

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DRAFT BILL

NUMBER ..... OF .....

ON

NATIONAL SECURITY

IN THE NAME OF GOD THE ALL MIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considers : a. that the Indonesian national objectives as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia is to protect all the people of Indonesia and the entire homeland of Indonesia and to promote the general welfare, to educate the nation, and participate in the establishment of a world order based on freedom, continuing peace, and social justice;
- b. that in order to achieve national objectives, the Indonesian government primarily manage national security and welfare implemented through the gradual and sustainable national development;
- c. that national security is an absolute necessity for the survival and existence of the nation and state of Indonesia;
- d. that since the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia on August 17, 1945, the nation and state of Indonesia has faced a number of Threats that can jeopardize the national interest;
- e. that the location and geographical condition of Indonesia as an archipelago, as well as Indonesia's diversity scattered throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, are faced with globalization and current strategic environment characterized by advances in science, technology, communication, information, and transportation which could impact positively and negatively on national interest;
- f. that in accomplishing a stable National Security, National Security's management must be implemented by all the states apparatus and sectors of society through a pattern of integrated, rapid, precise, complete, and coordinated Threat prevention;
- g. that based on the considerations set forth in paragraphs a, b, c, d, e, f and g, it is necessary to stipulate the Law concerning National Security;

- Recalling : 1. Article 5 Paragraph (1), Article 11, Article 12, Article 20, Article 25 A, Article 27, and Article 30 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 2 of 2002 on National Police (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2002, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4168);
3. Law Number 3 of 2002 on National Defense (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2002, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4169);
4. Law Number 34 of 2004 on Indonesian National Army (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 127 of 2004, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4439);

With the approval of  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
and  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

DECIDED:

To enact : LAW ON NATIONAL SECURITY

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

As defined under this Act:

1. National Security means a dynamic condition of the nation and the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia that guarantee the safety, peace, and welfare of the citizens, people, and nation, the protection of sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the sustainability of national development from all Threats.
2. Threat means any effort, work, activity, and action, both domestic and foreign which considered and/or proven to endanger the safety of nation, security, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia, and national interest in different aspects, whether ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, as well as defense and security.
3. National Security System means the integrated and directed order of all components of the nation in implementing and utilizing the entire national resources to establish National Security.
4. Individual Security means a dynamic condition that ensures the fulfillment of the basic rights of every individual citizen to obtain protection from a range of Threats in order to establish National Security.

5. Public Security means a dynamic condition that ensures the establishment of public order and safety, implementation of services, the protection of the public, and the enforcement of laws in order to establish National Security.
6. Inward Security means a dynamic condition that upholds sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of the entire nation and the enforcement of laws of the Republic of Indonesia from domestic Threats in order to establish National Security.
7. Outward Security means a dynamic condition that that upholds sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of the entire nation of the Republic of Indonesia from foreign Threats in order to establish National Security.
8. Intelligence means knowledge, organization, and activity related to policy formulation, national strategy, and decision-making based on the analyses of information and facts collected through the working methods of early detection and warning in order for the prevention, deterrence, and counter measures of every Threat against National Security.
9. Disaster means an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihood of communities caused by both natural and/or non-natural factors or human factors that lead to human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impact.
10. Military Threat means Threats from foreign military forces that disrupt territorial integrity, state sovereignty, and safety of the nation.
11. Armed Threat means any effort, work, activity, and action, both domestic and foreign carried out with armed forces which is considered and/or proven to endanger the safety of nation, security, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, and national interest in different aspects, whether ideological, political, economic, social, cultural, as well as defense and security.
12. Non-Armed Threat means Threats other than military threats and armed threats that endanger the safety of individuals and/or groups, state sovereignty, territorial integrity, and safety of the nation.
13. Ministry means the State Ministry in charge of certain affairs of government as stipulated in the Law on State Ministries.
14. The House of Representatives, hereinafter referred as DPR, means the House of Representatives as defined in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
15. Legislative Council, hereinafter referred as DPRD, means the Legislative Council as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
16. Threat Escalation means the change in Threat level starting from a low to a high level, may it be in form and impact, or risk caused.

## CHAPTER II

## PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, AND FUNCTIONS OF NATIONAL SECURITY

### Part One Principles

#### Article 2

The essence of national security is the rapid, progressive, and integrated efforts that enable the entire national forces to create stability through a National Security System.

