

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 32 OF 2002
ON
BROADCASTING

BY THE GRACE OF THE ONE AND ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that freedom of expression and access to information through broadcasting as a manifestation of human rights in the life of the society, the nation, and the state are carried out in responsible, harmonious, and equitable manners between freedom and equality to exercise rights based on Pancasila (state ideology) and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. that radio frequency spectrum is scarce natural resources and national assets that shall be protected and maintained by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people in accordance with the aspirations of the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence on 17 August 1945;
 - c. that in order to maintain national integration, the pluralism of Indonesian society and the implementation of regional autonomy, it is necessary to establish a national broadcasting system which guarantees the creation of a fair, equitable and balanced national information in order to bring about social justice for all Indonesians;
 - d. that broadcasting institution is a mass communication media that plays an important role in the social, cultural, political, and economic life, has freedom and responsibility in carrying out its functions as media of information, education, entertainment, and social adhesive and control;
 - e. that broadcasts transmitted and received synchronously, simultaneously, and freely have a great influence in the formation of opinions, attitudes, and behavior of the audience, the broadcasting operators shall be held responsible for maintaining moral values, ethics, culture, personality, and unity of the nation based on the Belief in the One and Almighty God and a Just and Civilized Humanity;

- f. that in regards to the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, letter c, letter d and letter e, Law Number 24 of 1997 on Broadcasting is deemed no longer relevant; thereby, it is necessary to be repealed and superseded by a new Law on Broadcasting;

- Noting : 1. Article 20 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (4), Article 21 paragraph (1), Article 28F, Article 31 paragraph (1), Article 32, Article 33 paragraph (3), and Article 36 of the 1945 Constitution as amended by the Fourth Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 8 of 1992 on Film (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1992 Number 32, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3473);
3. Law Number 5 of 1999 on Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 33, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3817);
4. Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 42, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3821);
5. Law Number 22 of 1999 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 60, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3839);
6. Law Number 36 of 1999 on Telecommunications (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 154, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3881);
7. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 165, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3886);
8. Law Number 40 of 1999 on Press (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 166, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3887);
9. Law Number 19 of 2002 on Copyrights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 85, Supplement to State Gazette Number 4220);

With the Joint Approval of

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

HAS DECIDED:

To establish : LAW ON BROADCASTING.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law, the following terms have the following meanings:

1. Broadcast means a message or a series of messages in the forms of audio, images, or audio and images or in the forms of graphics, characters, be it interactive or not, which may be received through broadcast receiver.
2. Broadcasting means an activity of broadcasting through a transmitter and/or transmission facilities on land, in the sea, or in space by using radio frequency spectrum through air, cable, and/or other media to be received simultaneously and synchronously by the public with a broadcast receiver.
3. Radio broadcasting means an audio mass communication medium, which channels ideas and information in the forms of general and open audio, presenting regular and continuous programs.
4. Television broadcasting means an audiovisual mass communication medium, which channels ideas and information in the forms of general audio and images, in both open and closed manners, presenting regular and continuous programs.
5. Advertising broadcast means any information broadcast which contains commercial and public services about the availability of services, goods, and ideas which can be utilized by audiences with or without fees to the relevant broadcasting institution.
6. Commercial broadcast means a commercial advertisement which is broadcast through radio or television broadcasting with the aims to introduce, publicize, and/or promote goods or services to the target audience to influence consumers to use the products offered.

7. Public service announcement broadcast means non-commercial advertisement broadcast through radio or television broadcasting with the aims to introduce, publicize, and/or promote ideas, aspirations, suggestions, and/or other messages to society to influence audiences to act and/or behave in accordance with the message of the advertisement.
8. Radio frequency spectrum means an electromagnetic wave used for broadcasting and which propagates in the air and in space without artificial means of delivery, which is a public domain and scarce natural resources.
9. Broadcasting institution means broadcasting operators, namely public broadcasting institution, private broadcasting institution, community broadcasting institution and subscription-based broadcasting institution, the performance of duties, functions, and responsibilities of which shall comply with the prevailing laws and regulations.
10. National broadcasting system means a national broadcasting order based on the provisions of prevailing laws and regulations towards the achievement of national broadcasting principles, objectives, functions, and directions in an effort to materialize the national aspirations as set forth in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
11. A just, balanced, and equitable national information order means an orderly, measured, and harmonious information condition, particularly regarding the flow of information or messages between central broadcasting and regional broadcasting, inter-regional broadcasting in Indonesia, and broadcasting between Indonesia and the international world.
12. The Government means the Minister or other officials appointed by the President or Governor.
13. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission means an independent state institution at the central and regional levels whose duties and authorities are governed by this Law as a form of public participation in broadcasting field.
14. Broadcasting license means the rights granted by the state to the broadcasting institution to operate broadcasting.

CHAPTER II
PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, FUNCTIONS, AND DIRECTIONS

Article 2

Broadcasting shall be operated based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia by upholding the principles of benefits, justice and equitability, legal certainty, security, diversity, partnership, ethics, independence, freedom, and responsibility.

Article 3

Broadcasting shall be operated with the aims to strengthen national integration, to foster the character and identity of a faithful and devout nation, to educate the life of the nation, to promote the general welfare in order to build an independent, democratic, just and prosperous society, and to develop the Indonesian broadcasting industry.

