

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 14 OF 2008

ON

PUBLIC INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that information is a basic individual need for the development of personal and social environment, and is an important part of national resilience;
 - b. that right to obtain information is a human right and public information transparency is an essential characteristic of a democratic state that upholds sovereignty of the people to constitute good governance;
 - c. that public information transparency is an instrument in optimizing public control towards the governance of state and other Public Bodies and matters affecting public interest;
 - d. that management of Public Information is one of the efforts to develop information society;
 - e. that based on considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c, and point d, it is necessary to establish Law on public information transparency;

Observing : Article 20, Article 21, Article 28F, and Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : LAW ON PUBLIC INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article I

In this law:

1. Information means any description, statement, idea, and signs that contains value, meaning and message either as data, fact or their elucidation that may be seen, heard and read which is presented in various forms and formats in line with information and communication technology development electronically or non-electronically.
2. Public Information means any information produced, stored, managed, sent and/or received by a public body in relation with governments and governance of state and/or operators and governance of other public bodies in accordance with this Law and other information concerning public interest.
3. Public Body means executive, legislative, judicial and other institutions which functions and main duties are related to state governance, which all or part of its funding originated from State Budget and/or the Local Budget, or non-governmental organizations provided that all or part of its funding originated from State Budget and/or the Local Budget, public donation, and/or foreign origin.
4. Information Commission means an independent institution which functions to implement this Law and its implementing regulations, to establish technical guidance on public information service standard and to settle public information disputes through mediation and/or non-litigation adjudication.

5. Public Information Dispute means a dispute between Public Body and public information user concerning the right to obtain and use information based on legislation.
6. Mediation means a public information dispute settlement between parties with the assistance of Information Commission mediator.
7. Adjudication means the settlement process of public information dispute between parties and is decided by the Information Commission.
8. Public Official means a person appointed and assigned to certain position or post in public body.
9. Information and Documentation Management Official means an official responsible for storage, documentation, supply and/or service of information in public body.
10. Person means an individual, group of individual, legal entity, or public body as referred to in this Law.
11. Public Information User means a person using public information as regulated in this Law.
12. Public Information Applicant means an Indonesian citizen and/or Indonesian legal entity making a request for public information as regulated in this Law.

CHAPTER II PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Part One Principles

Article 2

- (1) Any Public Information is open and accessible to every Public Information User.
- (2) Exempted Public Information is strict and limited.
- (3) Any Public Information must be able to be obtained by every Public Information Applicant in a quick and timely, inexpensive, and simple manner.
- (4) Exempted Public Information is confidential in accordance with Law, appropriateness, and public interest based on the test of consequences that will

emerge if an information is disclosed to public and after carefully considered that confining the Public Information may protect a greater interest compared to disclosing it, or vice versa.

Part Two
Objectives

Article 3

The objectives of this Law are to:

- a. guarantee citizens right to acknowledge public policy making plans, public policy programs, public decision-making process, and the reasons of a public decision making;
- b. encourage public participation in public policy making process;
- c. to increase active public involvement in the public policy making and good Public Body governance;
- d. constitute good governance which are transparent, effective and efficient, as well as accountable;
- e. acknowledge the reasons of public policies that have eminent effects on people's lives;
- f. develop science and to enhance the intellectual life of the nation; and/or
- g. improve management and service of information in public bodies in order to constitute excellent information service.

CHAPTER III
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
APPLICANT APPLICANTS AND USERS AND RIGHTS AND
OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC BODIES

Part One
Rights of Public Information Applicant

Article 4

- (1) Any Person is entitled the right to obtain Public Information in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

- (2) A Person is entitled the right to:
 - a. see and acknowledge Public Information;
 - b. attend public meetings in order to obtain Public Information;
 - c. obtain copies of Public Information in the course of a request in accordance with this Law; and/or
 - d. disseminate Public Information in accordance with legislation.
- (3) Public Information Applicant is entitled the right to apply Public Information request along with the reasons of the request.
- (4) Public Information Applicant is entitled the right to file a lawsuit to the court of law in case of receiving obstruction or failure in obtaining Public Information in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Part Two

Obligations of Public Information Users

Article 5

- (1) Public Information User is obligated to use Public Information in accordance with the provision of legislation.
- (2) Public Information User is obligated to cite the source from which a Public Information is obtained, either for personal use or for publication in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Three

Rights of Public Bodies

Article 6

- (1) Public Body is entitled to refuse providing exempted information in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Public Body is entitled to refuse disclosing Public Information if not in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (3) Public Information that may not be given by Public Body, as referred to in section (1) is as follows:
 - a. information that may impose harm to the state;
 - b. information related to protection of business from unfair competition;
 - c. information related to privacy rights;
 - d. information related to professional secrecy; and/or
 - e. the requested Public Information is not yet control or documented.

