

**GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LEGISLATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NO 1/2002
ON
COMBATING CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERRORISM
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Considering:

- a) whereas in order to achieve the national goals as stated in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution, namely to protect the nation and territory of Indonesia, to advance public welfare, to educate the nation and to participate in maintaining world order based on freedom, lasting peace and social justice, it is absolutely necessary to uphold law and order consistently and sustainably;
- b) whereas terrorism has claimed human lives intolerably and raised widespread fear among the community or has caused the loss of freedom and damage of property, therefore measures need to be taken to eliminate it;
- c) whereas terrorism has maintained extensive networks, such that it poses a threat to the national and international peace and security;
- d) whereas the combating of terrorism is based on national and international commitment to create national legislation with reference to international conventions and legislation relating to terrorism;
- e) whereas the prevailing legislation to date is neither comprehensive nor adequate to combat criminal acts of terrorism;
- f) whereas based on the consideration set forth in points (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e), and the pressing need to combat Criminal Acts of Terrorism through the formulation of a Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation;

Referring to:

Section 22(1) of the 1945 Constitution, as amended by the Fourth Amendment to the 1945 Constitution;

DECIDES:

To Establish: THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LEGISLATION ON COMBATING CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERRORISM

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Section 1

For the purpose of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation:

- 1. A criminal act of terrorism is any action having the elements of a criminal act in accordance with the provisions of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation.
- 2. A person is any individual or group of persons, either civilian, military or police, who is responsible individually or as a corporation.
- 3. A corporation is an organized group of persons and/or properties, whether or not in the form of a legal entity.
- 4. Violence is any act of misusing physical strength with or without the use of unlawful means, which causes danger to the body, life and freedom of a person, including causing a person to become unconscious or powerless.
- 5. A threat of violence is any action intentionally committed to give a sign or warning about a certain circumstance that tends to cause widespread fear for a person or for the community in general.
- 6. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the representatives of the Republic of Indonesia overseas.
- 7. Representatives of foreign countries are foreign diplomatic and consular representatives and their members.

8. An international organization is an organization within the structural scope of the United Nations or any international organization outside the United Nations or any organization undertaking its duties representing the United Nations.

9. Assets are any movable or immovable, tangible or intangible objects.

10. A vital and strategic object is any place, location or building that has very high economic, political, social, cultural, and defence and security values, including international facilities.

11. A public facility is any place used for the interests of the general public.

12. An explosive is any material that may explode, any type of ammunition, bomb, burning bomb, mine, hand grenade or any explosive material made from chemicals or other materials used to create an explosion.

Section 2

The combating of criminal acts of terrorism in this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation is a set of policies and strategic steps to strengthen the public order and safety by remaining committed to upholding the laws and human right, without discriminating in respect of ethnicity, religion, race or class.

CHAPTER II

EFFECTIVE SCOPE OF THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION IN LIEU OF LEGISLATION

Section 3

(1) This Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation applies to any person who commits or intends to commit a criminal act of terrorism in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and/or another nation that has jurisdiction and expresses an intention to prosecute that person.

(2) Another nation has jurisdiction as defined in Section 3(1) where the crime is committed:

- a. by a national of that nation;
- b. against a national of that nation;
- c. also in that nation;
- d. against that nation or the overseas government facilities of that nation, including diplomatic facilities or the residences of diplomatic and consular officials;
- e. with the use of violence or the threat of violence to force that nation to take an action or not take an action;
- f. against an aircraft operated by the government of that nation; or
- g. on board a vessel sailing under the flag of that nation or an aircraft registered under the laws of the nation where the crime occurs.

Section 4

This Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation also applies to criminal acts of terrorism which are committed:

- a) against the citizens of the Republic of Indonesia outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b) against the state facilities of the Republic of Indonesia overseas, including the residences of the diplomatic officials and consuls of the Republic of Indonesia;
- c) with violence or threats of violence to force the Government of Indonesia to take or not to take an action;
- d) to force any international organization in Indonesia to take or not take an action;
- e) on board a vessel sailing under the flag of the Republic of Indonesia or an aircraft registered under the laws of the Republic of Indonesia at the time when the crime is committed;
- f) by any stateless person who resides in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Section 5

The criminal acts of terrorism regulated in this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation are neither politically criminal acts nor criminal acts relating to political crimes nor criminal acts with political motives nor criminal acts with the political objective of obstructing an extradition process.