Article 4

- (1) Broadcasting as a mass communication activity shall have functions as a medium of information, education, positive entertainment, control, and social adhesive.
- (2) In performing the functions as referred to in paragraph (1), broadcasting shall also have economic and cultural functions.

Article 5

Broadcasting shall be directed to:

- a. uphold the values of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. maintain and enhance the morality and religious values and national identity;
- c. improve the quality of human resources;
- d. maintain and strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation;
- e. raise awareness of legal obedience and national discipline;
- f. channel public opinion and encourage the active role of the community in national and regional development and preserve the environment;
- g. prevent monopoly of ownership and promote fair competition in the broadcasting field;
- h. encourage the improvement of people's economic capacity, realize equitable development, and strengthen the nation's competitiveness in the globalization era;
- i. provide correct, balanced, and reliable information;

- j. advance national culture.

CHAPTER III BROADCASTING OPERATIONS

Part One General Provisions

Article 6

- (1) Broadcasting shall be operated in a single national broadcasting system.
- (2) In the national broadcasting system as referred to in paragraph (1), the State shall control the radio frequency spectrum used for the operation of broadcasting to the greatest prosperity of the people.
- (3) In the national broadcasting system, there shall be broadcasting institutions as well as fair and integrated network patterns developed by forming network stations and local stations.
- (4) For the operation of broadcasting, a broadcasting commission shall be established.

Part Two The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission

Article 7

- (1) The broadcasting commission as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (4) shall be named the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, hereinafter referred to as the KPI.
- (2) The KPI as an independent state institution shall regulate matters relating to broadcasting.
- (3) The KPI shall comprise Central KPI established at the central level and Regional KPIs established at the provincial level.
- (4) In performing its functions, duties, authorities, and obligations, the Central KPI shall be overseen by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Regional KPIs shall be overseen by the Regional Legislative Councils.

Article 8

- (1) The KPI as a form of community participation shall serve to accommodate aspirations and to represent public interests in broadcasting.
- (2) In performing its function as referred to in paragraph (1), the KPI shall have the authorities to:
 - a. set standards for broadcast programs;
 - b. draft rules and establish a code of conduct on broadcasting;
 - c. oversee the implementation of rules and a code of conduct on broadcasting and standards for broadcast programs;
 - d. impose sanction on violations of rules and guidelines on broadcasting behavior and standards for broadcast programs;
 - e. coordinate and/or cooperate with the Government, broadcasting institutions, and the public.
- (3) The KPI shall have duties and obligations to:
 - a. guarantee the public to obtain correct and proper information in accordance with the principles of human rights;
 - b. assist in regulating the infrastructure in broadcasting;
 - c. participate in building a fair competitive climate among relevant broadcasting institutions and industries;
 - d. maintain a just, equitable, and balanced national information order;
 - e. accommodate, analyze, and follow up on complaints, disclaimers, as well as public criticism and appreciation on broadcasting operations; and
 - f. prepare human resources development plan which guarantees professionalism in broadcasting field.

Article 9

- (1) The number of the Central KPI members shall be 9 (nine) persons and the number of the Regional KPIs shall be 7 (seven) persons.
- (2) The chair and vice chair of the KPI shall be elected from and by the members.
- (3) The term of office of the chair, vice chair, and members of the Central KPI and the Regional KPIs shall be 3 (three) years and may be re-elected only for 1 (one) subsequent term.
- (4) The KPI shall be assisted by a secretariat funded by the state.
- (5) In performing its duties, the KPI may be assisted by experts as necessary.

- (6) The funding of the Central KPI shall be sourced from the State Budget and the funding of the Regional KPIs shall be from the Regional Budget.

Article 10

- (1) To be appointed as commissioners of the KPI, the following conditions must be fulfilled:
- a. a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia who believes in and is devout to the One and Almighty God;
 - b. loyalty to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - c. having a bachelor degree or an equivalent intellectual competence;
 - d. maintaining physical and mental health;
 - e. wise, honest, fair, and decent behaviors;
 - f. awareness of, knowledge and/or experience in broadcasting field;
 - g. no direct or indirect relation to ownership of mass media;
 - h. no legislative or judicial membership;
 - i. no employment as government officials; and
 - j. non-partisanship.
- (2) The commissioners of the Central KPI shall be elected by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the commissioners of the Regional KPIs by the Regional Legislative Councils upon public proposal through an open fit and proper test.
- (3) The commissioners of the Central KPI shall be administratively appointed by the President upon the proposal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and the commissioners of the Regional KPIs by the Governors upon the proposal of the Regional Legislative Councils.
- (4) The following conditions shall end the terms of office of commissioners of the KPI:
- a. expiry of terms of office;
 - b. passing;
 - c. resignation;
 - d. imprisonment based on a final court decision; or
 - e. failure to meet the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 11

- (1) In the event that the terms of office of the commissioners of the KPI ends on the grounds as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (4) letter b, letter c,

letter d, and letter e, the respective commissioners shall be replaced by substitute commissioners until their term of office ends.

- (2) The replacement of commissioners of the Central KPI shall be administratively appointed by the President upon the proposal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and commissioners of the Regional KPIs by the Governors upon the proposal of the Regional Legislative Councils.
- (3) Provisions on the procedures for the replacement of commissioners of the KPI as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be further regulated by the KPI.

Article 12

Further provisions on the division of authorities and duties of the KPI as referred to in Article 8, the relations between the Central KPI and the Regional KPIs, and the procedures for replacing the commissioners of KPI as referred to in Article 11 shall be regulated in a Central KPI's Decision.