Part Four

Obligations of Public Bodies

Article 7

- (1) Public Body is obligated to provide, give and/or issue Public Information under its authority to Public Information Applicant, except for exempted information according to provision.
- (2) Public Body is obligated to provide accurate, correct and non-misleading Public Information.
- (3) To perform the obligation as referred to in section (2), Public Body must build and develop information and documentation system to manage Public Information in a proper and efficient manner so as to be easily accessible.
- (4) Public Body is obligated to provide written consideration of every policy taken in order to fulfill the right of individual to Public Information.
- (5) The consideration as referred to in section (4) contains among others, political, economic, social, cultural and/or state defense and security consideration.
- (6) In order to fulfill the obligations as referred to in section (1) to section (4), Public Body may utilize electronic and non-electronic facilities and/or media.

Article 8

Obligations of Public Body in relation to Public Information archiving and documentation are carried out in accordance with legislations.

CHAPTER IV
INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE SUPPLIED
AND PUBLISHED

Part One
Information Required to be Supplied
and Published Periodically

Article 9

- (1) Every Public Body is obligated to publish Public Information periodically.
- (2) Public Information as referred to in section (1) covers:
 - a. information related to the Public Body;
 - b. information concerning activities and performance of the Public Body;
 - c. information concerning financial report; and/or
 - d. other information deemed necessary by legislation.
- (3) The obligation to supply and publish Public Information as referred to in section (2) is conducted at least every 6 (six) months.
- (4) The obligation to disseminate Public Information as referred to in section (1) is conducted in a manner that is easily accessible by the public and in the language that is easily understandable.
- (5) The manners as referred to in section (4) are specified further by Information and Documentation Management Official in the related Public Body.
- (6) Further provisions regarding Public Body's obligation to supply and publish Public Information periodically as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) are established in the Technical Guidance of Information Commission.

Part Two
Information Required to be Published Promptly

Article 10

- (1) Public Body is obligated to publish promptly information that may impose threats to people's lives and public order.
- (2) The obligation to disseminate Public Information as referred to in section (1) is carried out in a manner easily accessible by the people and in the language easily understandable.

Part Three
Information Required to be Available Anytime

Article 11

- (1) Public Body is obligated to provide Public Information accessible anytime, as follows:
 - a. list of all Public Information under its authority excluding exempted information;
 - b. Public Body's decision and its considerations;
 - c. all existing policies and their supporting documents;
 - d. project work plan including Public Body's annual expenditure estimation;
 - e. agreement between Public Body and third parties;
 - f. information and policies presented by Public Officials in public meetings;
 - g. Public Body's work procedure related to public services; and/or
 - h. any report concerning Public Information access service as regulated in this Law.
- (2) Public Information that has been determined open to public based on the objection procedure and/or dispute settlement as referred to in Article 48, Article 49, and Article 50 is declared as Public Information accessible by Public Information User.

- (3) Further provisions regarding procedure for implementing Public Body's obligation to provide accessible Public Information as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are regulated in the Technical Guidance of Information Commission.

Article 12

Public Body is obligated to publish information service annually, as follows:

- a. the total of information requests received;
- b. the time required by a Public Body in responding to each information request;
- c. the total of information requests granted and rejected; and/or
- d. reasons for rejecting information requests.

Article 13

- (1) In order to create a quick, accurate and simple service, Public Body:
 - a. appoints Information and Documentation Management Official; and
 - b. creates and develops quick, easy, and reasonable information service system in accordance with the technical guidance for Public Information service standard which is effective nationwide.
- (2) The Information and Documentation Management Official as referred to in section (1) point a is assisted by functional officials.

