pp. 330, 331

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Article 509

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III:

a. Any advocate who includes or requests to include in a lawsuit or a petition for divorce or a petition for bankruptcy, a statement concerning the residence or abode of the defendant or the debtor, knowing or having reasonable grounds to suspect that such statement is contrary to the actual situation;

b. a husband or wife filing a lawsuit or petition for divorce who provides information contrary to the actual circumstances to the advocate referred to in letter a; or

c. a creditor filing a petition for bankruptcy who gives information contrary to the actual circumstances to the advocate as referred to in letter a.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 176, 177

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 510

Article text / status

The criminal provisions as referred to in Article 481 shall also apply to the criminal offenses as referred to in Articles 492 through 509, except for the provisions as referred to in Article 509 letter b.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 177

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 511

Article text / status

A businessman who has been adjudged bankrupt or who has been permitted to dispose of his property by a court decision shall, being guilty of injury to creditors, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III if:

a. lives extravagantly;

b. with intent to suspend his bankruptcy borrows money under an agreement which is onerous for him, knowing that such loan will not prevent his bankruptcy; or

c. fails to produce intact books, documents containing records describing the state of the company's assets, and other documents which must be made and kept in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 177, 178

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 512

Article text / status

An entrepreneur who has been declared bankrupt or who has been allowed to dispose of his property based on a court decision, shall be punished for fraudulently harming creditors, by a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI, if:

a. fabricates debts, does not account for profits, or withdraws Goods from the company's property;

b. disposes of Goods belonging to the company, either free of charge or at a price far below the price;

c. has acted in a manner favorable to a creditor during bankruptcy or at a time when it was known that the bankruptcy could not be avoided; or

d. does not fulfill the obligation to record everything in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, to keep and to produce books, letters, and other documents as referred to in Article 511 letter c.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

What is meant by "withdrawing Goods from the company's property" is any act to place Goods beyond the reach of the curator prior to or at the time of the bankruptcy, including remaining silent about the company's receivables.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 178

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 513

Article text / status

Criminal Acts as referred to in Article 511 and Article 512 may also be committed by a Corporation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 178

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 514

Article text / status

Punishable for fraud of creditors' rights with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category VI, every person who:

a. collect payment from receivables both not yet due and already due when the debtor has known that bankruptcy or the winding up of the company of the debtor has been filed or as a result of negotiation with the debtor, at the time of property disposal based on court decision, bankruptcy, or ordered by the court to conduct the winding up of the company, or when it is known or ought reasonably to be suspected that one of these things will occur and then the property disposal, bankruptcy, or the winding up of the company actually occurs; or

b. fabricates the existence of non-existent receivables or increases the amount of existing receivables, at the time of verification of receivables in the disposal of property by virtue of a court decision, bankruptcy, or corporate winding up.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 178, 179

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 515

Article text / status

Any person declared unable to pay, or, if not an entrepreneur, declared bankrupt or permitted by a court decision to surrender their property, who fraudulently reduces their creditors' rights by fabricating debts, concealing income, withdrawing goods from their assets, disposing of goods free of charge or at a manifest undervalue, or who, at the time of that inability to pay, surrender of property or bankruptcy, or when knowing that one of those circumstances can no longer be prevented, favours one creditor by any means whatsoever, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 179

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 516

Article text / status

The manager or commissioner of a Corporation declared bankrupt or ordered to wind up its affairs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category VI, if:

a. facilitates or permits an act contrary to its articles of association which results in the loss of the Corporation;

b. with the intention of suspending the bankruptcy or winding up, facilitates or permits borrowing money with onerous conditions, when it is known that the bankruptcy or winding up cannot be prevented; or

c. failing to fulfill the obligation to keep records as prescribed in the provisions of laws and regulations or failing to produce records in their actual state.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 179, 180

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 517

Article text / status

The management or commissioner of a Corporation declared bankrupt or ordered to wind up its affairs based on a court decision fraudulently reduces the rights of creditors in the manner referred to in Article 512, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 180

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 518

Article text / status

The management or commissioner of a Corporation outside the provisions as referred to in Article 516, who assists or permits an act contrary to the articles of association which results in the Corporation being unable to fulfill its obligations or having to be dissolved, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 180

UU 1/2023 | pp. 331

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Article 519

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III:

a. a creditor who approves a proposal for a composition with creditors at a court hearing because he has entered into an agreement with the debtor or with a third party and requests a special benefit; or

b. a debtor who agrees to a proposal for a composition with creditors at a court hearing because he has entered into an agreement with the creditor or with a third party and requests a special benefit.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to prevent a composition agreement with creditors from being made because the perpetrator of the Crime obtains a special benefit, whereas according to the Law, the agreement, once ratified, shall also apply to creditors who did not originally agree to it. This also applies to the management or commissioner of a Corporation.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 180, 181

UU 1/2023 | pp. 332

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Article 520

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category V, any person who:

a. withdraws part or all of his own Goods or Goods belonging to another person for the purposes of the owner, from another person who has a lien, right of retention, right to collect produce, or right of use over such Goods;

b. withdraws part or all of his/her own Goods or the Goods of another person for the purposes of the owner, from a debt arrangement for a mortgage on such Goods, to the detriment of the person to whom the mortgage is owed;

c. withdraws some or all of the Goods which that person has encumbered with a crop lien, or, for the grantor of such a lien, withdraws Goods which another person has encumbered with a crop lien to the detriment of the holder of the bond; or

d. withdraws part or all of the Goods belonging to him or for the purposes of the owner from the credit bond on such Goods to the detriment of the credit holder.

(2) The penal provisions as referred to in Article 481 shall also apply to the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The right of retention arises under statutory provisions, namely Article 1616 or Article 1812 of the Civil Code.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 181, 182

UU 1/2023 | pp. 332

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Article 521

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 45 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys, renders unusable or removes Goods belonging partly or wholly to another person shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) If the offence referred to in paragraph (1) results in a loss not exceeding Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah), the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

"Damaging" means rendering temporarily unusable, so that the Goods can be used again if repaired.

"Destroying" means annihilating or completely damaging the Goods so that they can no longer be used.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Editorial translation note: Historical 2023 source note: the official PDF of Article 521(1) reads ‘Barang yang gedung atau seluruhnya’. The anomalous word ‘gedung’ is printed in the source and is retained in the historical Indonesian text. The historical English uses ‘partially’ as a contextual reading, not a literal translation of that word. Law 1/2026 replaces the wording with ‘Barang yang sebagian atau seluruhnya’; the consolidated version follows the new wording.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 34

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 522

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully damages a building for facilities, infrastructure, and/or public service facilities, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "buildings for public service facilities, infrastructure, and/or facilities" are, for example, railroad buildings, electricity buildings, telecommunication buildings, buildings for communication via satellite or other long distance communication, radio or television stations, dams, gas lines, or drinking water lines.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 182

UU 1/2023 | pp. 332, 333

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Article 523

Article text / status

Any Person who unlawfully destroys or makes unusable a building for facilities, infrastructure, and/or public service facilities, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 524

Article text / status

Any person who through negligence causes damage, destruction, or rendering unusable a building, shall be liable to imprisonment of not more than 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 183

UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 525

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully destroys or renders useless a building, ship, train or other means of mass transportation which partly or wholly belongs to another person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 183

UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 526

Article text / status

The provisions referred to in Article 481 shall also apply to the Criminal Offenses referred to in Articles 521 through 525.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 527

Article text / status

Any commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces who refuses or neglects a request to provide assistance using forces under his command when requested by an official authorized under the Law, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "providing force assistance" is the provision of assistance provided by the Commander of the Indonesian National Army only in civil emergencies.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 528

Article text / status

(1) A civil official who requests the assistance of the Indonesian Armed Forces or the Indonesian National Police to resist the implementation of laws and regulations or a lawful order of an authorised Official, a court judgment, or a court order shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(2) If the implementation of laws and regulations or a lawful order of an authorized official, court decision, or court order is hindered due to the request as referred to in paragraph (1), the civil official shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The Criminal Offenses in this provision shall constitute Criminal Offenses against the administration of justice.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 183, 184

UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 529

Article text / status

The official who in a criminal case forces a person to confess or to give information, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "force" is the unauthorized use of power. An example is an investigator who in conducting an investigation forces a suspect to confess or forces a witness to give testimony according to the will of the investigator. Coercion may also be exercised physically or psychologically by frightening the person into mental distress. However, if a witness gives testimony that is contrary to reality and the investigator gives a stern warning or points out the unfavorable consequences of the witness' false testimony, this provision does not apply.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 333

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Article 530

Article text / status

Any Official or any other person acting in an official capacity, or any person acting under the direction or with the knowledge of a public Official, who inflicts physical or mental suffering on a person for the purpose of obtaining information or a confession from such person or a third person, punishing him for an act committed or alleged to have been committed by him or a third person, or intimidating or coercing such person or a third person on the basis of any ground of discrimination in any of its forms, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision regulates the offence known as torture. This offence has become an international crime through the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment of 10 December 1984. Indonesia, as a member of the United Nations, has ratified that convention through Law Number 5 of 1998 concerning Ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Therefore, this Law classifies that conduct as a criminal offence.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 333, 334

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Article 531

Article text / status

(1) Any official charged with the custody of a person detained pursuant to an order of an authorized official or a judgment or a court order, allowing such person to escape, releasing such person, or assisting such person when that person is released or escapes, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years.

(2) The official referred to in paragraph (1) who through his negligence causes the detained person to escape, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 184, 185

UU 1/2023 | pp. 334

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Article 532

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years, the official who:

a. having the duty as investigator of criminal offenses does not fulfill a request to declare that a person has been unlawfully deprived of his liberty or

fails to give immediate notice thereof to his superior; or

b. in the performance of his/her duties, knowing that a person has been unlawfully deprived of his/her liberty, fails to immediately notify the Officer in charge of investigating Criminal Offenses.

(2) Any official who through negligence does not fulfill the obligation as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "not fulfilling a request" is, for example, not following up on a report or information that someone has been unlawfully deprived of their liberty.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 334

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Article 533

Article text / status

The Head of a Correctional Institution, the Head of a State Detention Center, the Head of a Special Development Institution for Children, the Head of a Temporary Child Placement Institution, or the Head of a Mental Hospital who refuses a lawful request from an authorized Officer to show a person, to show a list of the data of the persons admitted to such institution, to show a court decision or stipulation, or to show any other document which under the provisions of laws and regulations must be fulfilled in order to admit a person to such institution, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 334

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Article 534

Article text / status

The head of a correctional institution, the head of a state detention center, the head of a special development institution for children, the head of a temporary placement institution for children or the head of a psychiatric hospital who admits a person to such institution without requiring the production of a judgment or court order, or of any other document required by virtue of statutory provisions, or does not record in the register the data of the person admitted, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

For the sake of security and order, matters relating to convicted persons or persons in detention shall be based on a valid judgment or warrant of detention. Likewise, a child admitted to a Special Development Institution for Children or a mentally ill person admitted to a psychiatric hospital shall be based on a valid warrant.