Part Three Broadcasting Services

Article 13

- (1) Broadcasting services shall comprise:
 - a. radio broadcasting services; and
 - b. television broadcasting services.
- (2) Broadcasting services as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be operated by:
 - a. Public Broadcasting Institution;
 - b. Private Broadcasting Institution;
 - c. Community Broadcasting Institution; and
 - d. Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution.

Part Four Public Broadcasting Institution

Article 14

- (1) The Public Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) letter a shall be a broadcasting institution in the form of a juristic person established by the state, which is independent, neutral, non-commercial, and serves to provide services for public interests.

- (2) The Public Broadcasting Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall comprise Radio Republik Indonesia (national public radio broadcasting institution) and Televisi Republik Indonesia (national public television broadcasting institution), the broadcasting stations of which shall be located in the capital of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) Local Public Broadcasting Institutions may be established in provinces, regencies, or municipalities.
- (4) The Board of Supervisors and the Board of Directors of the Public Broadcasting Institution shall be appointed in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- (5) The Board of Supervisors for Radio Republik Indonesia and Televisi Republik Indonesia shall be appointed by the President upon the proposal of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia; for Local Public Broadcasting Institutions by the Governors, Regents, or Mayors upon the proposal of the Regional Legislative Councils, after having conducted an open fit and proper test on the input from the Government and/or the public.
- (6) The number of the Board of Supervisors for Radio Republik Indonesia and Televisi Republik Indonesia shall be 5 (five) persons and for Local Public Broadcasting Institutions shall be 3 (three) persons.
- (7) The Board of Directors shall be appointed and established by the Board of Supervisors.
- (8) Terms of office for the Board of Supervisors and the Board of Directors of Public Broadcasting Institution shall be 5 (five) years and they may be re-elected for only 1 (one) subsequent term.
- (9) The Public Broadcasting Institution at the central level shall be supervised by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia and Public Broadcasting Institutions at the regional level shall be supervised by the Regional Legislative Councils.
- (10) Further provisions on Public Broadcasting Institution shall be stipulated by the Government.

Article 15

- (1) Public Broadcasting Institution shall be funded from:
 - a. broadcasting fee;
 - b. State Budget or Regional Budget;
 - c. community donations;
 - d. advertising broadcast; and
 - e. other legitimate business relating to the broadcasting operations.

- (2) At the end of each fiscal year, Public Broadcasting Institution shall produce a financial report audited by public accountants and the results shall be published through mass media.

Part Five

Private Broadcasting Institution

Article 16

- (1) The Private Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) letter b shall be a commercial broadcasting institution in the form of a juristic person established under Indonesian law, whose field of business shall only operate radio or television broadcasting services.

- (2) Foreign nationals shall be prohibited from being in the management of Private Broadcasting Institution, except for finance and technical fields.

Article 17

- (1) The Private Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (1) shall be established, the initial capital of which is wholly owned by Indonesian citizens and/or juristic persons established under Indonesian law.

- (2) Private Broadcasting Institution may make additions and developments in fulfilling the capital derived from foreign capital, which amounts to no more than 20% (twenty percent) of the total capital and is owned by a minimum of 2 (two) shareholders.

- (3) Private Broadcasting Institution shall provide an opportunity to own company's shares and share parts of the company's profits to its employees.

Article 18

- (1) Concentration of ownership and control of Private Broadcasting Institution by one person or one juristic person, either in one broadcast area or in several broadcast areas shall be restricted.
- (2) Cross-ownership between Private Broadcasting Institution that provides radio broadcasting services and Private Broadcasting Institution that provides television broadcasting services, between Private Broadcasting Institution and print media companies, and between Private Broadcasting Institution and private broadcasting institution of other broadcasting services, either directly or indirectly, shall be restricted.
- (3) Regulation regarding the number and coverage of local, regional, and national broadcasting areas, either for radio or television broadcasting services, shall be stipulated by the Government.
- (4) Further provisions on the restrictions on ownership and control as referred to in paragraph (1) and the restrictions on cross-ownership as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by the Government.

Article 19

Private Broadcasting Institution shall be funded from:

- a. advertising broadcast; and/or
- b. other legitimate business relating to the broadcasting operations.

Article 20

Private Broadcasting Institution of radio broadcasting services and television broadcasting services may only operate 1 (one) broadcast on 1 (one) broadcast channel in 1 (one) broadcast area coverage.

Part Six

Community Broadcasting Institution

Article 21

- (1) The Community Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) letter c shall be a broadcasting institution in the form of juristic person established under Indonesian law, founded by certain community, which is independent, and non-commercial, with low transmitting power, has limited coverage area, and serves the interests of the community.

- (2) The Community Broadcasting Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be operated:
 - a. not to seek profit or gain or not to be a mere profit-making company; and
 - b. to educate and advance society in achieving prosperity, by broadcasting programs that include culture, education, and information that portray national identity.
- (3) Community Broadcasting Institution is a non-partisan community, the organization of which:
 - a. does not represent any foreign institutions or the international community;
 - b. is not associated with any illicit organizations; and
 - c. is not for the propaganda interest for a particular group.

Article 22

- (1) Community Broadcasting Institution shall be established by the funding from the contribution of a certain community and belong to the community.
- (2) Community Broadcasting Institution may obtain financing sources from donations, grants, sponsorship, and other legitimate and non-binding sources.