Article 14

Public Information that is required to be provided by State-Owned Enterprises, Local-Owned Enterprises and/or other enterprises owned by the state under this Law as follows:

- a. name and location, purposes and objectives also line of business, time of establishment, and capital, as stated in the articles of association;

- b. full names of shareholders, members of board of directors, and members of board of commissioners;
- c. audited annual reports, financial reports, profit balance reports, and corporate social responsibility reports;
- d. assessments by external auditors, credit appraisal institutions and other appraisal institutions;
- e. remuneration system and allocation for members of board of commissioners/supervisors and directors;
- f. selection procedure of board of directors and board of commissioners/supervisors;
- g. any legal cases that are accessible as Public Information according to Law;
- h. implementation guidance for good corporate governance based on principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence and appropriateness.
- i. announcements of stocks issuance that may be categorized as debts;
- j. replacements of the corporation's auditor accountants;
- k. changes of the company's fiscal year;
- l. projects assigned by the government and/or public service obligation or subsidy;
- m. mechanism for the procurements of goods and services; and/or
- n. other information determined by Law related to State-Owned Enterprises/Local-Owned Enterprises.

Article 15

Public Information that is required to be made available by political party under this Law are as follows:

- a. principles and objectives;
- b. general programs and activities of the political parties;
- c. name, address and organizational structure and its changes;
- d. management and use of funds originated from State Budget and or Local Budget;
- e. mechanism on the party's decision making;

- f. party's decisions resulting from a conference/congress/national conference and/or other decisions that are open to public according to the party's articles of association and by laws; and/or
- g. other information required by Law related to political parties.

Article 16

Public Information that is obligated to be available by non-governmental organization under this Law is as follows:

- a. principles and objectives;
- b. programs and activities of the organization;
- c. name, address, organizational structure, and its changes;
- d. management and use of funds originated from State Budget and or Local Budget, public donation, and/or foreign origin;
- e. mechanism on of the organization's decision making;
- f. the organization's decisions; and/or
- g. other information determined under legislation.

CHAPTER V

EXEMPTED INFORMATION

Article 17

Every Public Body is obligated to provide accessible Public Information to every Public Information Applicant, except as follows:

- a. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can obstruct due process of law enforcement, namely information that can:
 - 1. obstruct the preliminary investigation and investigation process of a criminal act;
 - 2. reveal the identity of informants, reporters, witnesses and/or victims having knowledge of a criminal act;
 - 3. reveal criminal intelligence data and plans related to prevention and treatment of any forms of transnational crime;

4. endanger the safety and lives of law enforcement personnel and/or their families; and/or
 5. endanger the security of equipment, facilities and/or infrastructures of law enforcement personnel.
- b. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can obstruct protection of intellectual property rights and protection from unfair competition;
- c. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can endanger state defense and security, namely as follows:
1. any information concerning strategy, intelligence, operation, tactic and technique related to the operation of state defense and security system, which covers the stages of planning, implementation, and accomplishment or evaluation in relation to domestic or foreign threats;
 2. any document containing strategy, intelligence, operation, technique and tactic related to the operation of state defense and security system, which cover the stages of planning, implementation, and accomplishment or evaluation;
 3. any figure, composition, disposition or dislocation of strength and ability in the implementation of state defense and security system and its development plan;
 4. any image and data regarding military base and/or military installation situation and condition;
 5. any estimation data of foreign countries military and defense capacity in relation to all actions and/or indications of such countries that may endanger the sovereignty of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and/or data related to military cooperation with other countries that have been agreed in the agreement as confidential or top secret;
 6. state encryption system; and/or
 7. state intelligence system.

- d. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can reveal the natural resource assets of Indonesia;
- e. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can impose harm to national economic resilience, namely as follows:
 - 1. any initial plan of sales or purchase of national or foreign currency, shares and vital assets of the state;
 - 2. any initial plan of exchange rate adjustments, credit interest rates, and financial institution operation model.
 - 3. any initial plan of bank credit interest rate adjustments, government loans, tax reform, tariff, or other state/local revenues;
 - 4. any initial plan of sales or purchase of land or property;
 - 5. any initial plan of foreign investment;
 - 6. any process and result of supervisions concerning banks, insurance companies, or other financial institutions; and/or
 - 7. other matters related to money printing process.
- f. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can impose harm to international relations, namely as follows:
 - 1. any position, bargaining power and strategy that will be and has been taken by the state in relation to international negotiation;
 - 2. any international diplomatic correspondence;
 - 3. any communication and encryption system used in carrying out international relations; and/or
 - 4. any protection and security of Indonesian strategic infrastructure abroad.
- g. Public Information that if disclosed can reveal contents of any personal authentic certificate and a person's last wish or testament.
- h. Public Information that if disclosed and provided to Public Information Applicant can reveal personal secrecy, namely as follows:

1. any history and condition of family members;
 2. any history, condition and treatment, physical and psychological medication of a person;
 3. any financial condition, asset, income and bank account of a person;
 4. any evaluation result concerning capability, intellectuality and recommendation of a person's capacity; and/or
 5. any note concerning a person's formal and non-formal educational activities.
- i. memorandum or letters between Public Bodies or within Public Bodies, which are confidential, unless determined otherwise by the decision of Information Commission or court of law;
 - j. Information that may not be disclosed in accordance with Law.