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Article 535

Article text / status

By a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months shall be punished the official who:

a. exceeds his/her authority or without observing the procedure in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, forces his/her entry into a house or an enclosed room or yard used by another person, or being unlawfully present in such a place, does not leave immediately after being reprimanded by or on behalf of the rightful person; or

b. when searching a house, exceeds his/her authority or without observing the procedure in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, examines, seizes letters, books or other evidences.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to provide protection to a person's human right to his/her dwelling house, which is a person's personal right so that it must be protected, may not be entered by another person without permission from the occupant of the house or without observing the method in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Similarly, entering an enclosed place or enclosed yard used by people. This provision is imposed only on Officials in the performance of their duties.

This provision shall apply specifically to an Official in conducting a house search or reading or seizing a Letter in the context of an investigation of a criminal offense without complying with the provisions of laws and regulations.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 334

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Article 536

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV, an official who:

a. exceeds his/her authority to ask people to show him/her or seize letters, postcards, goods, or packages entrusted to a transportation agency or public delivery service; or

b. exceeds his/her authority in requesting an electronic system provider to provide documents and Electronic Information concerning communications occurring through the electronic system network.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

This provision is intended to protect the secret of correspondence. This Criminal Offense is excluded if the act is committed by an investigator who, based on the provisions of laws and regulations, requires the Letter as evidence in the context of the investigation of a Criminal Offense.

Letter b

What is meant by "electronic system organizer" is Every Person, state administrator, business entity, and community who provides, manages, and/or operates electronic system, either individually or jointly to electronic system users for their own purposes and/or the purposes of other parties.

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Article 537

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category IV, an official of an institution in charge of transportation of letters or goods who:

a. provides Mail, postcards, Goods, or package to any person other than the person entitled;

b. tamper with, destroy or lose such Letter, postcard, Item or parcel;

c. alter the contents of such Letter, postcard, Goods or parcel; or

d. takes for himself any Goods in the Mail or the parcel.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 335

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Article 538

Article text / status

The official of an institution in charge of the transportation of Mail or Goods who allows another person to commit the crime as referred to in Article 537 and/or assists such other person in committing the act, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 539

Article text / status

(1) Any authorized official who solemnizes the marriage of a person, knowing that the existing marriage is a valid obstacle for him to remarry, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and 6 (six) months.

(2) Any authorized official who solemnizes the marriage of a person, knowing that a legal impediment other than the impediment referred to in paragraph (1) exists, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "an authorized official who solemnizes a person's marriage" is an official in accordance with the provisions of the Law on marriage and its implementing regulations.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "legitimate impediment" is in accordance with the conditions for marriage specified in the laws and regulations governing marriage.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 335

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Article 540

Article text / status

Any authorized official who issues a copy or an extract of a court decision before the decision has been duly signed, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 335

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Article 541

Article text / status

Any former official who without the permission of an authorized official withholds an official letter in his possession, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 335

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Article 542

Article text / status

Any Person who uses a Vessel to detain or commit Violence or Threats of Violence against another Vessel or against persons or Goods on board a Vessel on the high seas or in a place beyond the jurisdiction of any State with intent to gain control over persons or to unlawfully seize or possess Vessels or Goods, shall, being guilty of piracy at sea, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 335, 336

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Article 543

Article text / status

(1) Any person who on land or in the water near the shore or at the mouth of a river commits Violence or Threats Violence against persons or Goods at such place after having first crossed the sea, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(2) Any person who by means of a Ship commits Violence or Threats Violence against another Ship or against persons or Goods in Indonesian waters in order to gain control over persons or to unlawfully control or possess a Ship or Goods, shall be punished by the same punishment as referred to in paragraph (1).

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The Criminal Offenses stipulated in Articles 542 to 560 are international Criminal Offenses, meaning that the perpetrators of such Criminal Offenses can be prosecuted in any country where the perpetrators are found as long as the country adheres to the principle of universality. Thus, the nationality of the perpetrator, as well as the locus delicti and nationality of the Ship are not questioned, because the Criminal Act is considered to disrupt world order.

In this case, the master or leader of the ship did not commit piracy, but only handed over the ship to the pirates to be used for piracy. Although it is a crime in the form of assisting, it is made into a separate crime with the same punishment as the crime of piracy itself.

If the person delivering the vessel is not the master or leader of the vessel, he/she will be punished with a lower punishment.

Paragraph (2)

In this provision, the person or Goods do not have to be on board the Ship but can also be on shore.

Editorial translation note: UU 1/2023 source note: the elucidation to Article 543(1) also discusses surrendering a vessel to pirates, conduct addressed by Article 546. That elucidation remains under Article 543, as printed in the official source.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 336

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Article 544

Article text / status

Every person who commits an act as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543 which results in:

a. Serious Injury shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years; or

b. death of a person shall be punished by life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 545

Article text / status

Every person who:

a. works as a Master or performs the profession of a Master on a Ship, knowing that the Ship is used to commit the acts referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years; or

b. working as a member of the crew of a vessel other than the Master, knowing that the vessel is used to commit the acts referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 336

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Article 546

Article text / status

(1) Any person who delivers an Indonesian Ship into the power of the person who commits the act as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

(2) In the event that the act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by the Master, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 336

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Article 547

Article text / status

Any passenger of an Indonesian Ship who usurps the control of such Ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 336

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Article 548

Article text / status

Any master of an Indonesian Ship who takes over or withdraws a Ship from its owner or from a Businessman who owns and uses such Ship for his own benefit, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "taking over or withdrawing a Ship from its owner" is taking a Ship from the power of its owner illegally, for example by absconding with the Ship and using it for one's own benefit.

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Article 549

Article text / status

Any master of an Indonesian Ship who makes or asks another person to make a Ship's Certificate knowing that the contents of such Certificate are contrary to the truth, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Ship's certificate" means, inter alia, Ship's letter, document and report.

This provision is intended to prevent and eradicate fraud against the Ship's Certificate committed by the Master or leader of the Ship.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 336, 337

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Article 550

Article text / status

Any person who, in order to fulfill the provisions of laws and regulations concerning the registration of Ships, produces a certificate knowing that the contents of such certificate are contrary to the truth, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 551

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years, any person who:

a. makes or requests another person to make a false statement in the minutes of a Ship's statement about a situation the truth of which must be stated in the deed, with the intention to use himself or to order another person to use the deed as if the statement in the minutes were in accordance with the truth if the use of the deed could cause a loss; or

b. uses the deed referred to in point a as if the contents were in accordance with the truth if by reason of the use of the deed a loss may arise.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 190, 191

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Article 552

Article text / status

Any master who, with intent to benefit himself or another, makes or gives a false report of an accident to a Ship under his command or to another Ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to prevent the making of false reports to benefit oneself or others, e.g. a Master deliberately sinking his Ship, but in his report it is stated that his Ship has met with an accident and sunk, thereby gaining the opportunity to receive insurance payments for the Ship and/or its cargo.

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Article 553

Article text / status

(1) Punishable for assault on board a Ship by a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category III:

a. Any passenger of an Indonesian Ship who on board a Ship attacks or resists the Master by Violence or Threat of Violence with intent to deprive him of his freedom of movement; or

b. A crew member of an Indonesian Ship other than the Master who on board a Ship or in the exercise of his profession commits an act as referred to in letter a against a person of superior rank.

(2) The act as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment of not more than 5 (five) years, if the act or other accompanying act results in Injury;

b. imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, if it results in Serious Injury; or

c. by a maximum imprisonment of 9 (nine) years, if it results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to safeguard the security, order and safety of shipping.

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Article 554

Article text / status

(1) In the event that the act as referred to in Article 553 paragraph (1) is committed by 2 (two) or more persons jointly or in concert, shall, being guilty of mutiny on board a ship, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of 7 (seven) years.

(2) The act as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a term not exceeding 9 (nine) years, if such act or any other act accompanying it results in injury;

b. imprisonment of not more than 12 (twelve) years, if it results in Serious Injury; or

c. by a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years, if it results in the death of a person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended to regulate mutiny on a Ship,

but here it is committed by 2 (two) or more persons in concert. This provision also stipulates the aggravation of punishment, considering the consequences caused and the act committed jointly.

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Article 555

Article text / status

Any person who on board an Indonesian Ship incites others to commit mutiny on board shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 556

Article text / status

(1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II, any Passenger of an Indonesian Ship who:

a. does not obey an order of the Master given in the interest of security or to enforce order and discipline on board the Ship;

b. does not render assistance according to his ability to the Master when he knows that the Master's freedom of movement is deprived; or

c. fails to notify the Master in good time of the intention of another person on board the Vessel to commit an assault on the Vessel.

(2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall not apply if the attack on the Ship does not occur.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 557

Article text / status

If Every Person as referred to in Article 547 and Articles 553 through 556 holds the rank of Ship's officer, the punishment may be increased by 1/3 (one-third).

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Ship's officers" include, among others, a deck officer and the Ship's doctor.

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Article 558

Article text / status

shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years, any master of an Indonesian Ship who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another or to conceal his benefit by:

a. selling the Ship;

b. encumbering with fiduciary guarantee, mortgage or pledge the Ship or its equipment;

c. selling or pledging the cargo or supplies of the Vessel; or

d. take into account loss or expenses which not actually incurred.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 559

Article text / status

Any person who equips a Ship at his own expense or at the expense of another person, with the intention that it will be used to commit the Criminal Offenses as referred to in Article 542 and Article 543, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 560

Article text / status

Any person who at his own expense or at the expense of another directly or indirectly participates in the chartering, loading or insuring of a Ship, knowing that the Ship will be used or intended to be used for the purposes referred to in Articles 542 and 543, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 561

Article text / status

The master of an Indonesian Ship who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another or to conceal such benefit by changing the course of his Ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision what is meant by "changing the course of the Ship" is to change the destination of the voyage or to stop at a port which is not included in the original voyage plan, or not to go directly to a port which has been previously determined as the port of destination.

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Article 562

Article text / status

(1) Any master of an Indonesian Ship who, under no compulsion and without the knowledge of the owner or operator of the Ship, commits or allows to be committed an act which he knows will create the possibility of the Ship or its cargo being towed, stopped or detained, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category III.

(2) Any Passenger of a Ship who is not under compulsion and without the knowledge of the Master commits or allows the act as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

In this provision, a Vessel or Goods may be towed, stopped, or detained by a local authorized Officer, if it violates blockade provisions, quarantine regulations, or carries prohibited Goods (smuggling).

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Article 563

Article text / status

The master of an Indonesian ship who, under no compulsion, fails to give something which he is obliged to give to a passenger of his ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "not giving something which is obligatory" is, for example, giving food or rations.