Article 23

- (1) Community Broadcasting Institution shall not receive initial establishment funds and operational funds from foreign parties.
- (2) Community Broadcasting Institution shall not operate advertising broadcast and/or other commercial broadcast, except for public service announcement broadcast.

Article 24

- (1) Community Broadcasting Institution shall establish a code of ethics and discipline to be known by the community and other societies.
- (2) In the event of a complaint from the community and other societies regarding the violation of the code of ethics and/or conduct, the Community Broadcasting Institution shall take action in accordance with the prevailing guidelines and rules.

Part Seven
Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution

Article 25

- (1) The Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (2) letter d shall be broadcasting institution in the form of juristic person established under Indonesian law, whose field of business shall only operate subscription-based broadcasting service and shall first obtain a subscription-based broadcasting license.
- (2) The Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall broadcast or distribute its broadcasting materials specifically to subscribers through radio, television, multimedia, or other information media.

Article 26

- (1) The Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution as referred to in Article 25 shall comprise:
 - a. Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution by means of satellite;
 - b. Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution by means of cables; and
 - c. Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution by means of terrestrial.
- (2) In operating its broadcast, Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution shall:
 - a. conduct internal censorship to all broadcast contents to be broadcast and/or distributed;
 - b. provide at least 10% (ten percent) of channel capacity to air programs from Public Broadcasting Institutions and Private Broadcasting Institutions; and
 - c. provide 1 (one) channel of domestic production broadcast for every 10 (ten) foreign production broadcasts with at least 1 (one) channel of domestic production broadcast.
- (3) Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution shall be funded from:
 - a. subscription fee; and
 - b. other legitimate business relating to the broadcasting operations.

Article 27

The Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution by means of satellite, as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter a, shall meet the following provisions:

- a. having broadcast coverage that may be received in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. having broadcast control stations located in Indonesia;
- c. having transmitter stations to satellite located in Indonesia;
- d. using satellites that have landing rights in Indonesia; and
- e. ensuring that its broadcasts are received by subscribers only.

Article 28

The Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution by means of cables and terrestrial, as referred to in Article 26 paragraph (1) letter b and letter c, shall meet the following provisions:

- a. having broadcast coverage that covers one service area in accordance with the granted license; and
- b. ensuring that its broadcasts are received by subscribers only.

Article 29

- (1) The provisions as referred to in Article 16 paragraph (2), Article 17, Article 18, Article 33 paragraph (1) and paragraph (7), Article 34 paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) shall also apply to Subscription-based Broadcasting Institution.
- (2) Further provisions on the procedures and requirements of the licenses as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by the Government.

Part Eight

Foreign Broadcasting Institutions

Article 30

- (1) Foreign broadcasting institutions shall not be established in Indonesia.
- (2) Foreign broadcasting institutions and foreign broadcasting offices that will conduct journalistic activities in Indonesia, either live broadcast or live-to-tape broadcast, shall comply with the prevailing laws and regulations.
- (3) Further provisions on the guidelines for coverage of foreign broadcasting activities shall be stipulated by the Government.

Part Nine
Broadcast Stations and Broadcast Coverage Areas

Article 31

- (1) Broadcasting institutions operating radio broadcasting services or television broadcasting services shall comprise network broadcasting stations and/or local broadcasting stations.
- (2) Public Broadcasting Institutions may broadcast with a network station system that covers the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) Private Broadcasting Institutions may broadcast through a network station system with limited coverage areas.
- (4) Further provisions on the implementation of network station system shall be stipulated by the Government.
- (5) Local broadcasting stations may be established in certain locations within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia with limited broadcasting coverage areas at the said location.
- (6) The majority of the initial capital ownership and management of local broadcasting stations shall be prioritized to the communities in the areas where they are located.

Part Ten
Fundamental Technical Plan of Broadcasting and
Technical Requirements of Broadcasting Equipment

Article 32

- (1) Any establishment and operation of broadcasting shall comply with the provisions of the fundamental technical plan of broadcasting and technical requirements of broadcasting equipment.
- (2) Further provisions on the fundamental technical plan of broadcasting and technical requirements of broadcasting equipment as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be further stipulated by the Government in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

Part Eleven
Licensing

Article 33

- (1) Prior to conducting their activities, broadcasting institutions shall obtain broadcasting licenses.
- (2) The applicants of the license shall state the name, vision, missions, and broadcast format to be operated and meet the requirements in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- (3) The granting of broadcasting licenses as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be based on public preference, interests, and convenience.
- (4) Broadcasting license and its renewal shall be granted by the State after obtaining:
 - a. inputs and results from hearings evaluation between the applicants and the KPI;
 - b. recommendation of feasibility of broadcasting from the KPI;
 - c. agreement resulting from joint meeting forum held specifically for licensing between the KPI and the Government; and
 - d. radio frequency spectrum allocation and use license by the Government upon the suggestion of the KPI.
- (5) On the basis of the agreement as referred to in paragraph (4) letter c, broadcasting operations license shall be administratively granted by the State through the KPI.
- (6) Broadcasting operations license and its renewal shall be granted no later than 30 (thirty) working days after the agreement of the joint meeting forum as referred to in paragraph (4) letter c.
- (7) Broadcasting institutions shall pay broadcasting operations license through state treasury.
- (8) Further provisions on the broadcasting operations licensing procedures and requirements shall be stipulated by the Government.