Article 18

- (1) The following information are excluded from the category of exempted information:
 - a. decision of court of law;
 - b. stipulation, decision, regulation, circular letter or other types of policies, either binding or nonbinding, internally or externally, and any consideration of law enforcement institutions;
 - c. warrant of investigation termination or prosecution;
 - d. annual expenditure plan of law enforcement institutions;
 - e. annual financial report of law enforcement institutions;
 - f. report of corruption fund restitutions; and/or
 - g. other information as referred to in Article 11 section (2).
- (2) Not included as exempted information as referred to in Article 17 point g and point h, provided that, as follows:
 - a. the party whose secret being disclosed grants written consent: and/or

- b. the disclosure is in relation to a person's position in public offices.
- (3) In the event of criminal court investigation, Chief of Indonesian National Police, Attorney General, Head of Supreme Court, Head of Corruption Eradication Commission and/or the Head of other Law Enforcement State Institutions authorized by Law, may open the exempted information as referred to in Article 17 point a, point b, point c, point d, point e, point f, point i and point j.
- (4) The disclosure of exempted information as referred to in section (3) is carried out with the permission of President of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (5) Request of permission as referred to in section (3) and section (4) for civil court investigation in relation to state finance or state property in court of law is filed by Attorney General acting as the state attorney, to President of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (6) The written permission as referred to in section (3), section (4), and section (5) is granted by President of the Republic of Indonesia to Chief of Indonesian National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Attorney General, Head of Corruption Eradication Commission, Head of other law Enforcement State Institutions, or Head of Supreme Court.
- (7) By means of considering the interest of state defense and security and public interest, President of the Republic of Indonesia may reject any request for the disclosure of exempted information as referred to in section (3), section (4), and section (5).

Article 19

Information and Documentation Management Official in each Public Body is obligated to carry out the test of consequences as referred to in Article 17 in meticulous and cautious manner prior to declaring a certain Public Information as exempted from being accessed by any Person.

Article 20

- (1) Exemptions as referred to in Article 17 point a, point b, point c, point d, point e and point f are impermanent.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the period of exemption are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING INFORMATION

Article 21

Mechanism for obtaining Public Information is based on the principles of quick, timely and inexpensive.

Article 22

- (1) Every Public Information Applicant may file request to obtain Public Information, either written or unwritten, to the concerned Public Body.
- (2) Public Body is obligated to record the name and address of Public Information Applicant, the subject and format of information and the manner of providing information requested by Public Information Applicant.
- (3) The Public Body concerned is obligated to record Public Information request which is filed in an unwritten manner.
- (4) The Public Body concerned is obligated to provide prove of receipt for each Public Information request as referred to in section (1) and section (3) in the form of registration number upon receiving such request.
- (5) In the event a request is filed directly or through electronic mail, the registration number is provided upon receiving such request.
- (6) In the event a request is filed by mail, registration number may be provided together with the delivery of the information.
- (7) Within 10 (ten) work days upon receiving a request, the Public Body concerned is obligated to provide written notification containing:

- a. whether the information being requested is under its control or not
 - b. Public Body is obligated to inform other Public Body which controls Public Information being requested in the event that such requested information is not under its control and the Public Body receiving the request have knowledge of the requested information;
 - c. acceptance or rejection of request in accordance with reasons as referred to in Article 17.
 - d. in the event that all or part of a request is granted, the information materials to be provided is attached;
 - e. in the event that a document contains information that are exempted as referred to in Article 17, such exempted information may be concealed along with the concerned reasons and materials;
 - f. the medium and the format of information to be provided; and/or
 - g. the cost and payment method to obtain requested information.
- (8) The Public Body concerned may extend the time period to send notification as referred to in section (7), within the next 7 (seven) work days by providing written reasons.
- (9) Further provisions regarding procedure for requesting information to Public Body are regulated by Information Commission.