Editorial translation note: UU 1/2023 source note: the official elucidation quotes ‘not giving something that must be given’, then gives the example ‘giving food or rations’. The translation preserves that wording; the failure to provide is stated in the operative article.

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Article 564

Article text / status

Any master of an Indonesian Ship who, under no compulsion or contrary to the law applicable to him, jettisons the cargo of his Ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"A situation of necessity" means a circumstance such that the master or master of the vessel is forced to take an action to safeguard the safety of the voyage, for example, due to overloading to prevent the vessel from sinking or due to an infectious disease.

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Article 565

Article text / status

Any master whose Ship bears the Indonesian flag, knowing that he is not entitled to bear such flag, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is intended as an attempt to prevent misuse of the Indonesian flag.

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Article 566

Article text / status

Any master whose Ship bears a mark which creates the impression that the Ship is an Indonesian warship or a government Ship other than a warship in charge of security and order at sea or a pilot Ship working in Indonesian waters, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Government vessels other than warships in charge of security and order at sea" means, among others, water police vessels and customs vessels.

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Article 567

Article text / status

The master of an Indonesian Ship who does not fulfill the obligation to record and notify the birth or death of a person on board during sailing time in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, shall be punished by a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision relates to the obligation to record every birth or death. This is for the purpose of population administration. If the birth or death occurs at sea, the obligation to make a record is imposed on the Ship's Captain.

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Article 568

Article text / status

Any master of an Indonesian Ship who without valid reasons refuses a request to transport a suspect, defendant, convict, prisoner, and/or Goods related to a criminal case in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category III.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The acts referred to in this provision are acts that impede law enforcement.

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Article 569

Article text / status

(1) Any master of an Indonesian Ship who allows to escape or releases a suspect, defendant, convict, or prisoner, or provides assistance in releasing or escaping, even though such person is transported on his Ship based on a request in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) In the event that the Master due to his negligence results in the release or escape of a suspect, defendant, convict, or prisoner as referred to in paragraph (1), he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 570

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully destroys or damages cargo, provisions, or necessities on board a Ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 339

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Article 571

Article text / status

Any person who, not acting out of necessity, without right, engages in the profession of master, helmsman, or engine man on an Indonesian Ship, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 572

Article text / status

Any person who without entitlement uses an identification mark, even if it is slightly different, which is used in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations only for hospital Ships or lifeboats of such Ships or for small Ships used for helping the sick, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

"Identification sign" means, for example, a red cross sign. The purpose of wearing such a sign is to protect the hospital ship or lifeboat from attack.

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Article 573

Article text / status

Punishable with a maximum fine of category IV, any person who:

a. signs a bill of lading issued in violation of the provisions of laws and regulations; or

b. based on his/her authority signs the bill of lading as referred to in letter a, if the bill of lading is so issued.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 339

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Article 574

Article text / status

(1) Shall be punished with a maximum fine of category IV, any person who:

a. signs a Ship Passenger travel ticket issued in violation of the provisions of laws and regulations; or

b. by virtue of his/her authority signs the travel ticket of a Ship Passenger as referred to in letter a, if the ticket is subsequently issued.

(2) The Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to any Person who provides Ship Passenger travel tickets that are not in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 575

Article text / status

(1) Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys, or renders unusable a building for the security of air traffic or frustrates an attempt to secure such building, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) causes danger to the security of air traffic, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "buildings for securing air traffic" are aviation facilities or installations used for security and regulation of air traffic, such as terminals, buildings, towers, and runways.

The crime of aviation in this Chapter can only become a crime of terrorism if there is a purpose to commit a crime of terrorism as stipulated in the laws and regulations on terrorism.

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Article 576

Article text / status

(1) Any person who through his negligence causes damage, destruction, or rendering useless of a building for the safeguarding of air traffic or failure of efforts to safeguard such building, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in danger for the safety of air traffic, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 577

Article text / status

(1) Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys, takes away, or moves a sign or device for aviation security, frustrates the operation of such sign or device, or installs a false sign or device, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) causes danger to aviation security, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(3) If the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) results in an Aircraft accident, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

(4) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "signs or devices for aviation security" are aviation facilities used by or for aircraft in order to land or take off safely, such as runway signs or devices including lines in the center of the runway, runway markers or coordinates, runway end marks and signs of runway obstacles including radio transmitter sign lights, air traffic building sign lights, and air station building sign lights, and so forth.

The definition of "erroneously installing a sign or device" may also mean intentionally and unlawfully erroneously installing a correct sign or device.

"Aircraft" means an aircraft on the ground, i.e. not in Flight or still in preparation by the ground crew or by the crew of an aircraft for a particular flight.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 339, 340

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Article 578

Article text / status

(1) Any person who due to his/her negligence causes a sign or instrument for securing aviation to be damaged, destroyed, taken away or moved, or causes it to be unable to work or causes a sign or instrument for securing aviation to be installed incorrectly, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in danger to aviation, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in an aircraft accident, he/she shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years.

(4) If the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 579

Article text / status

(1) Being punished for committing hijacking in the air with a maximum imprisonment of 12 (twelve) years, every person who:

a. seize or maintain the seizure; or

b. unlawfully takes control of or operates, an Aircraft in Flight.

(2) Every person who commits the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) by violence, threat of violence, or threat in any other form, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The criminal offense in this provision also constitutes air piracy as stipulated in The Hague Convention 1970 on 'The Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft', which was held in The Hague, Netherlands in 1970.

Indonesia has ratified the conventions by Law Number 2 Year 1976 on the Ratification of the Tokyo Convention 1963, The Hague Convention 1970, and the Montreal Convention 1971, so that as a state party it must fulfill the obligations stipulated in Article 2 of the Convention, namely that each state party to the convention is obliged to punish acts of air piracy with severe punishment. This crime is an international crime, which means that every state (convention participant) has jurisdiction over every air pirate, regardless of the nationality of the perpetrator or the Aircraft and the place (country) where the hijacking occurred. This means that if the perpetrator of air piracy is found in Indonesia, Indonesia has the authority to prosecute him. Therefore, Indonesia is also obliged to make criminal provisions for this criminal offense.

Paragraph (1)

The criminal offense in this provision is commonly known as air piracy. In this provision, the act of seizing or maintaining the seizure is carried out by unlawful means, such as deceiving or bribing, so that the pilot voluntarily surrenders the rudder of the Aircraft in Flight.

Paragraph (2)

Unlike the air piracy provided for in paragraph (1), the act of seizing or maintaining seizure in this paragraph is committed by Force or Threat of Force of any kind, so that the pilot is in a state of duress and can do nothing else but surrender the steering of the Aircraft.

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Article 580

Article text / status

(1) A maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years shall be imposed, if the Criminal Offense as referred to in Article 579:

a. is committed by 2 (two) or more persons jointly and in concert;

b. as a continuation of the criminal conspiracy;

c. is committed with planning;

d. results in serious injury;

e. resulting in damage to the Aircraft that may endanger flight; or

f. committed with the intent to deprive or continue to deprive a person of liberty.

(2) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person or the destruction of the Aircraft, the perpetrator shall be liable to life imprisonment or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision constitutes a Criminal Offense which shall be prohibited by states parties to the 1971 Montreal Convention on 'The Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation' held in Montreal-Canada in 1971, as a supplement to the 1970 Hague Convention.

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Article 581

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully damages, destroys, or renders useless an Aircraft which partially or wholly belongs to another person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 582

Article text / status

Any Person who unlawfully damages an Aircraft in Flight Service or causes damage to an Aircraft so that it cannot fly or endangers flight safety, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 583

Article text / status

Any person who causes harm to, damages, destroys, or renders useless an Aircraft in Flight shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment of not more than 12 (twelve) years, if such act causes danger to the life of another person; or

b. imprisonment of not more than 15 (fifteen) years, if such act results in the death of another person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 584

Article text / status

(1) Any person who through his/her negligence causes the Aircraft to be harmed, damaged, destroyed, or rendered useless, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years.

(2) If the criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) causes danger to the life of another person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

(3) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 585

Article text / status

Every person who on board an Aircraft commits an act that endangers the safety of the Aircraft in flight, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 586

Article text / status

Any person who unlawfully commits Violence against a person on board an Aircraft in Flight which endangers the safety of such flight, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 587

Article text / status

Any Person who unlawfully places or causes to be placed by any means tools or materials in an Aircraft in Flight Service which may destroy or cause damage to such Aircraft so that it cannot fly or endangers the safety of flight, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 588

Article text / status

(1) If the criminal offense as referred to in Article 586 and Article 587:

a. is committed by 2 (two) or more persons jointly and in concert;

b. as a continuation of a criminal conspiracy; or

c. results in serious injury, the punishment may be increased by 1/ 3 (one third).

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) results in the death of a person or the destruction of an Aircraft, the perpetrator shall be punished with death penalty, life imprisonment, or a maximum imprisonment of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 589

Article text / status

(1) Any Person who provides information which he/she knows to be false and such act endangers the safety of Aircraft in Flight, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years.

(2) Every person who commits the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in serious injury, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) years.

(3) Every person who commits a criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (1) which results in the death of a person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

The provisions set out in this Article are actions in the form of false notification, for example by telephone or other means of communication, that there is a bomb on board an Aircraft. Such false notification, known as bomb hoax, may cause panic to the crew and Passengers which may cause danger to the Aircraft.

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Article 590

Article text / status

(1) Any person who with intent to unlawfully benefit himself or another person to the detriment of the insurer causes fire or explosion, accident, destruction, damage, or renders useless an Aircraft which is insured against such hazard or whose cargo or freight charges receivable for transporting that cargo are insured, or for whose cargo security funds have been received, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years.

(2) If the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) occurs on an Aircraft in Flight, he shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years.

(3) If the Criminal Offense as referred to in paragraph (1) causes a Passenger of the Aircraft who is insured against that danger to suffer an accident, the perpetrator shall be punished with:

a. imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years, if it results in serious injury; or

b. imprisonment of not more than 15 (fifteen) years, if it results in the death of any person.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 591

Article text / status

Punishable for handling property derived from crime by a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category V, every person who:

a. buys, offers, hires, exchanges, accepts a guarantee or pledge, accepts a gift or for profit, sells, hires out, exchanges, pawns, transports, stores or conceals an object of which he knows or ought reasonably to suspect that it has been obtained as a result of a criminal act; or

b. takes advantage of the proceeds of an object of which it is known or ought reasonably to be suspected that it has been obtained as a result of a Criminal Offense.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Objects in this provision are objects originating from Criminal Acts, for example originating from theft, embezzlement, or fraud. The Criminal Act regulated in this provision is called the Criminal Act of proparte dolus proparte culpa.