CHAPTER III CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERRORISM

Section 6 [Basic definition of criminal act of terrorism]

Any person who intentionally uses violence or the threat of violence to create a widespread atmosphere of terror or fear in the general population or to create mass casualties, by forcibly taking the freedom, life or property of others or causes damage or destruction to vital strategic installations or the environment or public facilities or international facilities.

Sentence: death penalty or life imprisonment or imprisonment for 20 (twenty) years at the maximum or 4 (four) years at the minimum.

Section 7 [Definition of intention to commit terrorism]

Any person who intentionally uses violence or threats of violence to create widespread atmosphere of terror or fear in the general population or to create mass casualties by forcibly taking the freedom, life or property of others or causes damage or destruction to vital strategic installations or the environment or public facilities or international facilities.

Sentence: Maximum imprisonment of life sentence.

Section 8 [Aviation Security]

A person commits a criminal act of terrorism according to the definition set out in Section 6 who does the following:

- a. destroys, renders inoperational or damages facilities associated with air traffic and aviation security or causes the operation of such facilities to fail;
- b. causes the destruction, inoperability or damage to facilities associated with aviation security or causes the operation of such facilities to fail;
- c. intentionally and illegally destroys, damages, removes or moves signs or equipment associated with aviation security, or causes the operation of said signs or equipment to fail, or erects incorrect signs or equipment;
- d. due to his or her negligence aviation security signs or equipment are destroyed, damaged, removed or moved or incorrect aviation security signs or equipment are erected;
- e. intentionally and illegally destroys or renders inoperational any aircraft partly or wholly belonging to another party;
- f. intentionally and illegally causes the crash, destruction, rendering inoperational or damage to an aircraft;
- g. through his or her negligence causes an aircraft to crash, be destroyed, inoperational or damaged;
- h. for the purposes of self-enrichment or enrichment of another person, illegally obtains insurance and then causes the arson or explosion, crash, destruction, damage or renders inoperational an aircraft insured against danger or its contents or profit are insured against danger;
- i. while aboard an aircraft uses illegal means to takeover, defend a takeover or otherwise control an aircraft in flight;
- j. while aboard an aircraft uses violence or threats of violence or threats in any other form, takes over or defends a takeover or takes on control of an aircraft in flight;
- k. jointly engages in a criminal plot, with prior planning, to cause serious injuries to any person, resulting in damage to an aircraft that could endanger the flight, committed with the intention of takeover the freedom or of infringing upon the freedom of any person;
- l. intentionally and illegally commits violence against a person in an aircraft in flight, where the act could endanger the safety of the aircraft;

- m. intentionally and illegally damages an aircraft on duty or causes damage to an aircraft that renders the aircraft incapable of flight or endangers the safety of the flight;
- n. intentionally and illegally places or causes to be placed aboard an aircraft on duty, by any means whatsoever, an object or substance capable of destroying an aircraft, rendering it incapable of flight or causes damage to the aircraft capable of endangering the flight;
- o. jointly commits with two or more other persons as part of previously planned plot resulting in serious injuries to a person any act as defined in subsections l, m and n;
- p. provides information known to be false and thereby endangers the safety of an aircraft in flight;
- q. while aboard an aircraft commits an act capable of endangering the safety of the aircraft in flight;
- r. while aboard an aircraft commits an act capable of disturbing law and order on the aircraft in flight.

Section 9 [Explosives, Firearms and Ammunition]

Any person who unlawfully imports into Indonesia, makes, receives, attempts to acquire, delivers or attempts to deliver, controls, carries, has the stock of his own or has in his possession, stores, transports, hides, uses, or carries in or out of Indonesia any firearm, ammunition, explosive substance or other dangerous material, with the intention to commit any criminal act of terrorism. Sentence: Death penalty or life imprisonment or imprisonment for 3 (three) years at the minimum and 20 (twenty) years at the maximum.