CHAPTER VII INFORMATION COMMISSION

Part One Functions

Article 23

Information Commission is an independent institution which functions are to implement this Law and its implementing regulations, establish technical guidance of Public Information

service standard, and resolve Public Information dispute through Mediation and/or non-litigation Adjudication.

Part Two

Position

Article 24

- (1) Information Commission consists of Central Information Commission, provincial Information Commission, and if required, regency/municipal Information Commission.
- (2) Central Information Commission is located in the State capital.
- (3) Provincial Information Commission is located in capital of province, and regency/municipal Information Commission is located in capital of regency/municipality.

Part Three

Composition

Article 25

- (1) Membership of Central Information Commission consists of 7 (seven) persons which represent elements of government and society.
- (2) Membership of provincial Information Commission consists of 5 (five) persons which represent elements of government and public.
- (3) Information Commission is led by a chairperson and assisted by a vice chairperson, both also act as members.
- (4) Chairperson and Vice Chairperson are elected from and by members of Information Commission.
- (5) The election as referred to in section (4) is carried out through a deliberation by all members of Information Commission, if a consensus cannot be reached, such election is carried out by means of vote.

Part Four
Duties

Article 26

- (1) The duties of Information Commission are as follows:
 - a. to receive, examine and decide on Public Information Dispute settlement through Mediation and/or non-litigation Adjudication filed by Public Information Applicant based on the reasons as referred to in this Law;
 - b. to establish general policy of Public Information service; and
 - c. to establish implementation guidance and technical guidance.
- (2) The duties of Central Information Commission are as follows:
 - a. to establish Dispute Settlement procedures through Mediation and/or non-litigation Adjudication;
 - b. to receive, examine and decide on public information dispute in local regions prior to the establishment of provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission; and
 - c. to report the performance of its duties in accordance with this Law to the President and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, annually or at any time such report is requested.
- (3) The duties of provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission are to receive, examine and decide on Public Information Dispute in local regions through Mediation and/or non-litigation Adjudication.

Part Five
Authority

Article 27

- (1) In performing its duties, Information Commission has the authority to:

- a. summon and/or assemble parties in a dispute;
 - b. demand for notes or relevant materials in possession of the Public Body concerned for decision making in resolving Public Information Dispute;
 - c. demand explanation or to summon Public Body officials or related parties as witness in Public Information Dispute Settlement;
 - d. take oath of witness giving testimony in non-litigation Adjudication of Public Information Dispute Settlement process; and
 - e. establish code of ethics subject to public announcement so that public can assess the performance of Information Commission.
- (2) The authority of Central Information Commission includes Public Information Dispute Settlement concerning central, and provincial and/or regency/municipal Public Body prior to establishment of such provincial and/or regency/municipal Information Commission.
 - (3) The authority of Provincial Information Commission includes dispute settlement concerning provincial Public Body of the related province.
 - (4) The authority of regency/municipal Information Commission includes dispute settlement concerning regency/municipal Public Body of the related regency/municipality.

Part Six

Responsibilities

Article 28

- (1) Central Information Commission is responsible to the President and submits reports concerning performance of its functions, duties and authority to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) Provincial Information Commission is responsible to Governor and submits reports concerning performance of

its functions, duties and authority to Regional House of Representatives of related province.

- (3) Regency/municipal Information Commission is responsible to regent/mayor and submits reports concerning performance of its functions, duties and authorities to Regional House of Representatives of related regency/municipality.
- (4) Complete reports of Information Commission as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) are open to public.

Part Seven

Secretariat and Management of Information Commission

Article 29

- (1) Administrative, financial and management support to the Information Commission are provided by secretariat of commission.
- (2) Secretariat of Information Commission is carried out by the Government.
- (3) Secretariat of Central Information Commission is led by a secretary appointed by the Minister whose duties and authority are in the field of communication and information technology, based on the recommendation of Information Commission.
- (4) Secretariat of Provincial Information Commission is carried out by the official whose duties and authority are in the field of communication and information in the related provincial level.
- (5) The Secretariat of Regency/Municipal Information Commission is carried out by the official whose duties and authority are in the field of communication and information in the related regency/municipal level.
- (6) Central Information Commission's budget is encumbered from State Budget, provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission's budget is encumbered from the related provincial Budget and/or regency/municipal Budget.