### Part Two Objectives

#### Article 3

The implementation of National Security aims to manifest a safe condition, physically and psychologically, for the nation and the Unitary State Republic of Indonesia for every individual citizen, community, government and state, in order to protect national interest.

### Part Three Function

#### Article 4

The implementation of National Security serves the function to:

- a. establish, maintain, and develop the National Security System in a comprehensive, integrated, and directed manner;
- b. realize the entire jurisdiction of the national territory as a whole unit of National Security;
- c. maintain and improve the stability of National Security through the stages of early prevention, early warning, early action, countermeasures, and recovery; and
- d. support and bolster the establishment of regional and international peace and security.

## CHAPTER III THE SCOPE OF NATIONAL SECURITY

### Part One Scope

#### Article 5

National Security includes:

- a. Individual Security;
- b. Public Security;
- c. Inward Security; and
- d. Outward Security.

#### Article 6

Individual Security as referred to in Article 5 (a) shall be established through a variety of integrated efforts which involve the community in improving the legal awareness of citizens, and the enforcement of laws as means to protect and respect the basic rights of human life and the fulfillment of human needs in order to maintain the safety of the entire nation.

#### Article 7

Public Security as referred to in Article 5 (b) shall be established through a variety of efforts to maintain security and public order, protection, guidance, community service, and the enforcement of laws in order to maintain the safety of the entire nation.

#### Article 8

Inward Security as referred to in Article 5 (c) shall be established through a variety of prevention, response, and the enforcement of laws against emerging domestic threats to protect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

#### Article 9

Outward Security as referred to in Article 5 (d) shall be established through:

- a. the deterrence of Military Threats by:
  - 1. developing the strength of the national defense that includes the entire potential of the national defense;
  - 2. increasing international mutual trust;
  - 3. establishing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the matter of defense; and
  - 4. diplomacy and mediation.
- b. measures against all forms of Military Threats from other countries that interfere with the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

### Part Two State of National Security

#### Article 10

The state of National Security with regard to the status of the current government administration include:

- a. civil order;
- b. civil emergency;
- c. martial law; and
- d. war.

#### Article 11

In addition to the state of National Security as referred to in Article 10, there are Disasters that could eventuate in every state of National Security.

#### Article 12

The state of civil order as referred to in Article 10 (a) shall be enforced if the dynamics of the security Threat does not impose a far-reaching impact on the safety of the system of society, nation, and state, and could be overcome cohesively by all security forces/related government agencies and the public, in accordance with the provisions of the law.

#### Article 13

The state of civil emergency as referred to in Article 10 (b) shall be enforced in part or all national territory, if the dynamics of the security Threat impose an impact to law enforcement, civil order, and government administration, which could not be overcome by the methods implemented in the state of civil order.

#### Article 14

- (1) The state of martial law as referred to in Article 10 (c) shall be enforced in the event of social unrest accompanied by massive anarchistic action or rebellion and/or armed separatism, that cause a dysfunctional civil government and endanger state sovereignty, national disintegration, and national safety in part or all the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The state of martial law as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be enforced if the situation could not be overcome by the methods implemented in the state of civil emergency.

#### Article 15

- (1) The state of war as referred to in Article 10 (d) constitutes a condition of emergency that shall be imposed nationally, when the state is threatened with the possibility of war against a foreign country.
- (2) The state of war as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be enforced in part or all of the national territory.

### CHAPTER IV NATIONAL SECURITY THREATS

#### Part One Spectrum and Target of the Threats

## Article 16

- (1) The spectrum of Threats starting with the mildest to the most serious Threat, be it local, national, and international, with diverse nature and forms.
- (2) The Threat targets consist of:
  - a. nation and state;
  - b. the sustainability of national development;
  - c. the community; and
  - d. individuals.

Part Two  
Nature and Forms of the Threats

## Article 17

- (1) National Security Threats in all aspects of life shall be classified into the following types of Threats:
  - a. Military Threats;
  - b. Armed Threats; and
  - c. Non-Armed Threats.
- (2) Each type of Threats as referred to in Paragraph (1) may develop into different forms of Threats.
- (3) The forms of Threats as referred to in Paragraph (2) may be potential or actual threats.
- (4) Whether the form of a Threat is potential or actual as referred to in Paragraph (3) shall be stipulated by Presidential Decree.