Article 34

- (1) Broadcasting operations license shall be granted based on the following provisions:

- a. radio broadcasting operations license shall be granted for a period of 5 (five) years;
 - b. television broadcasting operations license shall be granted for a period of 10 (ten) years.
- (2) The license as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a and letter b may be renewed.
 - (3) Prior to obtaining a permanent license for broadcasting operations, radio broadcasting institutions shall undergo broadcasting trial period for a maximum of 6 (six) months and for television broadcasting institutions shall be a maximum of 1 (one) year.
 - (4) Broadcasting operations license shall not be transferred to other parties.
 - (5) Broadcasting operations license shall be revoked due to the following reasons:
 - a. failure to pass the specified broadcasting trial period;
 - b. violation of the specified use of radio frequency spectrum and/or broadcast coverage area;
 - c. failure to conduct broadcasting activities for more than 3 (three) months without notice to the KPI;
 - d. transfer of license to another party;
 - e. violation of provisions of the Fundamental Technical Plan of broadcasting and the technical requirements of the broadcasting equipment; or
 - f. violation of provisions on broadcast program standards upon a final court decision.
 - (6) Broadcasting operations license shall end due to its expiry and no renewal.

CHAPTER IV BROADCAST IMPLEMENTATION

Part One Broadcast Contents

Article 35

Broadcast contents shall be in accordance with the principles, objectives, functions, and directions of the broadcast as referred to in Article 2, Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5.

Article 36

- (1) Broadcast contents shall contain information, education, entertainment, and benefits for the formation of intellectuality, characters, morals, advancement, nation's power, maintenance of unity and integrity, and practice of religious values and Indonesian cultural values.
- (2) Broadcast contents from television broadcasting services, operated by Private Broadcasting Institutions and Public Broadcasting Institutions, shall contain a minimum of 60% (sixty percent) of domestic programs.
- (3) Broadcast contents shall provide protection and empowerment to a particular audience, namely children and teenagers, by broadcasting the programs at an appropriate time, and broadcasting institutions shall state and/or mention the audience classifications in accordance with the broadcast contents.
- (4) Broadcast contents shall be kept neutral and shall not prioritize the interests of certain groups.
- (5) Broadcast contents shall not:
 - a. contain slanderous, inciting, misleading, and/or false materials;
 - b. contain elements of violence, obscenity, gambling, narcotics, and illicit drugs abuse; or
 - c. polarize ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations.
- (6) Broadcast contents shall not denigrate, demean, harass, and/or ignore religious values and dignity of Indonesian citizen or harm international relations.

Part Two Broadcast Languages

Article 37

The primary language of instruction in broadcast program operations shall be the right and proper Indonesian language.

Article 38

- (1) Vernaculars may be used as language of instruction in local-content broadcast program operations and to support certain programs, if necessary.

- (2) Foreign languages may be used only as language of instruction in accordance with the necessity of a broadcast program.

Article 39

- (1) Programs in foreign languages may be broadcast in their original language and specifically for television broadcasting services shall be given Indonesian language subtitle or selectively dubbed into Indonesian language in accordance with the necessity of certain programs.
- (2) The dubbing of foreign languages into Indonesian language shall be limited to a maximum of 30% (thirty percent) of the total number of broadcast programs in foreign languages.
- (3) Sign language may be used in certain programs for the deaf.

Part Three Relay and Joint Broadcasts

Article 40

- (1) Broadcasting institutions may conduct broadcast relay from other broadcasting institutions' programs, both domestic and foreign institutions.
- (2) Broadcast relay used as regular programs, originated both from domestic and foreign institutions, shall be limited.
- (3) Durations, types, and volumes of regular broadcast programs relay which particularly originate from foreign broadcasting institutions shall be limited.
- (4) Broadcasting institutions may conduct broadcast relay from other broadcasting institutions irregularly upon certain national, international, and/or selected programs.

Article 41

Broadcasting institutions may cooperate to conduct joint-broadcast insofar as the said broadcast shall not lead to information monopoly and opinion shaping monopoly.

Part Four
Journalistic Activities

Article 42

In conducting journalistic activities, electronic media journalists shall comply with the Journalism Code of Ethics and the prevailing laws and regulations.

Part Five
Broadcast Rights

Article 43

- (1) Any program broadcast shall require broadcast rights.
- (2) Broadcasting institutions shall provide broadcast rights when airing the programs.
- (3) The ownership of broadcast rights as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be stated clearly in any program.
- (4) The broadcast rights of any program shall be protected by the prevailing laws and regulations.

Part Six
Broadcast Correction

Article 44

- (1) Broadcasting institutions shall conduct correction when they acknowledge that there is a mistake and/or error in the broadcast and/or news content, or when there is objection to the broadcast and/or news content.
- (2) Correction or revision shall be made within no later than 24 (twenty four) hours, and if not possible, the correction may be made in the earliest opportunity and shall be treated as a priority.
- (3) The correction and revision as referred to in paragraph (2) shall not exempt the broadcasting institutions from the responsibility or legal proceeding filed by the injured parties.