Part Eight
Appointment and Dismissal

Article 30

- (1) Requirements to be appointed as Information Commission member are as follows:
 - a. citizen of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. having integrity and decency;
 - c. never being sentenced of committing criminal act subject to sanction of minimum 5 (five) years imprisonment;
 - d. having knowledge and understanding in the field Public Information transparency as part of human rights and public policy;
 - e. having experience in Public Body activities;
 - f. willing to withdraw from membership and position in a Public Body if appointed as member of Information Commission;
 - g. willing to work full time;
 - h. at least 35 (thirty-five) years of age; and
 - i. physically and mentally healthy.
- (2) Recruitment of candidates for Information Commission is carried out openly, prudently, and objectively by the Government.
- (3) List of such candidates for Information Commission is required to be announced to public.
- (4) Any Person is entitled the right to express opinion and evaluation over such candidates as referred to in section (3), accompanied by its reason.

Article 31

- (1) The 21 (twenty-one) candidates for Information Commission resulted from the recruitment as referred to in Article 30 section (2) are proposed by the President to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia selects the members of Information Commission through fit and proper test.

- (3) Members of the Central Information Commission selected by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia then are officially appointed by the President.

Article 32

- (1) A minimum of 10 (ten) and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) candidates for provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission resulted from the recruitment as referred to in Article 30 section (2) are proposed by governor and/or regent/MAYOR to provincial House of Representatives and/or regency/municipal House of Representatives.
- (2) Provincial House of Representatives and/or regency/municipal House of Representatives select members of provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission through fit and proper test.
- (3) Such members of Provincial Information Commission and/or Regency/Municipal Information Commission selected by provincial House of Representatives and/or regency/municipal House of Representatives are then be officially appointed by the governor and/or regent/mayor.

Article 33

A member of Information Commission is appointed for 4 (four) year term of office and is eligible to be reappointed for one more period.

Article 34

- (1) Dismissal of members of Information Commission is carried out based on a decision of the respective Information Commission in accordance with its level, and is proposed to the President for members of Central Information Commission, to governor for members of Provincial Information Commission, and to regent/mayor for members of regency/municipal Information Commission

- (2) A member of Information Commission quits or is dismissed due to one of the following conditions:
 - a. deceased;
 - b. expiration of term of office;
 - c. resignation;
 - d. sentenced by a final and binding court decision for committing criminal act subject to sanction of minimum 5 (five) years imprisonment;
 - e. mentally and physically ill and/or suffers from other conditions rendering such member unable to perform his/her duties for 1 (one) year consecutively;
or
 - f. committing an immoral action and/or violating code of ethics, and affirmed with the decision of Information Commission
- (3) The dismissal as referred to in section (1) is stipulated in Presidential Decree for Central Information Commission, governor's decree for Provincial Information Commission, and/or regent's/mayor's decree for regency/municipal Information Commission
- (4) Substitution of Information Commission members during term of office is carried out by the President after consulting chairperson of House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia for Central Information Commission, by governor after consulting chairperson of provincial House of Representatives for provincial Information Commission, and by regent/mayor after consulting chairperson of regency/municipal House of Representatives for regency/municipal Information Commission.
- (5) The substitute member of Information Commission is appointed based on rank order of the fit and proper test result carried out for the appointment of Information Commission members in that period.

CHAPTER VIII
OBJECTION AND DISPUTE SETTLEMENT THROUGH
INFORMATION COMMISSION

Part One
Objection

Article 35

- (1) Every Public Information Applicant may file written objection addressed to the superior of Information and Documentation Management Official based on following reasons:
 - a. request of information rejected based on reasons of exemption as referred to in Article 17;
 - b. periodical information as referred to in Article 9 is not provided;
 - c. information request not responded;
 - d. information request responded not as requested;
 - e. information request not granted;
 - f. unreasonable charge of cost; and/or
 - g. provision of information exceeds the time limit regulated in this Law.
- (2) The reasons as referred to in section (1) point b to point g may be resolved through deliberation by both parties.

Article 36

- (1) Objection is filed by Public Information Applicant within 30 (thirty) working days upon finding the reasons as referred to in Article 35 section (1).
- (2) Superior of the officer as referred to in Article 35 section (1) gives response over the objection filed by Public Information Applicant within 30 (thirty) working days upon receiving such written objection.
- (3) Written reasons are attached to the response in the event the superior of the officer as referred to in Article 35 section (1) reaffirms the decision of his/her subordinate.