Section 10 [Other weapons]

A person who intentionally uses chemical or biological weapons, radiology, micro-organisms, radioactivity or its components to create an atmosphere of terror or fear in the general population, causes large number of casualties, causes danger to health, to cause chaos to life, security, and other people's rights, or to cause damage and destruction to vital strategic installations or the environment or public facilities, or international facilities shall be sentenced with the same penalties as stipulated in Section 6.

Section 11 [Funding terrorism]

Any person who intentionally provides or collects funds with the objective that they be used or there is a reasonable likelihood will be used partly or wholly for criminal acts of terrorism as stipulated in Sections 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Sentence: Minimum 3 (three) years of imprisonment and maximum 15 (fifteen) years imprisonment.

Section 12 [Assets for terrorism]

Any person who intentionally provides or collects assets with the objective that they be used or there is a reasonable likelihood will be used partly or wholly for:

- a. committing any unlawful act of receiving, possessing, using, delivering, modifying or discarding nuclear materials, chemical weapons, biological weapons, radiology, micro-organism, radioactivity or its components that causes death or serious injuries or causes damage to assets;
- b. stealing or seizing nuclear materials, chemical weapons, biological weapons, radiology, micro-organism, radioactivity or its components;
- c. embezzling or acquiring illegally nuclear materials, chemical weapons, biological weapons, radiology, micro-organism, radioactivity or its components;
- d. requesting nuclear materials, chemical weapons, biological weapons, radiology, micro-organism, radioactivity or its components;
- e. threatening to:

1) use such nuclear materials chemical, biological weapons, radiology, micro-organism, radioactivity or its components to cause death or injuries or damage to properties; or
2) commit criminal acts as stipulated in b with the intention to force another person, an international organization, or another country to take or not to take an action;
f. attempting to commit any criminal act as stipulated in a, b or c; and
g. participating in committing any criminal act as stipulated in a to f.
Sentence: Minimum 3 (three) years imprisonment and maximum 15 (fifteen) years imprisonment.

Section 13 [Assisting and facilitating terrorism]

Any person who intentionally provides assistance to any perpetrator of criminal acts of terrorism by:

- a. providing or lending money or goods or other assets to any perpetrator of criminal acts of terrorism;
- b. harbouring any perpetrator of any criminal act of terrorism; or
- c. hiding any information on any criminal act of terrorism.

Sentence: Minimum 3 (three) years imprisonment and maximum 15 (fifteen) years imprisonment.

Section 14 [Inciting others to terrorism]

Any person who plans and/or incites another person to commit any criminal act of terrorism as defined in Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Sentence: Death penalty or life imprisonment.

Section 15 [Planning and attempting terrorism]

Any person who conducts any plot, attempt, or assistance to commit any criminal act of terrorism as stipulated in Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Sentence: The same penalty as the perpetrator of said criminal act of terrorism.

Section 16 [Facilitating terrorism outside Indonesia]

Any person outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia who provides any assistance, facilitation, means or information for the committing of any criminal act of terrorism.

Sentence: The same penalty as the perpetrator of said criminal act of terrorism as stipulated in Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

Section 17 [Terrorism involving organizations]

- 1. In the event the criminal acts is committed by or on behalf of a corporation, the prosecution and sentencing thereof shall be carried out against such a corporation or the management thereof.
- 2. A criminal act of terrorism shall be deemed to have been committed by a corporation if the criminal act is committed by persons who, based on their work relationship or other relationships, act in the environment of such corporation either individually or jointly.
- 3. In the event the prosecution is brought against a corporation, then the corporation shall be represented by its management.

Section 18 [Prosecution of organizations]

- 1. In the event a prosecution is brought against the corporation, then summons and subpoena shall be conveyed to the management at its domicile or where it has its office.
- 2. The principal sentence that may be handed down on a corporation shall only be in the form of fine in the amount of Rp.1,000,000,000,000 (one trillion rupiah) at the maximum.
- 3. A corporation involved in any criminal act of terrorism may be dissolved, its license to operate revoked and declared a banned corporation.