CHAPTER V  
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY

Part One  
Fundamentals and Principles

## Article 18

The implementation of National Security shall be based on the following fundamentals:

- a. purpose;
- b. benefit; and
- c. cohesiveness and synergies;

## Article 19

National Security shall be implemented in accordance with the following principles:

- a. national interest;
- b. democracy;
- c. diplomacy;
- d. human rights;
- e. economy;
- f. moral and ethics;
- g. environment;
- h. national law; and
- i. international law.

## Part Two Elements and Roles

### Article 20

The elements for the implementation of National Security shall consist of:

- a. Central that includes:
  - 1. The Ministry as stipulated in the Law Number 39 Year 2008 on State Ministries;
  - 2. Indonesian National Defense;
  - 3. Indonesian National Police;
  - 4. Attorney General;
  - 5. National Intelligence Agency;
  - 6. National Disaster Mitigation Agency;
  - 7. National Narcotics Agency;
  - 8. National Counterterrorism Agency; and
  - 9. other related Non-Ministerial Government Institutions.
- b. Provincial that includes:
  - 1. elements of provincial government;
  - 2. elements of Indonesian National Defense in the provinces;
  - 3. elements of c in the provinces;
  - 4. elements of provincial prosecutor office;
  - 5. elements of National Intelligence Agency in the provinces;
  - 6. District/Provincial Disaster Mitigation Agency;
  - 7. District/Provincial Narcotics Agency; and
  - 8. elements of ministerial and non-ministerial agencies in the provinces.
- c. Regency/City shall include:
  - 1. elements of regency/city government;
  - 2. elements of Indonesian National Defense in the regency/city;
  - 3. elements of Indonesia National Police in the regency/city;
  - 4. elements of regency/city prosecutor office;
  - 5. Regency/City Disaster Mitigation Agency;
  - 6. Regency/City Narcotics Agency; and
  - 7. elements of ministerial officials and non-ministerial government institutions in the regency/city.
- d. Various elements of society in accordance with their competencies.



## Article 21

The elements for the implementation of National Security as referred to in Article 20 shall serve as the administrators of National Security in accordance with the provisions of the law.

## Article 22

- (1) The implementation of National Security shall include the active role of state Intelligence.
- (2) State Intelligence as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be used to determine the possibility of Threats.
- (3) The possibility of Threats as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be followed-up by the National Security Council to formulate policies and strategies.

Part Three  
Management

## Article 23

- (1) The President shall have the authority and responsibility in managing the National Security System.
- (2) The President shall determine National Security policies and strategies, be it domestically or abroad.
- (3) In determining National Security policies and strategies as referred to in Paragraph (2), the President shall be assisted by members of the National Security Council.
- (4) The National Security Council as referred to in Paragraph (3) shall be chaired by the President, the Vice Chairperson of National Security Council shall be chaired by the Vice President, and the Chief Executive of National Security Council shall be chaired by the Minister-Level State Official appointed by the President with membership consisting of permanent and non-permanent members.
- (5) Further provisions concerning the membership and work procedures of the National Security Council members as referred to in Paragraph (4) shall be stipulated by Presidential Decree.

## Article 24

The National Security Council shall have the following tasks:

- a. formulate National Security policies and strategies;
- b. assess the development of potential and actual National Security Threats in accordance with Threat escalation;
- c. determine both the main and supporting elements of National Security in accordance with Threat escalation.

- d. preside over the implementation of National Security;
- e. analyze and assess the risks of the determined policies and strategies; and
- f. analyze and assess the ability of resources support for the implementation of National Security.

#### Article 25

- (1) National Security Council shall be assisted by the General Secretariat in performing its duties and responsibilities.
- (2) The Secretariat General of the National Security Council as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be led by the Secretary General.
- (3) Further provisions regarding membership, organizational structure, and functions of the Secretariat General of the National Security Council as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by Presidential Decree.