Part Two

Dispute Settlement through Information Commission

Article 37

- (1) Public Information Dispute Settlement is filed to Central Information Commission and/or provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission in accordance with their respective authority in the event the response of the superior of Information and Documentation Management Official in the objection process is not satisfactory according to Public Information Applicant.
- (2) Public Information Dispute Settlement is filed within 14 (fourteen) working days upon receiving written response from superior of the officer as referred to in Article 36 section (2).

Article 38

- (1) Central Information Commission and provincial Information Commission and/or regency/municipal Information Commission must begin the process of Public Information Dispute Settlement through Mediation and/or non-litigation Adjudication within 14 (fourteen) working days upon receiving request for Public Information Dispute Settlement.
- (2) Dispute settlement process as referred to in section (1) is completed within 100 (one hundred) working days.

Article 39

The decision of Information Commission which derived from Mediation agreement is final and binding.

CHAPTER IX
DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURE OF COMMISSION

Part One
Mediation

Article 40

- (1) Dispute settlement through Mediation is an option for parties and is voluntary.
- (2) Dispute settlement through Mediation is only carried out over matters stipulated in Article 35 section (1) point b, point c, point d, point e, point f, and point g.
- (3) Agreement of parties in the Mediation process is transcribed in Information Commission's Mediation decision.

Article 41

In the Mediation process, members of Information Commission act as mediators.

Part Two
Adjudication

Article 42

Public Information Dispute settlement through non-litigation Adjudication by Information Commission is only carried out if Mediation has been declared unsuccessful in writing by either party of the dispute, or if either party resigns from the Mediation.

Article 43

- (1) Proceeding of Information Commission that examines and decides on a dispute consists of 3 (three) members of the commission, or must be in odd numbers.
- (2) Proceeding of Information Commission is open to public.
- (3) In the event the examination is concerning exempted documents as referred to in Article 17, the examination proceeding is closed to public.

- (4) A Member of Information Commission is obligated to keep the confidentiality of the documents as referred to in section (3).

Part Three
Examination

Article 44

- (1) In the event that Information Commission receives Public Information Dispute Settlement application, the Information Commission gives a copy of the application to the respondent.
- (2) The respondent as referred to in section (1) is the head of Public Body or appointed official whose testimony is heard in the examination process.
- (3) In the event of Respondent as referred to in section (2), Information Commission may determine to receive the testimony orally or in writing.
- (4) Public Information Applicant and defendant may designate representatives that are specifically authorized for such purpose.

Part Four
Evidence

Article 45

- (1) Public Body must prove matters supporting its opinion if it declares unable to provide information due to the reasons as referred to in Article 17 and Article 35 section (1) point a.
- (2) Public Body must provide reasons supporting its standpoint in the event Public Information Applicant files Public Information Dispute Settlement application as regulated in Article 35 section (1) point b to point g.

Part Five

Decision of Information Commission

Article 46

- (1) Information Commission's decision concerning granting or refusal of access over all or part of requested information contains one of the following orders:
 - a. annulling the decision of Information and Documentation Management Officer's superior and decide to grant access to all or part of the information requested by Public Information Applicant in accordance with Information Commission's decision; or
 - b. affirming the decision of Information and Documentation Management Official's Superior to refuse access to all or part of the requested Information as referred to in Article 17.
- (2) Information Commission's decision concerning reasons of objection as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point b to point g, contains one of the following orders:
 - a. ordering Information and Documentation Management Official to perform his/her obligations as stipulated in this Law;
 - b. ordering Public Body to fulfill its obligations within the information provision time period as regulated in this Law; or
 - c. affirming the consideration of Public Body's Superior or decide on the cost of searching and/or copying of information.
- (3) Information Commission's decision is pronounced in an open to public proceeding, except for decision concerning exempted information.
- (4) Information Commission is obligated to provide copies of its decision to the disputing parties.
- (5) In the event of a dissenting opinion from members of the commission, such dissenting opinion is attached to the decision and is an inseparable part of the decision.

CHAPTER X
LAWSUIT TO COURT AND APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT

Part One
Lawsuit to Court

Article 47

- (1) Lawsuit is filed through state administrative court if the defendant is a state Public Body.
- (2) Lawsuit is filed through district court if the defendant is a Public Body other than the state Public Body as referred to in section (1).