Part Seven
Broadcast Archives

Article 45

- (1) Broadcasting institutions shall keep broadcast materials, including audio recordings, video recordings, photographs, and documents, within a minimum of 1 (one) year after broadcast.
- (2) Broadcast materials which contain high historical, informational, or broadcasting values shall be submitted to an institution designated to maintain their sustainability in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

Part Eight
Advertising Broadcast

Article 46

- (1) Advertising broadcast shall comprise commercial advertising broadcast and public service announcement broadcast.
- (2) Advertising broadcast shall adhere to the principles, objectives, functions, and directions of broadcasting as referred to in Article 2, Article 3, Article 4, and Article 5.
- (3) Commercial advertising broadcast shall not broadcast:
 - a. commercial promotions associated with certain religions, ideologies, individuals, and/or groups that offend and/or demean the dignity of other religions, ideologies, individuals, or groups;
 - b. commercial promotions on liquors or their equivalence and addictive materials or substances;
 - c. commercial promotions on cigarettes by exposing the cigarettes' shape;
 - d. materials that are contrary to public decency and religious values; and/or
 - e. exploitation of minors under 18 (eighteen) years old.
- (4) Advertising broadcast materials aired by broadcasting institutions shall meet the requirements issued by the KPI.
- (5) Broadcasting institutions shall be responsible for the broadcast commercial advertisings.

- (6) Commercial advertising broadcasts in children's programs shall comply with the broadcast standards for children.
- (7) Broadcasting institutions shall provide airtime for public service announcement broadcast.
- (8) Airtime for commercial advertising broadcast in private broadcasting institutions shall be limited to a maximum of 20% (twenty percent), while for public broadcasting institutions shall be limited to a maximum of 15% (fifteen percent) of the total airtime.
- (9) Airtime for public service announcement broadcasts in private broadcasting institutions shall be at a minimum of 10% (ten percent) of commercial advertising broadcast, while for public broadcasting institutions shall be at a minimum of 30% (thirty percent) of the total advertising broadcast.
- (10) Airtime of broadcasting institution shall not be purchased by any parties for any purposes, except for advertising broadcast.
- (11) Advertising broadcast materials shall utilize domestic resources.

Part Nine
Censorship of Broadcast Contents

Article 47

Broadcast contents in the form of films and/or advertisements shall require a censorship certificate from the authorized institution.

CHAPTER V
BROADCASTING CODES OF CONDUCT

Article 48

- (1) Broadcasting codes of conduct for broadcast operations shall be determined by the KPI.
- (2) The broadcasting codes of conduct as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be formulated and based on:
 - a. religious values, moral values, and the prevailing laws and regulations; and

- b. other norms applicable to and accepted by public and broadcasting institutions.
- (3) The KPI shall publish and disseminate the broadcasting codes of conduct to broadcasting institutions and the public.
- (4) Broadcasting codes of conduct shall set standards of broadcast contents that are at least relating to:
- a. respect for religious points of view;
 - b. respect for privacy;
 - c. manner and decency;
 - d. limitation on sex, violence, and sadistic scenes;
 - e. protection for children, teenagers, and women;
 - f. program classification based on age bracket;
 - g. program broadcasting in foreign languages;
 - h. accuracy and impartiality of news programs;
 - i. live broadcasts; and
 - j. advertising broadcasts.
- (5) The KPI shall facilitate the establishment of broadcasting codes of ethics.

Article 49

The KPI shall periodically assess the broadcasting codes of conduct as referred to in Article 48 paragraph (3) in accordance with the amendments of the laws and regulations and development of applicable norms in the society.

Article 50

- (1) The KPI shall supervise the implementation of broadcasting codes of conduct.
- (2) The KPI shall accommodate complaints from any individuals or groups who are in the knowledge of any violation of the broadcasting codes of conduct.
- (3) The KPI shall follow up the official complaints on fundamental issues as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (3) letter e.
- (4) The KPI shall forward the complaints to the related broadcasting institutions and provide opportunity for rights to reply.
- (5) The KPI shall submit the result of evaluation and assessment in writing to the complainants and to the related Broadcasting Institutions.

Article 51

- (1) The KPI may require Broadcasting Institutions to broadcast and/or publish statements relating to the complaints as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (2) when they are proven to be true.
- (2) Broadcasting Institutions shall comply with the decisions determined by the KPI based on broadcasting codes of conduct.

CHAPTER VI
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 52

- (1) Any Indonesian citizen has the rights, obligations, and responsibilities to participate in developing national broadcasting operations.
- (2) Non-profit organizations, non-governmental organizations, universities, and academics may develop literacy activities and/or monitoring of Broadcasting Institutions.
- (3) The citizens as referred to in paragraph (1) may file complaints against broadcast programs and/or contents considered harmful.

CHAPTER VII
ACCOUNTABILITY

Article 53

- (1) In performing its functions, authorities, duties, and obligations, the Central KPI shall be responsible to the President and report to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) In performing their functions, authorities, duties, and obligations, the Regional KPIs shall be responsible to the Governors and report to the Regional Legislative Councils.

Article 54

Heads of juristic persons of broadcasting institutions shall be responsible for the broadcasting operations in general and shall appoint the person in charge for each program operated.