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Article 592

Article text / status

(1) Any person who makes it a habit to buy, exchange, accept as collateral or pledge, keep or conceal an object obtained from a Criminal Offense, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) If the perpetrator of the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) commits the act as a means of livelihood, additional punishment may be imposed in the form of deprivation of rights as referred to in Article 86 letter a, letter b, letter c, and/or letter g.

Elucidation / elucidation status

For a person who repeatedly commits the offence referred to in Article 591, it need not be proved that the offence was committed in pursuit of profit. It is categorized as "making a habit" because the act is committed repeatedly even though the period of time is rather long.

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Article 593

Article text / status

If the crime as referred to in Article 591 in which the value of the Goods is not more than Rp500,000.00 (five hundred thousand rupiah), shall be punished for petty handling of property derived from crime, with a maximum fine of category II.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 594

Article text / status

Any person who publishes writings or drawings which by their nature are punishable, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II, if:

a. the person who requested the publication of the writing or drawing is unknown or their identity is not disclosed upon the first demand after prosecution begins; or

b. the publisher knows or ought reasonably to suspect that the person who requested the publication is, at the time of publication, incapable of prosecution or resides abroad.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 595

Article text / status

Any person who prints writings or drawings which by their nature are punishable, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum fine of category II, if:

a. the person who requested the printing of the writing or drawing is unknown or their identity is not disclosed upon the first demand after prosecution begins; or

b. the printer knows or ought reasonably to suspect that the person requesting the printing at the time of issue is not liable to prosecution or resides abroad.

Elucidation / elucidation status

This provision is addressed to the printer.

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Article 596

Article text / status

If the nature of the writing or drawing referred to in Article 594 and Article 595 constitutes a Criminal Offense which can only be prosecuted upon complaint, the publisher or printer may only be prosecuted upon complaint of the person against whom the Criminal Offense has been committed.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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Article 597

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 46 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who commits an act declared prohibited under the law living in the community shall be liable to punishment.

(2) The penalty referred to in paragraph (1) shall take the form of fulfilment of customary obligations under Article 66 paragraph (1) letter f or Article 120 paragraph (1) letter d.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

The phrase "an act declared prohibited under the law living in the community" refers to Article 2 paragraph (1).

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 35

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 598

Article text / status

Punishable for genocide, any person who with intent to destroy or exterminate all or part of a national, racial, ethnic, religious, or belief group by:

a. killing members of the group;

b. causing severe physical or mental suffering to members of the group;

c. creating conditions of life for the group which are calculated to result in its physical destruction, either in whole or in part;

d. imposing measures aimed at preventing births within the group; or

e. forcibly transferring a child from the group to another group, shall be punished with death penalty, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 206

UU 1/2023 | pp. 342

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Article 599

Article text / status

Punishable for a crime against humanity, every person who commits any of the following acts as part of a widespread or systematic attack of which he knows that the attack is directed against a civilian population, in the form of:

a. murder, extermination, expulsion or forcible transfer of population, deprivation of liberty or other deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law, or the crime of apartheid, shall be punished by death penalty, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for a minimum period of 5 (five) years and a maximum period of 20 (twenty) years;

b. slavery, torture, or other inhumane acts of a similar nature that are intended to cause severe suffering or serious injury to the body or physical and mental health, with a minimum sentence of 5 (five) years and a maximum sentence of 15 (fifteen) years;

c. persecution of groups or associations on the basis of politics, race, nationality, ethnicity, culture, religion, belief, gender, or persecution on other discriminatory grounds that have been universally recognized as prohibited under international law, with a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years; or

d. rape, sexual slavery, forced prostitution, forced pregnancy, forced rendering infertile or sterilisation, or other equivalent forms of sexual violence, or enforced disappearance of persons, with imprisonment of not less than 5 (five) years and not more than 20 (twenty) years.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

What is meant by "other equivalent sexual violence" is the act of committing serious sexual coercion as a form of Crimes against Humanity.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 206, 207

UU 1/2023 | pp. 342, 343

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Article 599A

Inserted by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

This article is inserted. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 47 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

The provisions concerning retroactive application to serious human rights offences referred to in Articles 598 and 599 shall apply in accordance with Law Number 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 35

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 600

Article text / status

Every person who uses Violence or Threat of Violence that creates an atmosphere of terror or fear among people on a widespread basis, causing mass victimisation by depriving people of liberty or causing loss of the lives and property of others, or causing damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities, shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years, life imprisonment, or death penalty.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 207, 208

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 601

Article text / status

Every person who uses Violence or Threats of Violence with the intent to create an atmosphere of terror or fear among the public on a widespread basis or to cause mass victimisation by depriving people of liberty or causing loss of the lives or property of others, or to cause damage or destruction to strategic vital objects, the environment, public facilities, or international facilities, shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum period of 3 (three) years and a maximum period of 20 (twenty) years or life imprisonment.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 208

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 602

Article text / status

Every person who provides, collects, gives, or lends funds, either directly or indirectly, with the intention that all or part of the funds be used to commit a terrorist offence, for a terrorist organisation, or for a terrorist, shall be punished for the crime of terrorism financing with a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of category V.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 208

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 603

Article text / status

Every person who unlawfully commits an act of enriching himself/herself, another person, or a corporation to the detriment of the state finances or the state economy, shall be liable to life imprisonment or imprisonment of not less than 2 (two) years and not more than 20 (twenty) years and a fine of not less than category II and not more than category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "detrimental to state finances" is based on the results of an examination by a state financial audit institution.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 208

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 604

Article text / status

Any person who with the aim of benefiting himself, another person, or a corporation abuses the authority, opportunity, or means available to him by virtue of his office or position to the detriment of state finances or the state economy, shall be punished by life imprisonment or imprisonment of not less than 2 (two) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and a fine of at least category II and at most category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 209

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 605

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 48 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Any person who does either of the following shall be liable to imprisonment for a minimum of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 5 (five) years and a fine of at least category III and at most category V:

a. gives or promises something to an Official with the intention that the Official act or refrain from acting in their office contrary to their duties; or

b. gives something to an Official because of, or in connection with, an act or omission in their office that is contrary to their duties.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 35

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 606

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 49 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who gives a gift or promise to an Official in view of the power or authority attached to the Official's office or position, or which the giver considers attached to that office or position, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of category IV.

(2) An Official who accepts a gift or promise referred to in paragraph (1) shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 4 (four) years and a maximum fine of category IV.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 36

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 607

Article text / status

(1) Every person who:

a. placing, transferring, diverting, spending, paying, granting, entrusting, bringing abroad, changing the form, exchanging with currency or securities or other actions on Assets which he/she knows or ought reasonably to suspect are the proceeds of Criminal Acts with the purpose of concealing or disguising the origin of the Assets, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of category VII;

b. conceal or disguise the origin, source, location, allocation, transfer of rights, or actual ownership of the Assets which he/she knows or ought reasonably to suspect to be the proceeds of Criminal Acts, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of category VI;

c. receives or takes control of the placement, transfer, payment, grant, donation, deposit or exchange of Assets, or uses Assets which he/she knows or ought reasonably to suspect to be the proceeds of Criminal Offenses, shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years and a maximum fine of category VI.

(2) Proceeds of Crime as referred to in paragraph (1) shall mean Assets obtained from Criminal Acts:

a. corruption;

b. bribery;

c. narcotics;

d. psychotropic;

e. labor smuggling;

f. migrant smuggling;

g. in the field of banking;

h. in the field of capital market;

i. in the field of insurance;

j. customs;

k. excise;

l. trafficking of persons;

m. illicit arms trade;

n. terrorism;

o. kidnapping;

p. theft;

q. embezzlement;

r. fraud;

s. counterfeiting of money;

t. gambling;

u. prostitution;

v. in the field of taxation;

w. in the field of forestry;

x. in the field of environment;

y. in the field of marine and fisheries; or

z. Other Criminal Offenses punishable by imprisonment of 4 (four) years or more.

(3) Criminal Acts as referred to in paragraph (1) shall constitute Criminal Acts of money laundering.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 210, 211

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 608

Article text / status

The provision as referred to in Article 607 paragraph (1) letter c shall not apply to the reporting party who carries out the reporting obligation as stipulated in the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crime.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 211

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343

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Article 609

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 50 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, without entitlement, possesses, stores, controls or provides:

a. non-plant Class I Narcotics shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI;

b. Class II Narcotics shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI; and

c. Class III Narcotics shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 7 (seven) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI.

(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) concerns:

a. non-plant Class I Narcotics weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be liable to life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI;

b. Class II Narcotics weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI; and

c. Class III Narcotics weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 36, 37

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 610

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 51 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) Any person who, without entitlement, produces, imports, exports or distributes:

a. Class I Narcotics shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of category V;

b. Class II Narcotics shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and/or a maximum fine of category V; and

c. Class III Narcotics shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of category V.

(2) If the act referred to in paragraph (1) concerns:

a. Class I Narcotics in plant form weighing more than 1 (one) kilogram or exceeding 5 (five) plants, or non-plant Class I Narcotics weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be liable to the death penalty, life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI;

b. Class II Narcotics weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be liable to the death penalty, life imprisonment or imprisonment for a maximum of 20 (twenty) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI; and

c. Class III Narcotics weighing more than 5 (five) grams, the perpetrator shall be liable to imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and/or a maximum fine of category VI.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 37, 38

UU 1/2026 | pp. 70

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Article 611

Article text / status

Provisions regarding the classification and quantity of narcotics refer to the Law regulating Narcotics.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 214

UU 1/2023 | pp. 343, 344

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Article 612

Article text / status

Provisions regarding criminal conspiracy, preparation, attempt, and assistance stipulated in the Law regarding serious crimes against human rights, terrorism crimes, corruption crimes, money laundering crimes, and narcotics crimes shall apply in accordance with the provisions in the Law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 214

UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 613

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 52 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) When this Act comes into force, every Law and Regional Regulation containing criminal provisions shall adjust to the provisions of Book One of this Act.

(2) Provisions regarding the adjustment of criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by Law.

(3) Where a Law outside this Law is an administrative Law carrying criminal sanctions, guidance measures and the application of administrative or other sanctions must take precedence over the application of criminal sanctions.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

"Administrative Laws carrying criminal sanctions" include Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections; Law Number 7 of 1992 concerning Banking, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation as Law; Law Number 6 of 1983 concerning General Provisions and Tax Procedures, as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation as Law; and Law Number 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 38

UU 1/2026 | pp. 71

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Article 614

Article text / status

At the time this Act comes into force:

a. the terms crime and offense used in Laws other than this Law and Regional Regulations shall be replaced by Criminal Offenses;

b. the term legal entity in the form of a limited liability company, foundation, association, cooperative, state-owned enterprise, regional-owned enterprise, village-owned enterprise, or its equivalent, as well as unincorporated association or business entity in the form of a firm, limited partnership, or its equivalent provided for in laws and regulations outside this Act shall be equated with Corporation as provided for in this Act;

c. the term tangible or intangible objects, movable or immovable objects including water and bank deposit money, electricity, gas, data and computer programs regulated in laws outside this Act shall be equated with Goods as specified in this Act; and

d. the term civil servant, state civil apparatus, member of the Indonesian National Police, member of the Indonesian National Defense Forces, state official, public official, regional official, person receiving salary or wages from the state or regional finances, person receiving salary or wages from a Corporation whose capital is wholly or mainly owned by the state or region, or other official provided for in laws and regulations outside this Act and fulfilling the provisions as referred to in Article 154 shall be an Official as specified in this Act.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 214, 215

UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 615

Deleted by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

This article is deleted. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 53 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Deleted.