Section 19

Provisions concerning the handing down of a minimum sentence as set out in Sections 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, and provisions concerning the handing down of a death sentence or life

imprisonment as set out in Section 14 do not apply to persons under the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

CHAPTER IV OTHER CRIMINAL ACTS RELATING TO CRIMINAL ACTS OF TERRORISM

Section 20

Any person who uses violence or the threat of violence or who intimidates detectives, investigators, public prosecutors, solicitors and/or judges who are handling any criminal act of terrorism, so as to hamper the judicial process, shall be sentenced with imprisonment for 3 (three) years at the minimum and 15 (fifteen) years at the maximum.

Section 21

Any person who provides false testimonies, submits false material evidence, and unlawfully influences witnesses during a court session or attacks the witnesses, including the court officials in the trial of a criminal act of terrorism, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for 3 (three) years at the minimum and 15 (fifteen) years at the maximum.

Section 22

Any person who intentionally prevents, hinders or foils directly or indirectly an investigation, prosecution, and inquiry in the court trial on the suspects or defendants or witnesses in a case of criminal act of terrorism shall be sentenced to imprisonment of 2 (two) years at the minimum and 7 (seven) years at the maximum.

Section 23

Any witness or another person who violates the provisions set out in Section 32(2) shall be sentenced to a maximum of 1 (one) year imprisonment.

Section 24

Provisions concerning the handing down of a minimum sentence as set out in Section 20, 21 and 22 will not apply to persons under the age of 18 (eighteen) years.

CHAPTER V INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION AND INQUIRY DURING THE COURT TRIAL

Section 25

1. The investigation, prosecution and inquiry at the trial of a criminal act of terrorism shall be conducted according to the prevailing court procedural law, unless otherwise determined by this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation.
2. For the purpose of investigation and prosecution, the investigator is given authority to detain the accused for a maximum of 6 (six) months.

Section 26

1. To obtain adequate preliminary evidence, the investigator may use any intelligence report.
2. The adequacy of the preliminary evidence obtained as set out in Section 26 (1) must be determined through an inquiry process directed by the Chief Magistrate or Deputy Chief Magistrate of the local District Court.
3. The inquiry process as set out in Section 26 (2) shall be conducted in secret within a maximum period of 3 (three) working days.
4. If during the inquiry process as stipulated in Section 26 (2) it is established that the preliminary evidence is adequate, then the Chief Magistrate of the District Court shall immediately order that an investigation is undertaken.

Section 27

Allowable evidence in the trial of a criminal act of terrorism include:

1. Evidence as stipulated in Criminal Procedures legislation;
2. Other evidence in the form of information expressed, sent, received or stored electronically by optic instruments or anything similar thereto; and
3. Data, recordings or information that can be seen, read and/or heard that may be produced with or without the help of any facility, either written on paper, physical objects other than paper, or which are recorded electronically, including but not limited to:
 - 1) writing, voices or pictures;
 - 2) maps, designs, photographs or anything similar thereto;
 - 3) letters, signs, symbols or perforations that are meaningful or may be understood by persons who are capable of reading or understanding them.

Section 28 [Detention of suspects]

Investigators may detain any person strongly suspected of committing a criminal act of terrorism based on adequate preliminary evidences as defined in Section 26 (2) for a maximum period of 7 x 24 (seven times twenty-four) hours.

Section 29 [Funding]

1. Investigators, public prosecutors or judges shall be authorized to order banks and other financial institutions to freeze the assets of any individual whose assets are known or reasonably suspected to be the proceeds of any criminal act connected to terrorism.
2. An order issued by investigators, public prosecutors or judges as defined in Section 29 (1) shall be made in writing, identifying clearly:
 - a. the name and position of the investigators, public prosecutors or judges;
 - b. the identity of any person reported by banks and other financial institutions to the investigators, suspects or defendants;
 - c. the reasons for the freezing;
 - d. the criminal act suspected or prosecuted; and
 - e. the location of the assets.
3. Banks and other financial institutions, after receiving the order from the investigators, public prosecutors or judges as defined in Section 29 (2) must immediately implement the freezing.
4. Banks and other financial institutions must deliver the minutes of the implementation of such freezing to the investigators, public prosecutors or judges not later than 1 (one) working day from the date the order is implemented.
5. The assets frozen shall remain with the banks or other financial institutions.
6. Banks or financial institutions which violate the provisions set out in Section 29 (3) and (4) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in accordance with the prevailing legislation.