CHAPTER VIII
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 55

- (1) Any individual who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2), Article 20, Article 23, Article 24, Article 26 paragraph (2), Article 27, Article 28, Article 33 paragraph (7), Article 34 paragraph (5) letter a, letter c, letter d, and letter f, Article 36 paragraph (2), paragraph (3), and paragraph (4), Article 39 paragraph (1), Article 43 paragraph (2), Article 44 paragraph (1), Article 45 paragraph (1), Article 46 paragraph (6), paragraph (7), paragraph (8), paragraph (9), and paragraph (11) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may comprise:
 - a. written reprimands;
 - b. temporary suspension of the problematic programs after a certain stage;
 - c. limitation on broadcast duration and time;
 - d. administrative fines;
 - e. freezing of broadcasting activities for a certain period of time;
 - f. no renewal of broadcasting operations license;
 - g. revocation of broadcasting operations license.
- (3) Further provisions on the procedures and the imposition on the administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be stipulated by the Government.

CHAPTER IX
INVESTIGATIONS

Article 56

- (1) Investigations into criminal offenses regulated in this Law shall be conducted in accordance with the Criminal Code Procedures.
- (2) For criminal offenses relating to violations of the provisions as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (5) letter b and letter e, the investigation shall be conducted by the Civil Service Officials in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations.

CHAPTER X
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 57

A sentence to a maximum of 5 (five) years in prison and/or a maximum of Rp1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiah) in fines for radio broadcasting and a maximum of 5 (five) years in prison and/or a maximum of Rp10,000,000,000 (ten billion rupiah) in fines for television broadcasting, shall be imposed on any individual who:

- a. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (3);
- b. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2);
- c. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (1);
- d. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (5);
- e. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (6).

Article 58

A sentence to a maximum of 2 (two) years in prison and/or a maximum of Rp500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) in fines for radio broadcasting and a maximum of 2 (two) years in prison and/or a maximum of Rp5,000,000,000 (five billion rupiah) in fines for television broadcasting, shall be imposed on any individual who:

- a. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (1);
- b. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 33 paragraph (1);
- c. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (4);
- d. violates the provisions as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (3).

Article 59

Any individual who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (10) shall be sentenced to a maximum of Rp200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiah) in fines for radio broadcasting and a maximum of Rp2,000,000,000 (two billion rupiah) in fines for television broadcasting.

CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 60

- (1) With this Law coming into force, all implementing regulations on broadcasting shall remain effective insofar as not contradictory and/or superseded by new ones.

- (2) Broadcasting institutions that have already existed before the promulgation of this Law may continue to perform their functions and shall adjust to the provisions of this Law within no later than 2 (two) years for radio broadcasting services and 3 (three) years for television broadcasting services from the date of promulgation of this Law.
- (3) Broadcasting institutions that have already had relay stations before the promulgation of this Law and after the end of adjustment period may continue to operate broadcasting services through their relay stations, until the establishment of local stations networking with the said Broadcasting Institutions within a maximum period of 2 (two) years, unless there are particular grounds established by the Government.

CHAPTER XII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 61

- (1) The KPI shall be established within no later than 1 (one) year after the promulgation of this Law.
- (2) The nomination of commissioners of the KPI for the first period shall be submitted by the Government upon public suggestion to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 62

- (1) The provisions stipulated by the Government as referred to in Article 14 paragraph (10), Article 18 paragraph (3) and paragraph (4), Article 29 paragraph (2), Article 30 paragraph (3), Article 31 paragraph (4), Article 32 paragraph (2), Article 33 paragraph (8), Article 55 paragraph (3), and Article 60 paragraph (3) shall be regulated in Government Regulations.
- (2) The Government Regulations as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be established within no later than 60 (sixty) days after they have been drafted by the Government.

Article 63

With this Law coming into force, Law Number 24 of 1997 on Broadcasting (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 72, Supplement to State Gazette Number 3701) shall be declared ineffective.

Article 64

This Law shall come into force from the date of its promulgation.

For public cognizance, it is hereby ordered that this Law be promulgated in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 28 December 2002

PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
signed
MEGAWATI SOEKARNOPUTRI

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 28 December 2002

STATE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,
signed
BAMBANG KESOWO

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2002 NUMBER
139

ELUCIDATION
OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 32 OF 2002
ON
BROADCASTING

GENERAL PROVISIONS

That freedom to express, convey, and access information is sourced from the sovereignty of the people and constitutes as human rights in the life of the democratic society, nation, and state. Therefore, freedom or independence in broadcasting shall be guaranteed by the state. In this regard, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia acknowledges, guarantees, and protects such things. However, in accordance with the aspirations of the Proclamation of Indonesia's Independence, such freedom shall be beneficial for the Indonesian efforts to maintain national integrity, uphold religious values, truth, justice, moral values, and decency values, as well as to promote general welfare and educate the life of the nation. In this matter, freedom shall be executed in a responsible, harmonious, and balanced manner between the freedom and equitability in exercising the rights based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The development of communications and information technology has created an information-based society that has higher demands upon the rights to know and the rights to access information. Information has become a primary need for the society and an important commodity in the life of society, nation, and state.

The development of communications and information technology has brought implications toward broadcasting community, including broadcasting in Indonesia. As the channel of information and the public opinion maker, broadcasting plays a more strategic role, mainly in the development of democracy in our country. Broadcasting has become one of communications means for the public, broadcasting institutions, business world, and the Government. These developments have made the prevailing legal foundation on broadcasting operations insufficient.

Public participation in performing part of the Government's general duties, particularly in broadcasting operations is an inseparable part of general norms of universal telecommunications operations.