Elucidation / elucidation status

[This article was deleted by Law No. 1 of 2026. The original elucidation is available in the historical version.]

UU 1/2026 | pp. 38

UU 1/2026 | pp. 71

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Article 616

Deleted by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

This article is deleted. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 54 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

Deleted.

Elucidation / elucidation status

[This article was deleted by Law No. 1 of 2026. The original elucidation is available in the historical version.]

UU 1/2026 | pp. 38

UU 1/2026 | pp. 71

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Article 617

Article text / status

Upon the coming into force of this Act, if criminal provisions in Laws other than this Act refer to certain articles provided for in the Criminal Code enacted by Law No. 1 of 1946 on the Regulation of Criminal Law and Law No. 73 of 1958 on Declaring the Enactment of Law No. 1 of 1946 of the Republic of Indonesia on the Regulation of Criminal Law for the Entire Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and Amending the Criminal Code, they shall be adjusted to the amendments contained in this Act.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 216

UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 618

Article text / status

When this Act comes into force, criminal offenses that are in judicial proceedings shall be governed by the provisions of this Act, unless the law governing such criminal offenses is more favorable to the suspect or the accused.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 216

UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 619

Article text / status

When this Law comes into force, custodial detention (pidana tutupan) shall continue to be implemented under Law Number 20 of 1946 concerning Custodial Detention (Hukuman Tutupan) until a new Law concerning pidana tutupan is enacted.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 216

UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 620

Article text / status

When this Law comes into force, the provisions in the Chapter on Special Crimes in this Law shall be implemented by law enforcement agencies based on the duties and authorities stipulated in their respective Laws.

Elucidation / elucidation status

What is meant by "law enforcement agency" is, for example, an agency that organizes the eradication of narcotics Crimes, in addition to handling narcotics Crimes regulated in the Law regarding narcotics, also handles narcotics Crimes regulated in this Law.

Likewise, the institution that organizes the eradication of corruption Crimes, in addition to handling corruption Crimes regulated in the Law regarding the eradication of corruption Crimes, also handles corruption Crimes regulated in this Law.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 621

Article text / status

The implementing regulations of this Law shall be stipulated no later than 2 (two) years as of the promulgation of this Law.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

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UU 1/2023 | pp. 344

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Article 622

Amended by Law No. 1 of 2026

Editorial change record

The article is set out as amended. Effective 2 January 2026.

UU 1/2026, Pasal VII angka 55 | 2026-01-02

Article text / status

(1) When this Act comes into force, the provisions in:

a. Law Number 1 Year 1946 regarding Criminal Law Regulations (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia II Number 9);

b. Article 5 paragraph (3) letters b and c of Emergency Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 1951 concerning Temporary Measures to Establish a Unified Organisation of the Powers and Procedure of Civil Courts (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 9 of 1951, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 81);

c. Article 1 and Article 2 of Emergency Law Number 12 of 1951 on Amending "Ordonnantie Tijdelijke Byzondere Strafbepalingen" (Stbl. 1948 No. 17) and Former R.I. Law NR 8 of 1948 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 78 of 1951);

d. Law No. 73 of 1958 Concerning the Entry into Force of Law No. 1 of 1946 of the Republic of Indonesia Concerning Criminal Law Regulations for the Entire Territory of the Republic of Indonesia and Amending the Criminal Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1958 Number 127, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1660);

e. Law No. 1 of 1960 Concerning the Amendment of the Criminal Code;

f. Law Number 16 Prp. Year 1960 concerning Several Amendments to the Criminal Code (State Gazette of 1960 Number 50, Supplement to State Gazette Number 1976);

g. Law Number 18 Prp. 1960 Concerning Amendments to the Amount of Fines in the Criminal Code and in Other Criminal Provisions Issued Prior to August 17, 1945 (State Gazette of 1960 Number 52, Supplement to State Gazette Number 1978);

h. Article 4 of Presidential Determination Number 1 of 1965 on the Prevention of Abuse and/or Blasphemy of Religion (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 3, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2726);

i. Law Number 7 of 1974 Concerning the Control of Gambling (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1974 Number 54, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3040);

j. Law Number 4 of 1976 Concerning the Amendment and Addition of Several Articles in the Criminal Code Relating to the Expansion of the Applicability of Criminal Legislation Provisions, Aviation Crimes, and Crimes against Aviation Facilities/Infrastructure (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1976 Number 26, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3080);

k. Law Number 27 of 1999 Concerning Amendments to the Criminal Code Relating to Crimes Against State Security (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 74, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3850);

l. Articles 2(1), 3, 5, 11, and 13 of Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 No. 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3874), as amended by Law No. 20 of 2001 on the Amendment to Law No. 31 of 1999 on the Eradication of Criminal Acts of Corruption (State

Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2001 No. 134, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4150);

m. Article 8, Article 9, and Articles 36 through 40 of Law Number 26 of 2000 Concerning the Human Rights Court (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2000 Number 208, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4026);

n. Article 81(1) and Article 82 of Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 17 of 2016 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 237, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5946);

o. Article 6 and Article 7 of Law Number 15 of 2003 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4284) as amended by Law Number 5 of 2018 on the Amendment to Law Number 15 of 2003 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2002 on the Eradication of the Criminal Acts of Terrorism into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 92, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6216);

p. Article 69 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301);

q. Article 2 of Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4720);

r. Article 27 paragraph (1), Article 27 paragraph (3), Article 28 paragraph (2), Article 30, Article 31 paragraph (1), Article 31 paragraph (2), Article 36, Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 45 paragraph (3), Article 45A paragraph (2), Article 46, Article 47, and Article 51 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4843), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 1 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2024 Number 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6905);

s. Article 15 and Article 17 of Law Number 40 of 2008 on the Elimination of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 170, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4919);

t. Article 29 of Law Number 44 of 2008 on Pornography (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 181, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4928);

u. Article 66 through Article 71 of Law Number 24 of 2009 Concerning Flags, Language, and State Emblems, and National Anthem (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 109, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5035);

v. Deleted;

w. Articles 112, 113, 117, 118, 122 and 123 of Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 5062), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation as Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

x. Article 2 paragraph (1), Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5 of Law Number 8 of 2010 on the Prevention and Eradication of the Crime of Money Laundering (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 122, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5164);

y. Article 120 paragraph (1) and Article 126 letter e of Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5216), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 63 of 2024 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 6 of 2011 concerning Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2024 Number 227, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6996);

z. Article 36 paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4) of Law Number 7 of 2011 concerning Currency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 64, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5223), as amended by Law Number 4 of 2023 concerning Development and Strengthening of the Financial Sector (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6845);

aa. Article 136 of Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 227, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360), as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 6 of 2023 concerning the Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation as Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

bb. Article 4 of Law Number 9 of 2013 concerning Prevention and Eradication of Criminal Acts of Financing Terrorism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 50, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5406); and

cc. Article 37, Article 38, Article 39, and Article 41 of Law Number 13 of 2006 on Witness and Victim Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2006 Number 64, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4635) as amended by Law Number 31 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law Number 13 of 2006 on Witness and Victim Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 293, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5602),

shall be revoked and declared invalid.

(2) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Criminal Offenses concerning firearms, ammunition, explosives, and other weapons as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference is replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 1 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 306; and

b. The reference to Article 2 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 307.

(3) In the event that the provisions of the Articles regarding Criminal Offenses against religion and belief as referred to in paragraph (1) letter h refer to Article 4 of the relevant Law, the references are replaced with Article 300 and Article 302 paragraph (1) of this Law.

(4) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Criminal Acts of corruption as referred to in paragraph (1) letter l are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference shall be replaced by the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 2(1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 603;

b. The reference to Article 3 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 604;

c. The reference to Article 5 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 605;

d. The reference to Article 11 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 606 paragraph (2); and

e. The reference to Article 13 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 606 paragraph (1).

(5) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Serious Crimes against Human Rights as referred to in paragraph (1) letter m are referred to by the provisions of the article of the Law concerned, the reference is replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 8 and Article 36 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 598; and

b. The reference to Article 9 and Articles 37 through 40 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 599.

(6) Where provisions of the relevant Law refer to the provisions concerning offences of sexual intercourse or indecent acts with a Child referred to in paragraph (1) letter n, those references shall be replaced with references to this Law as follows:

a. the reference to Article 81 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 473 paragraph (4); and

b. the reference to Article 82 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 415 or Article 417.

(7) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding the crime of terrorism as referred to in paragraph (1) letter o are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference shall be replaced by the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 6 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 600; and

b. The reference to Article 7 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 601.

(8) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the criminal offense of using a fake diploma or academic degree as referred to in paragraph (1) letter p refers to Article 69 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 272 paragraph (2) of this Law.

(9) In the event that the provision of the Article regarding the Criminal Offense of trafficking in persons as referred to in paragraph (1) letter q refers to Article 2 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 455 of this Law.

(10) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Criminal Offenses against informatics and electronics as referred to in paragraph (1) letter r are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the relevant Law, the reference shall be replaced by the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The references to Article 27 paragraph (1) and Article 45 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 407;

b. The references to Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 45 paragraph (3) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 441;

c. The reference to Article 28 paragraph (2) and Article 45A paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 243;

d. The reference to Article 30 and Article 46 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 332; and

e. The reference to Article 31 paragraph (1), Article 31 paragraph (2), and Article 47 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 258 paragraph (2).

(11) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Criminal Offenses on the basis of racial and ethnic discrimination as referred to in paragraph (1) letter s is referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference is replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 15 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 244; and

b. The reference to Article 17 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 245.

(12) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding the Crime of Pornography as referred to in paragraph (1) letter t refer to Article 29 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 407 paragraph (1) of this Law.

(13) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding the criminal offense of desecration against the state flag, state emblem, and national anthem as referred to in paragraph (1) letter u are referred to by the provisions of the article of the Law concerned, the reference shall be replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 66 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 234;

b. The reference to Article 67 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 235;

c. The reference to Article 68 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 236;

d. The reference to Article 69 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 237;

e. The reference to Article 70 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 238; and

f. The reference to Article 71 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 239.

(14) Deleted.