#### Article 26

- (1) Ministers and/or Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions shall establish appropriate policies and strategies according to each of their function to support the implementation of National Security based on the National Security policies and strategies.
- (2) The policies established by Ministers and/or Heads of Non-Ministerial Government Institutions as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall consist of direction, objectives, instruments, and methods of implementation, to be followed by every elements involved.
- (3) The Head of Province/District/City shall establish policies and strategies for local governance that supports the implementation of National Security based on the policies and strategies of National Security.

#### Article 27

- (1) The Commander of Indonesian National Defense shall establish and implement the military operational policies and strategies based on the policies and strategies within the framework of the implementation of National Security.
- (2) The Chief of National Police shall establish and implement the Police functional policies and strategies which shall include the maintenance of public order and safety, protection, services, guidance, and the enforcement of laws within the framework of the implementation of National Security.

#### Article 28

- (1) In order to preserve and maintain public security and public order during the state of civil order, and state of civil emergency, within their authority and responsibilities as referred to in Article 26 Paragraph (3), the governor shall enable the coordination forum of provincial leaders.

- (2) If necessary, the governor as the chief of the coordination forum of local leaders can engage the following local elements:
  - a. Head of Provincial Intelligence Agency;
  - b. Head of Provincial Disaster Mitigation Agency;
  - c. Head of Provincial Narcotics Agency; and
  - d. Head of provincial departments, ministerial and non-ministerial government institution elements in the province, and other community elements with reference to the necessity and escalation of the Threat faced.

#### Article 29

- (1) In order to preserve and maintain public security and public order during the state of civil order, and state of civil emergency, within their authority and responsibilities as referred to in Article 26 Paragraph (3), the regent/mayor shall enable the coordination forum of regency/city leaders.
- (2) If necessary, the regent/mayor as the chief of coordination forum of regency/city leaders can involve the following local elements:
  - a. Head of the district Intelligence Agency;
  - b. Head of the district Disaster Mitigation Agency; and
  - c. Head of regency/city departments, ministerial and non-ministerial government institution elements in the regency/city, and other community elements with reference to the necessity and escalation of the Threat faced.

#### Part Four Implementation

#### Article 30

- (1) The President shall have the authority and responsibility to mobilize the elements for the implementation of National Security.
- (2) In the implementation of National Security, the President shall mobilize the elements of the Indonesian National Defense to resolve the armed Threat during the state of civil order corresponding with the Escalation and Disaster.
- (3) Further provisions concerning the mobilization of the elements of Indonesian National Defense to resolve armed Threat during the state of civil order as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by Government Regulation.

#### Article 31

- (1) The inclusion of the elements of National Security in the National Security System shall include the main and supporting elements.

- (2) The main elements as referred to in Paragraph (1) are the elements of national security that are directly related and responsible in resolving the type and form of Threats as referred to in Article 17 Paragraph (2).
- (3) The supporting elements as referred to in Paragraph (1) are assistance providers that support the main elements in resolving the type and form of Threats faced.
- (4) Every Ministerial and Non-Ministerial Government Institution shall provide assistance in accordance to its function to the main elements in the implementation of National Security.
- (5) The determination of the main and supporting elements as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall correspond with the spectrum, type, and form of Threats.
- (6) The determination of the main and supporting elements as referred to in Paragraph (5) shall be determined by the President.

#### Article 32

- (1) The public can be included in the implementation of National Security.
- (2) Public inclusion as referred to in Paragraph (1) to respond to Military Threats shall be implemented by the reserved and supporting components.
- (3) Public inclusion as referred to in Paragraph (1) to respond to armed Threats shall help the main elements in providing the necessary information.
- (4) Public inclusion as referred to in Paragraph (1) to respond to non-armed threat shall assist the main elements in accordance to their necessities and capabilities.

#### Article 33

Early prevention as referred to in Article 4 Paragraph (c) shall be implemented by all elements of National Security in accordance to their functions by:

- a. composing a list of problems faced, equipped with the resolving steps which have previously been taken by every elements of National Security;
- b. the list of problems as referred to in Paragraph (a) shall be reported to the National Security Council; and
- c. constructing a contingency plan in accordance to level of authority as a guideline for implementing early preventive measures against various types and forms of Threats encountered by each elements of National Security.

#### Article 34

Early warning as referred to in Article 4 (c) shall be conveyed to the President by the General Secretary of the National Security Council based on the inputs from the National Intelligence Agency, as the main element supported by all National Intelligence administrators.