On this basis, it is necessary to re-adjust the broadcasting regulations. This Law is based on primary ideas as follows:

1. broadcasting must be able to guarantee and protect the freedom of expression or convey ideas verbally and in writing, including to guarantee the freedom of creativity based on the principles of justice, democracy, and rule of law;
2. broadcasting shall reflect justice and democracy by balancing the rights and obligations of the society as well as the Government, including the human rights of every individual/person by respecting and not violating the rights of the other individual/person;
3. considering the entire aspects of the life of the nation and the state, as well as broadcasting as an important and strategic economic institution, both at national and international levels;
4. anticipating the development of communications and information technology, particularly in the field of broadcasting, such as digital technology, compression, computerization, cable television, satellite, internet, and other specific forms in broadcasting operations;
5. further empowering the public to conduct social control and participate in promoting national broadcasting; therefore, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission is established to accommodate public aspirations and to represent public interest in broadcasting;
6. broadcasting is closely related to radio frequency spectrum and geostationary satellite orbit which is scarce natural resources, therefore the utilization needs to be regulated effectively and efficiently;
7. broadcasting development is directed to the production of broadcasts that has quality, dignity, ability to absorb, as well as to reflect various public aspirations in order to enhance public preventive ability towards the negative influences of foreign cultural values.

ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

Self-explanatory.

Article 4

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Fair and integrated network patterns mean a reflection of balanced information inter-regions and between regional and central stations.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Overseen means the KPI, in conducting its duties, will be monitored and controlled in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Broadcasting codes of conduct is proposed by broadcasting institutions/societies to the KPI.

Letter c

Oversee the implementation of rules means to oversee the implementation of the provisions made by the KPI.

Letter d

Sanctions that may be imposed on violations of rules and broadcasting codes of conduct and broadcast program standards.

Letter e
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 9
Self-explanatory.

Article 10
Self-explanatory.

Article 11
Self-explanatory.

Article 12
Self-explanatory.

Article 13
Self-explanatory.

Article 14
Self-explanatory.

Article 15
Self-explanatory.

Article 16
Self-explanatory.

Article 17
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Provide opportunity to own shares means when the share is
offered to the public.

Article 18
Self-explanatory.

Article 19
Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Paragraph (1)

Community means a community within the transmission coverage area of the licensed community station.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

Code of ethics means code of conducts for the community broadcasting operations.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Prioritized means the society within the region or originated from the region is given priority to own the initial capital. The initial capital ownership majority and station management shall only be given to other parties only when the local community has no interest in it.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Transfer of broadcasting operations license to other parties means, for example, a broadcasting operations license of a particular juristic person to be sold, or transferred to another juristic person or other individuals.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Broadcast programs originating from foreign countries are prioritized for religion, education, science and technology, culture, sports, and entertainment.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Article 38

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Paragraph (1)

Shall be given Indonesian language subtitle means it only applies to television broadcasting services.

Paragraph (2)

Proportion of films that may be broadcast through the television media is in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulation on films.

Paragraph (3)

This paragraph means it is only valid for television broadcasting services.

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Limitation on the types of regular programs means news service and music programs that show indecent performances, and sport programs that show sadistic scenes.

Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 41
Self-explanatory.

Article 42
Self-explanatory.

Article 43
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Broadcast rights means the rights owned by broadcasting institutions to air certain programs or events obtained legally from the owner of the copyrights or its creator.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 44
Self-explanatory.

Article 45
Self-explanatory.

Article 46
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Letter a
Self-explanatory.
Letter b
Self-explanatory.
Letter c
Self-explanatory.
Letter d
Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Exploitation means acts or behaviors that exploit, take advantage of, or coerce children for personal, family, or group gain.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (8)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (9)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (10)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (11)

Domestic resources mean actors/actresses and the backgrounds of advertising products originating from domestic resources.

Article 47

Censorship certificate as referred to in this Article shall apply only to television broadcasting services.

Article 48

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

The rights to reply in this paragraph includes the rights of correction and the rights of correction to error.

Paragraph (5)
Self-explanatory.

Article 51
Self-explanatory.

Article 52

Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Monitoring of broadcasting institutions means to review the broadcasting operations operated by broadcasting institutions. Literacy activities mean learning activities to improve people's critical thinking.

Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

Responsibility to the President regarding the implementation of functions, authorities, duties, and obligations means to submit reports periodically in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations with the focus on administration and financial aspects; while the reports submitted to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia cover the implementation of functions, authorities, duties, and obligations of the KPI.

Paragraph (2)

Responsibility to Governors regarding the implementation of functions, authorities, duties, and obligations means to submit reports periodically in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations with the focus on administration and financial aspects; while the reports submitted to the Regional House of Representatives cover the implementation of functions, authorities, duties, and obligations of the Regional KPIs.

Article 54
Self-explanatory.

Article 55
Self-explanatory.

Article 56
Self-explanatory.

Article 57
Self-explanatory.

Article 58
Self-explanatory.

Article 59
Self-explanatory.

Article 60
Self-explanatory.

Article 61
Self-explanatory.

Article 62
Self-explanatory.

Article 63
Self-explanatory.

Article 64
Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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This unofficial English translation is brought by the collaboration between Government translators from Ministry of Communication and Informatics and Cabinet Secretariat: Andhika Widyarani, Aulia Astagina Ramadhani, Chrisna Harimurti, Cintami Agnes Selviani, Ivan Atmanagara, Muhammad Ersan Pamungkas, Muhardi, Penni Patmawati Rusman, Rina Alexandra, and Siti Chodijah.