(15) In the event that the provisions of the article on narcotic Crime as referred to in paragraph (1) letter w are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference is replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 112 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 609 paragraph (1) letter a;

b. The reference to Article 112 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 609 paragraph (2) letter a;

c. The reference to Article 113 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 610 paragraph (1) letter a;

d. The reference to Article 113 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 610 paragraph (2) letter a;

e. The reference to Article 117 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 609 paragraph (1) letter b;

f. The reference to Article 117 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 609 paragraph (2) letter b;

g. The reference to Article 118 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 610 paragraph (1) letter b;

h. The reference to Article 118 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 610 paragraph (2) letter b;

i. The reference to Article 122 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 609 paragraph (1) letter c;

j. The reference to Article 122 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 609 paragraph (2) letter c;

k. The reference to Article 123 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 610 paragraph (1) letter c; and

l. The reference to Article 123 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 610 paragraph (2) letter c.

(16) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding the crime of money laundering as referred to in paragraph (1) letter x are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference shall be replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 2 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 607 paragraph (2);

b. The reference to Article 3 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 607 paragraph (1) letter a;

c. The reference to Article 4 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 607 paragraph (1) letter b;

d. The reference to Article 5 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 607 paragraph (1) letter c; and

e. The reference to Article 5 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 608.

(17) In the event that the provisions of the Article concerning the criminal act of human smuggling or forgery of passports, travel documents in lieu of passports, or documents granted pursuant to the provisions of the Law on immigration as referred to in paragraph (1) letter y are referred to by the provisions of the article of the Law concerned, the reference shall be replaced by the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 120 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 457; and

b. The reference to Article 126 letter e shall be replaced with a reference to Article 398 paragraph (1).

(18) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding the criminal offense of counterfeiting currency or banknotes as referred to in paragraph (1) letter z are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference is replaced with the Article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 36 paragraph (1) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 374;

b. the reference to Article 36 paragraph (2) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 375 paragraph (1);

c. the reference to Article 36 paragraph (3) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 375 paragraph (2); and

d. the reference to Article 36 paragraph (4) shall be replaced with a reference to Article 375 paragraph (3).

(19) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Criminal Offenses in the field of food as referred to in paragraph (1) letter aa refer to Article 136 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 504 in this Law.

(20) In the event that the provisions of the Article regarding Criminal Acts of terrorism financing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter bb refer to Article 4 of the relevant Law, the reference is replaced with Article 602 in this Law.

(21) In the event that the provisions of the article regarding Criminal Offenses against witnesses and victims as referred to in paragraph (1) letter cc are referred to by the provisions of the Article of the Law concerned, the reference shall be replaced with the article in this Law with the following provisions:

a. The reference to Article 37 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 295;

b. The reference to Article 38 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 296;

c. The reference to Article 39 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 297; and

d. The reference to Article 41 shall be replaced with a reference to Article 299.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2026 | pp. 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50

UU 1/2026 | pp. 71

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Article 623

Article text / status

This Law may be referred to as the KUHP.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 228

UU 1/2023 | pp. 345

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Article 624

Article text / status

This Law shall come into force after 3 (three) years from the date of promulgation.

Elucidation / elucidation status

Self-explanatory.

UU 1/2023 | pp. 228

UU 1/2023 | pp. 345

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Annex III to Law No. 1 of 2026

Official source pages in Indonesian

The following pages reproduce Annex III from the official PDF of Law No. 1 of 2026, PDF pages 234–260. Article 82(3) refers to this annex. The calculation method and table for imprisonment in lieu of a fine are retained in their original source form.

Page numbering on the reproduced annex follows the source document. This reader does not provide a sentencing calculator.

UU 1/2026 | BPK

PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

LAMPIRAN III
UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 1 TAHUN 2026
TENTANG
PENYESUAIAN PIDANA

METODE PENGHITUNGAN PIDANA PENJARA PENGGANTI PIDANA DENDA

1. Hakim dalam menjatuhkan pidana penjara pengganti pidana denda wajib mengikuti ketentuan sebagai berikut:

Tingkatan Pidana Denda	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
dibawah kategori I	1 (satu) Hari
sampai dengan kategori III	Rp1.000.000,00 per Hari
di atas kategori III sampai dengan kategori V	Rp5.000.000,00 per Hari
di atas kategori V sampai dengan kategori VI	Rp10.000.000,00 per Hari
di atas kategori VI	Rp25.000.000,00 per Hari

2. Penghitungan pidana penjara pengganti pidana denda dilakukan secara progresif. Misalnya, pidana denda yang dijatuhkan Rp6.000.000.000,00 (enam miliar rupiah). Maka, pidana penjara pengganti pidana denda:

Rp50.000.000,00	/	Rp1.000.000,00	=	50 Hari
Rp450.000.000,00	/	Rp5.000.000,00	=	90 Hari
Rp1.500.000.000,00	/	Rp10.000.000,00	=	150 Hari
Rp4.000.000.000,00	/	Rp25.000.000,00	=	160 Hari (+)
				450 Hari

3. Berdasarkan . . .

3. Berdasarkan rumus di atas, berikut tabel pidana penjara pengganti pidana denda:

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
Sampai dengan Rp1.000.000,00	1.000.000	1 Hari
Kategori I sampai dengan kategori III, per Rp1.000.000,00 (satu juta rupiah) sama dengan 1 (satu) Hari	2.000.000	2 Hari
	3.000.000	3 Hari
	4.000.000	4 Hari
	5.000.000	5 Hari
	6.000.000	6 Hari
	7.000.000	7 Hari
	8.000.000	8 Hari
	9.000.000	9 Hari
	10.000.000	10 Hari
	11.000.000	11 Hari
	12.000.000	12 Hari
	13.000.000	13 Hari
	14.000.000	14 Hari
	15.000.000	15 Hari
	16.000.000	16 Hari
	17.000.000	17 Hari
	18.000.000	18 Hari
	19.000.000	19 Hari
	20.000.000	20 Hari
	21.000.000	21 Hari
	22.000.000	22 Hari
	23.000.000	23 Hari
	24.000.000	24 Hari
	25.000.000	25 Hari
	26.000.000	26 Hari

27.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	27.000.000	27 Hari
	28.000.000	28 Hari
	29.000.000	29 Hari
	30.000.000	30 Hari
	31.000.000	31 Hari
	32.000.000	32 Hari
	33.000.000	33 Hari
	34.000.000	34 Hari
	35.000.000	35 Hari
	36.000.000	36 Hari
	37.000.000	37 Hari
	38.000.000	38 Hari
	39.000.000	39 Hari
	40.000.000	40 Hari
	41.000.000	41 Hari
	42.000.000	42 Hari
	43.000.000	43 Hari
	44.000.000	44 Hari
	45.000.000	45 Hari
	46.000.000	46 Hari
	47.000.000	47 Hari
	48.000.000	48 Hari
	49.000.000	49 Hari
	50.000.000	50 Hari
Di atas kategori III sampai dengan kategori V, per Rp5.000.000,00 (lima juta rupiah) sama dengan 1 (satu) Hari	55.000.000	51 Hari
	60.000.000	52 Hari
	65.000.000	53 Hari
	70.000.000	54 Hari
	75.000.000	55 Hari

80.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	80.000.000	56 Hari
	85.000.000	57 Hari
	90.000.000	58 Hari
	95.000.000	59 Hari
	100.000.000	60 Hari
	105.000.000	61 Hari
	110.000.000	62 Hari
	115.000.000	63 Hari
	120.000.000	64 Hari
	125.000.000	65 Hari
	130.000.000	66 Hari
	135.000.000	67 Hari
	140.000.000	68 Hari
	145.000.000	69 Hari
	150.000.000	70 Hari
	155.000.000	71 Hari
	160.000.000	72 Hari
	165.000.000	73 Hari
	170.000.000	74 Hari
	175.000.000	75 Hari
	180.000.000	76 Hari
	185.000.000	77 Hari
	190.000.000	78 Hari
	195.000.000	79 Hari
	200.000.000	80 Hari
	205.000.000	81 Hari
	210.000.000	82 Hari
	215.000.000	83 Hari
	220.000.000	84 Hari

225.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	225.000.000	85 Hari
	230.000.000	86 Hari
	235.000.000	87 Hari
	240.000.000	88 Hari
	245.000.000	89 Hari
	250.000.000	90 Hari
	255.000.000	91 Hari
	260.000.000	92 Hari
	265.000.000	93 Hari
	270.000.000	94 Hari
	275.000.000	95 Hari
	280.000.000	96 Hari
	285.000.000	97 Hari
	290.000.000	98 Hari
	295.000.000	99 Hari
	300.000.000	100 Hari
	305.000.000	101 Hari
	310.000.000	102 Hari
	315.000.000	103 Hari
	320.000.000	104 Hari
	325.000.000	105 Hari
	330.000.000	106 Hari
	335.000.000	107 Hari
	340.000.000	108 Hari
	345.000.000	109 Hari
	350.000.000	110 Hari
	355.000.000	111 Hari
	360.000.000	112 Hari
	365.000.000	113 Hari

370.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	370.000.000	114 Hari
	375.000.000	115 Hari
	380.000.000	116 Hari
	385.000.000	117 Hari
	390.000.000	118 Hari
	395.000.000	119 Hari
	400.000.000	120 Hari
	405.000.000	121 Hari
	410.000.000	122 Hari
	415.000.000	123 Hari
	420.000.000	124 Hari
	425.000.000	125 Hari
	430.000.000	126 Hari
	435.000.000	127 Hari
	440.000.000	128 Hari
	445.000.000	129 Hari
	450.000.000	130 Hari
	455.000.000	131 Hari
	460.000.000	132 Hari
	465.000.000	133 Hari
	470.000.000	134 Hari
	475.000.000	135 Hari
	480.000.000	136 Hari
	485.000.000	137 Hari
	490.000.000	138 Hari
	495.000.000	139 Hari
	500.000.000	140 Hari

Di atas . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
Di atas Kategori V sampai dengan kategori VI, per Rp10.000.000,00 (sepuluh juta rupiah) sama dengan 1 (satu) Hari	510.000.000	141 Hari
	520.000.000	142 Hari
	530.000.000	143 Hari
	540.000.000	144 Hari
	550.000.000	145 Hari
	560.000.000	146 Hari
	570.000.000	147 Hari
	580.000.000	148 Hari
	590.000.000	149 Hari
	600.000.000	150 Hari
	610.000.000	151 Hari
	620.000.000	152 Hari
	630.000.000	153 Hari
	640.000.000	154 Hari
	650.000.000	155 Hari
	660.000.000	156 Hari
	670.000.000	157 Hari
	680.000.000	158 Hari
	690.000.000	159 Hari
	700.000.000	160 Hari
	710.000.000	161 Hari
	720.000.000	162 Hari
	730.000.000	163 Hari
	740.000.000	164 Hari
	750.000.000	165 Hari
	760.000.000	166 Hari
	770.000.000	167 Hari
	780.000.000	168 Hari
	790.000.000	169 Hari
	800.000.000	170 Hari