Section 30

- (1) For the purpose of investigation on any criminal act of terrorism, the investigators public prosecutors or judges shall be authorized to request information from banks and other financial institutions regarding the assets of any person who is known or strongly suspected of having committed a criminal act of terrorism.
- (2) In requesting such information as set out in Section 30 (1), the investigators, public prosecutors or judges shall not be subject to the provisions of the legislation governing bank secrecy or other financial transaction secrecy.
- (3) The request for information shall be submitted in writing, identifying clearly:
 - a. the name and position of the investigators, public prosecutors or judges
 - b. the identity of any person known or strongly suspected of having committed any criminal act of terrorism;
 - c. the criminal acts suspected or prosecuted; and
 - d. the location of the assets.

- (4) Requests for information as defined in Section 30(1) and (2) shall be signed by:
- a. the Provincial Police Chief if the request is submitted by the investigators;
 - b. the Head of the Office of Public Prosecution if the request is submitted by the public prosecutors;
 - c. the Chief of the Panel of Judges investigating the case.

Section 31

1. Based on adequate preliminary evidence as stipulated in Section 26(4), the investigators shall be authorized to:
 - a. open, examine and confiscate mail and packages by post or other means of delivery, which are in connection with the criminal act of terrorism under investigation;
 - b. intercept any conversation by telephone or other means of communication suspected of being used to prepare, plan and commit a criminal act of terrorism.
2. The act of interception as stipulated in Section 31(1)(b) may only be conducted at the order of the Chief Magistrate of the District Court for a maximum period of 1 (one) year.
3. The interception as defined in Section 31(1) and (2) shall be reported/accounted for to the superior of the investigators.

Section 32

- (1) During interrogation, witnesses must provide the information based on what they saw and experienced freely and without any pressure.
- (2) During the investigation and examination at trial, witnesses and other persons connected to the criminal act of terrorism shall be prohibited from disclosing the names and addresses of the complainants or other matters that could lead to the disclosure of the identity of the complainants.
- (3) Prior to the examination, the restriction as specified in Section 32(2) shall be notified to witnesses and other parties.

Section 33

Witnesses, investigators and judges and their families in the trial of a criminal act of terrorism shall be entitled to protection by the state from any possible threat endangering themselves, their lives and/or properties, either before, during or after the investigation process.

Section 34

- (1) The protection specified in Section 33 shall be provided by law enforcement and security authorities in the form of:
 - a. protection to personal security from both physical and mental threats;
 - b. confidentiality of witnesses' identity;
 - c. testifying in court without encountering the suspect.
- (2) The provision on the procedures of protection as specified in Section 34(1) shall be regulated further by Government Regulations.

Section 35

- (1) In the event that the defendant has been officially and appropriately summoned but does not appear before the court without valid reason, the hearing may continue and judgement handed down in the defendant's absence.
- (2) In the event that the defendant is present at a subsequent hearing in the trial, before the verdict is handed down, the defendant shall be examined, and all witness testimonies and papers read out during the previous trial shall be deemed to be pronounced at the present trial.
- (3) Verdicts handed down in the absence of the defendant shall be announced by the public prosecutor on the court notice board, the Provincial Government office or notified to the defendant's proxy.
- (4) The defendant or his/her proxy may submit an appeal upon the verdict as defined in Section 35(1).

- (5) In the event that the defendant dies before the verdict is handed down and there is strong evidence leading to the defendant's involvement in a criminal act of terrorism, the judges, based on the prosecutor's charges, shall decide the expropriation of the confiscated properties.
- (6) Decisions on the expropriation as defined in Section 35(5) shall not be eligible for an appeal.
- (7) Any interested individual may lodge an objection to the court over the verdict as defined in Section 35(5) within 30 (thirty) days from the date of the notification specified in Section 35 (3).