Article 35

- (1) Early action as referred to in Article 4 (c) against various types of National Security threats shall be implemented by National Security elements that are directly related as the main elements, supported and reinforced by National Security elements that are not directly related as supporting elements.
- (2) Early action as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be taken to:
  - a. prevent the escalation and expansion of the intensity of Threats that can be predicted to cause greater casualties and loss;
  - b. prevent foreign intervention that is detrimental to National Security; and
  - c. restore the condition of civil order and stability by implementing measurable repressive and curative actions.

Article 36

Counter Threat measures as referred to in Article 4 (c), shall be implemented in reference to the Presidential Decree issued on the advice of the National Security Council in accordance to the duties and functions of the Ministries, Indonesian National Defense, Indonesian National Police, Attorney General, and the Non-Ministerial Government Institutions.

Article 37

Recovery for damages due to counter Threat measures as referred to in Article 4 (c) shall be implemented by way of rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Part Five

Security Counter Threat Measures on the Sea and Air

Article 38

- (1) Security counter Threat measures on the sea shall be implemented by the Indonesian National Defense particularly the Navy and Agencies that have the authority to administer maritime safety.
- (2) The agencies as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be directly responsible to the President.
- (3) The determination of the agencies that have authority to administer maritime safety as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by Government Regulation.

Article 39

- (1) Security counter Threat measures in the air shall be implemented by the Indonesian National Defense particularly the Air Force in cooperation with related agencies.
- (2) The implementation of security counter Threat measures in the air as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be conducted in accordance with the law.

Part Six  
International Assistance Duties

Article 40

- (1) The implementation duties of the National Security elements as referred to in Article 20, in international activities, shall be determined by the President on the consideration of the House of Representatives.
- (2) International activities as referred to in Paragraph (1) can include:
  - a. participation in peacekeeping missions under the mandate of the United Nations (UN) and the Association of South East Asian Nation (ASEAN); and
  - b. participation in humanitarian missions to other countries.
- (3) The determination of international activities as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall indicate the period of time, strength and abilities, and the tasks to be performed.

Part Seven  
Counter Threat Measures during the State of Civil Order

Article 41

Counter Threat measures during the state of civil order shall be implemented by the main and the supporting elements of the ministerial/non-ministerial government institutions appropriate with the type, form, and Escalation of the Threat in accordance with the law.

Part Eight  
Counter Threat Measures during the State of Civil Emergency

Article 42

- (1) The President shall declare the state of emergency for part or all of the national territory when confronting danger which resulted in the disruption of part or all of the functions of the government, public welfare, and public order, that can not be addressed by the government functions of civil order.
- (2) Local governments together with the coordination forum of local leaders can submit their recommendations to the President with regards to the determination of his or her locality in the state of civil emergency, as well as the reasons thereof.

- (3) The implementation of the provisions as referred to in Paragraph (1) and Paragraph (2) shall be carried out in accordance with law and regulations in force.

#### Article 43

The local civil emergency administrator, together with the integrated joint unit, following the advice from the coordination forum of local leaders shall determine the distribution of tasks, responsibilities, authority, command, and manage the counter Threat measures in the locality in accordance to the development of susceptibility levels.

### Part Nine Counter Threat Measures during the State of Martial Law

#### Article 44

- (1) The President with the approval of the House of Representatives shall declare the state of Martial Law for part or all of the national territory when confronting Threats that impact on the safety of the nation and cause the disruption of part or all of the functions of the government that can not be addressed by the government functions of civil order.
- (2) The authority in the civil emergency locality together with the coordination forum of local leaders and Legislative Council can submit a recommendation to the President with regards to the determination in the state of martial law.
- (3) In confronting the Threats as referred to in Paragraph (1), the appointed commander of the integrated joint unit shall become the local administrator of martial law.
- (4) In the implementation of martial law, all sectors of society must provide support in accordance to each of their competencies.

#### Article 45

The administrator of martial law shall determine the distribution of tasks, responsibilities, authority, command, and manage the counter Threat measures in the locality, based on the advice from coordination forum of local leaders, in accordance to the development of susceptibility levels.

### Part Ten Counter Threat Measures during the State of War

#### Article 46

- (1) The President with the approval of the House of Representatives shall declare war on another country when there has evidently been Military Threat from a particular country after peaceful efforts and diplomacy have reached a deadlock and or failure.