810.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	810.000.000	171 Hari
	820.000.000	172 Hari
	830.000.000	173 Hari
	840.000.000	174 Hari
	850.000.000	175 Hari
	860.000.000	176 Hari
	870.000.000	177 Hari
	880.000.000	178 Hari
	890.000.000	179 Hari
	900.000.000	180 Hari
	910.000.000	181 Hari
	920.000.000	182 Hari
	930.000.000	183 Hari
	940.000.000	184 Hari
	950.000.000	185 Hari
	960.000.000	186 Hari
	970.000.000	187 Hari
	980.000.000	188 Hari
	990.000.000	189 Hari
	1.000.000.000	190 Hari
	1.010.000.000	191 Hari
	1.020.000.000	192 Hari
	1.030.000.000	193 Hari
	1.040.000.000	194 Hari
	1.050.000.000	195 Hari
	1.060.000.000	196 Hari
	1.070.000.000	197 Hari
	1.080.000.000	198 Hari
	1.090.000.000	199 Hari

1.100.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	1.100.000.000	200 Hari
	1.110.000.000	201 Hari
	1.120.000.000	202 Hari
	1.130.000.000	203 Hari
	1.140.000.000	204 Hari
	1.150.000.000	205 Hari
	1.160.000.000	206 Hari
	1.170.000.000	207 Hari
	1.180.000.000	208 Hari
	1.190.000.000	209 Hari
	1.200.000.000	210 Hari
	1.210.000.000	211 Hari
	1.220.000.000	212 Hari
	1.230.000.000	213 Hari
	1.240.000.000	214 Hari
	1.250.000.000	215 Hari
	1.260.000.000	216 Hari
	1.270.000.000	217 Hari
	1.280.000.000	218 Hari
	1.290.000.000	219 Hari
	1.300.000.000	220 Hari
	1.310.000.000	221 Hari
	1.320.000.000	222 Hari
	1.330.000.000	223 Hari
	1.340.000.000	224 Hari
	1.350.000.000	225 Hari
	1.360.000.000	226 Hari
	1.370.000.000	227 Hari
	1.380.000.000	228 Hari

1.390.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	1.390.000.000	229 Hari
	1.400.000.000	230 Hari
	1.410.000.000	231 Hari
	1.420.000.000	232 Hari
	1.430.000.000	233 Hari
	1.440.000.000	234 Hari
	1.450.000.000	235 Hari
	1.460.000.000	236 Hari
	1.470.000.000	237 Hari
	1.480.000.000	238 Hari
	1.490.000.000	239 Hari
	1.500.000.000	240 Hari
	1.510.000.000	241 Hari
	1.520.000.000	242 Hari
	1.530.000.000	243 Hari
	1.540.000.000	244 Hari
	1.550.000.000	245 Hari
	1.560.000.000	246 Hari
	1.570.000.000	247 Hari
	1.580.000.000	248 Hari
	1.590.000.000	249 Hari
	1.600.000.000	250 Hari
	1.610.000.000	251 Hari
	1.620.000.000	252 Hari
	1.630.000.000	253 Hari
	1.640.000.000	254 Hari
	1.650.000.000	255 Hari
	1.660.000.000	256 Hari
	1.670.000.000	257 Hari

1.680.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	1.680.000.000	258 Hari
	1.690.000.000	259 Hari
	1.700.000.000	260 Hari
	1.710.000.000	261 Hari
	1.720.000.000	262 Hari
	1.730.000.000	263 Hari
	1.740.000.000	264 Hari
	1.750.000.000	265 Hari
	1.760.000.000	266 Hari
	1.770.000.000	267 Hari
	1.780.000.000	268 Hari
	1.790.000.000	269 Hari
	1.800.000.000	270 Hari
	1.810.000.000	271 Hari
	1.820.000.000	272 Hari
	1.830.000.000	273 Hari
	1.840.000.000	274 Hari
	1.850.000.000	275 Hari
	1.860.000.000	276 Hari
	1.870.000.000	277 Hari
	1.880.000.000	278 Hari
	1.890.000.000	279 Hari
	1.900.000.000	280 Hari
	1.910.000.000	281 Hari
	1.920.000.000	282 Hari
	1.930.000.000	283 Hari
	1.940.000.000	284 Hari
	1.950.000.000	285 Hari
	1.960.000.000	286 Hari

1.970.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	1.970.000.000	287 Hari
	1.980.000.000	288 Hari
	1.990.000.000	289 Hari
	2.000.000.000	290 Hari
Di atas Kategori VI sampai dengan kategori VIII, per Rp25.000.000,00 (dua puluh lima juta rupiah) sama dengan 1 (satu) hari	2.025.000.000	291 Hari
	2.050.000.000	292 Hari
	2.075.000.000	293 Hari
	2.100.000.000	294 Hari
	2.125.000.000	295 Hari
	2.150.000.000	296 Hari
	2.175.000.000	297 Hari
	2.200.000.000	298 Hari
	2.225.000.000	299 Hari
	2.250.000.000	300 Hari
	2.275.000.000	301 Hari
	2.300.000.000	302 Hari
	2.325.000.000	303 Hari
	2.350.000.000	304 Hari
	2.375.000.000	305 Hari
	2.400.000.000	306 Hari
	2.425.000.000	307 Hari
	2.450.000.000	308 Hari
	2.475.000.000	309 Hari
	2.500.000.000	310 Hari
	2.525.000.000	311 Hari
	2.550.000.000	312 Hari
	2.575.000.000	313 Hari
	2.600.000.000	314 Hari
	2.625.000.000	315 Hari

2.650.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	2.650.000.000	316 Hari
	2.675.000.000	317 Hari
	2.700.000.000	318 Hari
	2.725.000.000	319 Hari
	2.750.000.000	320 Hari
	2.775.000.000	321 Hari
	2.800.000.000	322 Hari
	2.825.000.000	323 Hari
	2.850.000.000	324 Hari
	2.875.000.000	325 Hari
	2.900.000.000	326 Hari
	2.925.000.000	327 Hari
	2.950.000.000	328 Hari
	2.975.000.000	329 Hari
	3.000.000.000	330 Hari
	3.025.000.000	331 Hari
	3.050.000.000	332 Hari
	3.075.000.000	333 Hari
	3.100.000.000	334 Hari
	3.125.000.000	335 Hari
	3.150.000.000	336 Hari
	3.175.000.000	337 Hari
	3.200.000.000	338 Hari
	3.225.000.000	339 Hari
	3.250.000.000	340 Hari
	3.275.000.000	341 Hari
	3.300.000.000	342 Hari
	3.325.000.000	343 Hari
	3.350.000.000	344 Hari

3.375.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	3.375.000.000	345 Hari
	3.400.000.000	346 Hari
	3.425.000.000	347 Hari
	3.450.000.000	348 Hari
	3.475.000.000	349 Hari
	3.500.000.000	350 Hari
	3.525.000.000	351 Hari
	3.550.000.000	352 Hari
	3.575.000.000	353 Hari
	3.600.000.000	354 Hari
	3.625.000.000	355 Hari
	3.650.000.000	356 Hari
	3.675.000.000	357 Hari
	3.700.000.000	358 Hari
	3.725.000.000	359 Hari
	3.750.000.000	360 Hari
	3.775.000.000	361 Hari
	3.800.000.000	362 Hari
	3.825.000.000	363 Hari
	3.850.000.000	364 Hari
	3.875.000.000	365 Hari
	3.900.000.000	366 Hari
	3.925.000.000	367 Hari
	3.950.000.000	368 Hari
	3.975.000.000	369 Hari
	4.000.000.000	370 Hari
	4.025.000.000	371 Hari
	4.050.000.000	372 Hari
	4.075.000.000	373 Hari

4.100.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	4.100.000.000	374 Hari
	4.125.000.000	375 Hari
	4.150.000.000	376 Hari
	4.175.000.000	377 Hari
	4.200.000.000	378 Hari
	4.225.000.000	379 Hari
	4.250.000.000	380 Hari
	4.275.000.000	381 Hari
	4.300.000.000	382 Hari
	4.325.000.000	383 Hari
	4.350.000.000	384 Hari
	4.375.000.000	385 Hari
	4.400.000.000	386 Hari
	4.425.000.000	387 Hari
	4.450.000.000	388 Hari
	4.475.000.000	389 Hari
	4.500.000.000	390 Hari
	4.525.000.000	391 Hari
	4.550.000.000	392 Hari
	4.575.000.000	393 Hari
	4.600.000.000	394 Hari
	4.625.000.000	395 Hari
	4.650.000.000	396 Hari
	4.675.000.000	397 Hari
	4.700.000.000	398 Hari
	4.725.000.000	399 Hari
	4.750.000.000	400 Hari
	4.775.000.000	401 Hari
	4.800.000.000	402 Hari

4.825.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	4.825.000.000	403 Hari
	4.850.000.000	404 Hari
	4.875.000.000	405 Hari
	4.900.000.000	406 Hari
	4.925.000.000	407 Hari
	4.950.000.000	408 Hari
	4.975.000.000	409 Hari
	5.000.000.000	410 Hari
	5.025.000.000	411 Hari
	5.050.000.000	412 Hari
	5.075.000.000	413 Hari
	5.100.000.000	414 Hari
	5.125.000.000	415 Hari
	5.150.000.000	416 Hari
	5.175.000.000	417 Hari
	5.200.000.000	418 Hari
	5.225.000.000	419 Hari
	5.250.000.000	420 Hari
	5.275.000.000	421 Hari
	5.300.000.000	422 Hari
	5.325.000.000	423 Hari
	5.350.000.000	424 Hari
	5.375.000.000	425 Hari
	5.400.000.000	426 Hari
	5.425.000.000	427 Hari
	5.450.000.000	428 Hari
	5.475.000.000	429 Hari
	5.500.000.000	430 Hari
	5.525.000.000	431 Hari

5.550.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	5.550.000.000	432 Hari
	5.575.000.000	433 Hari
	5.600.000.000	434 Hari
	5.625.000.000	435 Hari
	5.650.000.000	436 Hari
	5.675.000.000	437 Hari
	5.700.000.000	438 Hari
	5.725.000.000	439 Hari
	5.750.000.000	440 Hari
	5.775.000.000	441 Hari
	5.800.000.000	442 Hari
	5.825.000.000	443 Hari
	5.850.000.000	444 Hari
	5.875.000.000	445 Hari
	5.900.000.000	446 Hari
	5.925.000.000	447 Hari
	5.950.000.000	448 Hari
	5.975.000.000	449 Hari
	6.000.000.000	450 Hari
	6.025.000.000	451 Hari
	6.050.000.000	452 Hari
	6.075.000.000	453 Hari
	6.100.000.000	454 Hari
	6.125.000.000	455 Hari
	6.150.000.000	456 Hari
	6.175.000.000	457 Hari
	6.200.000.000	458 Hari
	6.225.000.000	459 Hari
	6.250.000.000	460 Hari