CHAPTER VI COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION AND REHABILITATION

Section 36

1. Any victim, and the family of victims of a criminal act of terrorism shall be eligible for compensation and/or restitution.
2. The cost of compensation as defined in Section 36(1) shall be borne by the state and carried out by the government.
3. Restitution as defined in Section 36(1) shall be in the form of compensation paid by the perpetrator to the victim or victim's heirs.
4. Compensation and/or restitution shall be paid and noted in a court ruling.

Section 37

1. Any individual shall be entitled to rehabilitation if he/she is discharged of all legal charges by the court with permanent legal power.
2. Rehabilitation shall be paid and noted in a court ruling as stipulated in Section 37(1).

Section 38

1. Compensation claims must be lodged by victims or their representatives to the Finance Minister based on the decision of the court.
2. Restitution claims may be lodged by victims or their representatives to the perpetrator or a third party based on the decision of the court.
3. Rehabilitation claims must be lodged by victims to the Minister for Justice and Human Rights.

Section 39

The Finance Minister as defined in Section 38(1) and perpetrators as defined in Section 38(2) must pay compensation and/or restitution claims within a maximum of 60 days from the lodging of the claim.

Section 40

1. The Finance Minister, perpetrator or third party must report to the Court that presided over the trial when compensation and/or restitution claims have been met, as well as providing evidence of the meeting of these compensations, restitution and/or rehabilitation claims.
2. A copy of the signed receipt for compensation and/or restitution as defined in Section 40(1) shall be conveyed to the victim or victim's heirs.
3. After the Court receives the evidence of payment as defined in Section 40(1), the Court shall publicly announce the claim in court bulletin.

Section 41

1. In making a payment of compensation and/or restitution to a victim, if the payment is not made within the time frame set out in Section 39, victims or their heirs may report the matter to the Court.
2. The Court as defined in Section 41(1) may order the Finance Minister, perpetrator or third party to implement the payment order within a maximum of thirty days from the date the order was received.

Section 42

Compensation and/.or restitution payments may be made in stages, and each payment or late payment must be reported to the Court.

CHAPTER VII INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Section 43

In the context of preventing and eliminating criminal acts of terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia shall conduct international cooperation with other nations in the areas of intelligence, policing and other technical cooperation connected with anti-terrorism measures in accordance with the applicable legislative provisions.

CHAPTER VIII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Section 44

The provisions on:

a. The authority of superiors authorized for administering punishment includes:

- 1) investigating subordinate soldiers under their authorized command, the implementation of which shall be carried out by military police investigation or military prosecutors;
- 2) receiving reports on the implementation of investigations by military police investigators or military prosecutors;
- 3) receiving resulting dossiers of the investigation by military police investigators or military prosecutors; and
- 4) detaining subordinate suspects under the authority of their command.

b. The authority of case-submitting officers.

- 1) to order the investigators to conduct an investigation;
- 2) receive reports on the investigation;
- 3) order a forcible investigation;
- 4) extend detention periods;
- 5) receive or request legal opinions from the prosecuting investigators regarding the settlement of a case;
- 6) submit a case to the court authorized to investigate and adjudicate;
- 7) determine the case to be settled in accordance with the law on soldiers discipline; and
- 8) close the case for the sake of law or in the interests of the public/military shall be null and void in the investigation of criminal acts of terrorism in accordance with this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation.

Section 45

The President may take steps to formulate policy and operational steps in the implementation of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation.

Section 46

Provisions in this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation may be deemed to take effect for the purposes of legal action for certain cases which occurred prior to the implementation of this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation, as provided by legislation or Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation alone.

Section 47

This Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation shall be effective from the date of its promulgation.

In order to make it known to the public, it is ordered that this Government Regulation in Lieu of Legislation be placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Legalized in Jakarta
On 18 October 2002
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Signed
MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

Promulgated in Jakarta
On 18 October 2002
STATE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
Signed

BAMBANG KESOWO
STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA 2002, No. 106