- (2) After the declaration of war as referred to in Paragraph (1), the President shall declare all or part of the country in the state of war.
- (3) In the event of war as referred to in Paragraph (1), the President shall have the supreme authority as the central war administrator, where its implementation shall be assisted by the National Security Council.
- (4) The central war administrator as referred to in Paragraph (3) shall appoint the commander of the joint command unit as the operational commander and the locality war authority.
- (5) The entire force of Indonesian National Defense and other national forces shall be used for war by means of mobilization in accordance with the law and regulations.

Part Eleven  
Disaster Mitigation

Article 47

- (1) Humanitarian assistance in disaster mitigation provided by foreign states, be it both military and non-military assistance, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, donors, and volunteers shall be processed after firstly obtaining permission from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) Humanitarian assistance as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be regulated as follows:
  - a. foreign military aid shall be under the operational control and coordination of the Indonesian National Defense;
  - b. non-military aid shall be under the operational control and coordination of the related Ministerial, and Non-Ministerial Government Institutions;
  - c. assistance from international organizations, donors, volunteers, and non-governmental organizations shall be under the operational control and coordination of the National Disaster Mitigation Agency; and
- (3) Assistance as referred to in Paragraph (2) shall be under the control of the National Disaster Mitigation Agency.

Part Twelve  
The Rank of Authority for Command and Control

Article 48

- (1) Command and control for the implementation of National security:
  - a. command and control at the national level shall be held by the President;



- b. command and control at the strategy level shall be held by the Ministries, Commander of the Indonesian National Defense, Chief of the National Police, the Attorney General, Chief of the National Intelligence Agency, Chief of the National Disaster Mitigation Agency, and head of non-ministerial government institutions;
  - c. command and control at the operational level shall be held by the commander of the integrated joint unit; and
  - d. command and control at the tactical level shall be held by the commander of the tactical unit.
- (2) The rank of authority for command and control as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be responsible in a hierarchical and related manner.

### Part Thirteen Supervision

#### Article 49

Supervision of the implementation of the National Security System shall be conducted in layers through a concentric supervision mechanism in accordance with the principle of democratic safeguards, including:

- a. attached supervision;
- b. executive supervision;
- c. legislative supervision;
- d. public oversight; and
- e. supervision shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

### Part Fourteen Financing

#### Article 50

- (1) In the implementation of the task of inclusion, as a supporting element in the implementation of National Security, administration and logistical matters shall be the responsibility of the main elements.
- (2) The implementation of administration and logistical matters as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be coordinated by the Ministerial and/or Non-Ministerial Government Institutions as the body in charged of the function.

#### Article 51

- (1) Expenses for the implementation of National Security shall be borne by the state budget and/or other sources as permitted by the law.

- (2) Other sources to finance the implementation of National Security shall only be possible for disaster mitigation as stipulated in this Law.

## CHAPTER VI TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

### Article 52

- (1) The National Security Council is an institution that shall be formed no later than 6 (six) months after the promulgation of this law.
- (2) Prior to the formation of the National Security Council as referred to in Paragraph (1) within the specific time period, the tasks of the National Security Council shall be temporarily conducted by the minister who coordinates the political, legal, and security affairs of the government.
- (3) The General Secretariat of the National Security Council as referred to in Article 25 Paragraph (2) is a validation of the National Resilience Council.

### Article 53

- (1) The coordination forum of local leaders shall commence no later than 6 (six) months after the establishment of the National Security Council.
- (2) District/city coordination forum of local leaders shall commence no later than 6 (six) months after the establishment of the coordination forum of provincial leaders.

## CHAPTER VII CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

### Article 54

- (1) At the time this Law takes effect, all applicable laws concerning National Security shall remain valid as long as they do not contravene with this Law.
- (2) At the time this Law takes effect, the provisions of Article 15 of Law No. 3 Year 2002 on National Defense (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 3, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4169) shall be revoked and declared void.

### Article 55

This Law shall come into effect at the date of its promulgation.

In order for the public to be informed, it is hereby ordered that this Law be published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Approved in Jakarta  
on.....

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA,

SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta  
On .....

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
YEAR ..... NUMBER .....