6.275.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	6.275.000.000	461 Hari
	6.300.000.000	462 Hari
	6.325.000.000	463 Hari
	6.350.000.000	464 Hari
	6.375.000.000	465 Hari
	6.400.000.000	466 Hari
	6.425.000.000	467 Hari
	6.450.000.000	468 Hari
	6.475.000.000	469 Hari
	6.500.000.000	470 Hari
	6.525.000.000	471 Hari
	6.550.000.000	472 Hari
	6.575.000.000	473 Hari
	6.600.000.000	474 Hari
	6.625.000.000	475 Hari
	6.650.000.000	476 Hari
	6.675.000.000	477 Hari
	6.700.000.000	478 Hari
	6.725.000.000	479 Hari
	6.750.000.000	480 Hari
	6.775.000.000	481 Hari
	6.800.000.000	482 Hari
	6.825.000.000	483 Hari
	6.850.000.000	484 Hari
	6.875.000.000	485 Hari
	6.900.000.000	486 Hari
	6.925.000.000	487 Hari
	6.950.000.000	488 Hari
	6.975.000.000	489 Hari

7.000.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	7.000.000.000	490 Hari
	7.025.000.000	491 Hari
	7.050.000.000	492 Hari
	7.075.000.000	493 Hari
	7.100.000.000	494 Hari
	7.125.000.000	495 Hari
	7.150.000.000	496 Hari
	7.175.000.000	497 Hari
	7.200.000.000	498 Hari
	7.225.000.000	499 Hari
	7.250.000.000	500 Hari
	7.275.000.000	501 Hari
	7.300.000.000	502 Hari
	7.325.000.000	503 Hari
	7.350.000.000	504 Hari
	7.375.000.000	505 Hari
	7.400.000.000	506 Hari
	7.425.000.000	507 Hari
	7.450.000.000	508 Hari
	7.475.000.000	509 Hari
	7.500.000.000	510 Hari
	7.525.000.000	511 Hari
	7.550.000.000	512 Hari
	7.575.000.000	513 Hari
	7.600.000.000	514 Hari
	7.625.000.000	515 Hari
	7.650.000.000	516 Hari
	7.675.000.000	517 Hari
	7.700.000.000	518 Hari

7.725.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	7.725.000.000	519 Hari
	7.750.000.000	520 Hari
	7.775.000.000	521 Hari
	7.800.000.000	522 Hari
	7.825.000.000	523 Hari
	7.850.000.000	524 Hari
	7.875.000.000	525 Hari
	7.900.000.000	526 Hari
	7.925.000.000	527 Hari
	7.950.000.000	528 Hari
	7.975.000.000	529 Hari
	8.000.000.000	530 Hari
	8.025.000.000	531 Hari
	8.050.000.000	532 Hari
	8.075.000.000	533 Hari
	8.100.000.000	534 Hari
	8.125.000.000	535 Hari
	8.150.000.000	536 Hari
	8.175.000.000	537 Hari
	8.200.000.000	538 Hari
	8.225.000.000	539 Hari
	8.250.000.000	540 Hari
	8.275.000.000	541 Hari
	8.300.000.000	542 Hari
	8.325.000.000	543 Hari
	8.350.000.000	544 Hari
	8.375.000.000	545 Hari
	8.400.000.000	546 Hari
	8.425.000.000	547 Hari

8.450.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	8.450.000.000	548 Hari
	8.475.000.000	549 Hari
	8.500.000.000	550 Hari
	8.525.000.000	551 Hari
	8.550.000.000	552 Hari
	8.575.000.000	553 Hari
	8.600.000.000	554 Hari
	8.625.000.000	555 Hari
	8.650.000.000	556 Hari
	8.675.000.000	557 Hari
	8.700.000.000	558 Hari
	8.725.000.000	559 Hari
	8.750.000.000	560 Hari
	8.775.000.000	561 Hari
	8.800.000.000	562 Hari
	8.825.000.000	563 Hari
	8.850.000.000	564 Hari
	8.875.000.000	565 Hari
	8.900.000.000	566 Hari
	8.925.000.000	567 Hari
	8.950.000.000	568 Hari
	8.975.000.000	569 Hari
	9.000.000.000	570 Hari
	9.025.000.000	571 Hari
	9.050.000.000	572 Hari
	9.075.000.000	573 Hari
	9.100.000.000	574 Hari
	9.125.000.000	575 Hari
	9.150.000.000	576 Hari

9.175.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	9.175.000.000	577 Hari
	9.200.000.000	578 Hari
	9.225.000.000	579 Hari
	9.250.000.000	580 Hari
	9.275.000.000	581 Hari
	9.300.000.000	582 Hari
	9.325.000.000	583 Hari
	9.350.000.000	584 Hari
	9.375.000.000	585 Hari
	9.400.000.000	586 Hari
	9.425.000.000	587 Hari
	9.450.000.000	588 Hari
	9.475.000.000	589 Hari
	9.500.000.000	590 Hari
	9.525.000.000	591 Hari
	9.550.000.000	592 Hari
	9.575.000.000	593 Hari
	9.600.000.000	594 Hari
	9.625.000.000	595 Hari
	9.650.000.000	596 Hari
	9.675.000.000	597 Hari
	9.700.000.000	598 Hari
	9.725.000.000	599 Hari
	9.750.000.000	600 Hari
	9.775.000.000	601 Hari
	9.800.000.000	602 Hari
	9.825.000.000	603 Hari
	9.850.000.000	604 Hari
	9.875.000.000	605 Hari

9.900.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	9.900.000.000	606 Hari
	9.925.000.000	607 Hari
	9.950.000.000	608 Hari
	9.975.000.000	609 Hari
	10.000.000.000	610 Hari
	10.025.000.000	611 Hari
	10.050.000.000	612 Hari
	10.075.000.000	613 Hari
	10.100.000.000	614 Hari
	10.125.000.000	615 Hari
	10.150.000.000	616 Hari
	10.175.000.000	617 Hari
	10.200.000.000	618 Hari
	10.225.000.000	619 Hari
	10.250.000.000	620 Hari
	10.275.000.000	621 Hari
	10.300.000.000	622 Hari
	10.325.000.000	623 Hari
	10.350.000.000	624 Hari
	10.375.000.000	625 Hari
	10.400.000.000	626 Hari
	10.425.000.000	627 Hari
	10.450.000.000	628 Hari
	10.475.000.000	629 Hari
	10.500.000.000	630 Hari
	10.525.000.000	631 Hari
	10.550.000.000	632 Hari
	10.575.000.000	633 Hari
	10.600.000.000	634 Hari

10.625.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	10.625.000.000	635 Hari
	10.650.000.000	636 Hari
	10.675.000.000	637 Hari
	10.700.000.000	638 Hari
	10.725.000.000	639 Hari
	10.750.000.000	640 Hari
	10.775.000.000	641 Hari
	10.800.000.000	642 Hari
	10.825.000.000	643 Hari
	10.850.000.000	644 Hari
	10.875.000.000	645 Hari
	10.900.000.000	646 Hari
	10.925.000.000	647 Hari
	10.950.000.000	648 Hari
	10.975.000.000	649 Hari
	11.000.000.000	650 Hari
	11.025.000.000	651 Hari
	11.050.000.000	652 Hari
	11.075.000.000	653 Hari
	11.100.000.000	654 Hari
	11.125.000.000	655 Hari
	11.150.000.000	656 Hari
	11.175.000.000	657 Hari
	11.200.000.000	658 Hari
	11.225.000.000	659 Hari
	11.250.000.000	660 Hari
	11.275.000.000	661 Hari
	11.300.000.000	662 Hari
	11.325.000.000	663 Hari

11.350.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	11.350.000.000	664 Hari
	11.375.000.000	665 Hari
	11.400.000.000	666 Hari
	11.425.000.000	667 Hari
	11.450.000.000	668 Hari
	11.475.000.000	669 Hari
	11.500.000.000	670 Hari
	11.525.000.000	671 Hari
	11.550.000.000	672 Hari
	11.575.000.000	673 Hari
	11.600.000.000	674 Hari
	11.625.000.000	675 Hari
	11.650.000.000	676 Hari
	11.675.000.000	677 Hari
	11.700.000.000	678 Hari
	11.725.000.000	679 Hari
	11.750.000.000	680 Hari
	11.775.000.000	681 Hari
	11.800.000.000	682 Hari
	11.825.000.000	683 Hari
	11.850.000.000	684 Hari
	11.875.000.000	685 Hari
	11.900.000.000	686 Hari
	11.925.000.000	687 Hari
	11.950.000.000	688 Hari
	11.975.000.000	689 Hari
	12.000.000.000	690 Hari
	12.025.000.000	691 Hari
	12.050.000.000	692 Hari

12.075.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	12.075.000.000	693 Hari
	12.100.000.000	694 Hari
	12.125.000.000	695 Hari
	12.150.000.000	696 Hari
	12.175.000.000	697 Hari
	12.200.000.000	698 Hari
	12.225.000.000	699 Hari
	12.250.000.000	700 Hari
	12.275.000.000	701 Hari
	12.300.000.000	702 Hari
	12.325.000.000	703 Hari
	12.350.000.000	704 Hari
	12.375.000.000	705 Hari
	12.400.000.000	706 Hari
	12.425.000.000	707 Hari
	12.450.000.000	708 Hari
	12.475.000.000	709 Hari
	12.500.000.000	710 Hari
	12.525.000.000	711 Hari
	12.550.000.000	712 Hari
	12.575.000.000	713 Hari
	12.600.000.000	714 Hari
	12.625.000.000	715 Hari
	12.650.000.000	716 Hari
	12.675.000.000	717 Hari
	12.700.000.000	718 Hari
	12.725.000.000	719 Hari
	12.750.000.000	720 Hari
	12.775.000.000	721 Hari

12.800.000.000 . . .

Keterangan	Pidana Denda (dalam Rupiah)	Pidana Penjara Pengganti
	12.800.000.000	722 Hari
	12.825.000.000	723 Hari
	12.850.000.000	724 Hari
	12.875.000.000	725 Hari
	12.900.000.000	726 Hari
	12.925.000.000	727 Hari
	12.950.000.000	728 Hari
	12.975.000.000	729 Hari
	≥13.000.000.000	730 Hari

PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

ttd.

PRABOWO SUBIANTO

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya
KEMENTERIAN SEKRETARIAT NEGARA
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
Plh. Deputi Bidang Perundang-undangan dan
Administrasi Hukum,

Hayu Sihwati Lestari