Article 48

- (1) The filing of lawsuit as referred to in Article 47 section (1) and section (2) may only be carried out if one or both parties of the dispute declare in writing not to accept the Information Commission's Adjudication decision within 14 (fourteen) working days upon receiving such decision.
- (2) In so far as exempted information is concerned, the proceedings of Information Commission and court of law are closed to public.

Article 49

- (1) Decision of state administrative court or district court in Public Information Dispute settlement concerning granting or refusal of access over all or part of the requested information contains one of the following orders:
 - a. annulling Information Commission's decision and/or ordering Public Body:
 1. to provide all or part of the information requested by Public Information Applicant ; or
 2. to refuse providing all or part of the information requested by Public Information Applicant.
 - b. affirming Information Commission's decision and/or ordering Public Body:

1. to provide all or part of the information requested by Public Information Applicant; or
 2. to refuse providing all or part of the information requested by Public Information Applicant.
- (2) Decision of state administrative court or district court in Public Information Dispute settlement concerning reasons of objection as referred to in Article 35 section (1) point b to point g, contains one of the following orders:
- a. ordering Information and Documentation Management Official to perform his/her obligations as stipulated in this Law and/or to fulfill the time period for provision of information as regulated in this Law;
 - b. reject Public Information Applicant 's request; or
 - c. decide on the cost of information copying.
- (3) State administrative court or district court provides copies of its decision to disputing parties.

Part Two

Appeal to Supreme Court

Article 50

Parties which do not accept the decision of state administrative court or district court may file an appeal to Supreme Court within 14 (fourteen) days upon receiving decision of state administrative court or district court.

CHAPTER XI

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 51

Any Person who commits deliberate use of Public Information in an unlawful manner is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and/or a fine of a maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 52

Any Public Body that deliberately disregards to provide, to give and/or to publish Public Information namely periodical Public Information, Public Information that is required to be published promptly, Public Information that is required to be made available at all time, and/or Public Information that must be provided based on request in accordance with this Law, and causes harm to other person is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and/or a fine for a maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 53

Any Person who deliberately and unlawfully destroys, damages and/or omits any Public Information document in any form of media which is protected by the state and/or related to public interest is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine for a maximum of Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).

Article 54

- (1) Any Person who commits deliberate and unauthorized access and/or obtainment and/or provision of exempted information as referred to in Article 17 point a, point b, point d, point f, point g, point h, point i and point j, is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and a fine for a maximum of Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).
- (2) Any Person who commits deliberate and unauthorized access and/or obtainment and/or provision of exempted information as referred to in Article 17 point c and point e, is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years and a fine a maximum of than Rp20,000,000.00 (twenty million rupiah).

Article 55

Any Person who deliberately generates false or misleading Public Information and causes harm to other people is subject

to imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and/or a fine for a maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 56

Any violation subject to a criminal sanction in this Law and a criminal sanction in other more specific Law, the criminal sanction of such more specific Law prevails.

Article 57

Criminal prosecutions under this Law are based on complaints and are filed through criminal court.

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

Article 58

Further provisions regarding procedures for damage compensation payment by state Public Body are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 59

Central Information Commission must be established not later than 1 (one) year after the promulgation of this Law.

Article 60

Provincial Information Commission must be established not later than 2 (two) years after the promulgation of this Law.

Article 61

Upon the enforcement of this Law, Public Body must carry out its obligations under Law.

Article 62

A Government Regulation must be established as of the enforcement of this Law.

CHAPTER XIV
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 63

At the time this Law comes into force, all existing legislation related to information acquirements remain in effect to the extent they do not contrary and have not been replaced under with this Law.

Article 64

- (1) This Law comes into force 2 (two) years as of the date of promulgation.
- (2) Arrangement and issuance of Government Regulation, technical guidance, dissemination, means and infrastructures, and other matters related to the preparation of this Law's implementation must be completed no later than 2 (two) years after the promulgation of this Law.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 30 April 2008

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 30 April 2008

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

signed

ANDI MATTALATTA

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2008 NUMBER 61

Jakarta, 6 September 2022

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION AD INTERIM,



ELUCIDATION OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 14 OF 2008
ON
PUBLIC INFORMATION TRANSPARENCY

I. GENERAL

In Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia it is mentioned that any Person has the right to communicate and to obtain information to develop one's self and one's social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess and keep information by employing all types of channels available. In order to guarantee that all persons obtain information, it is necessary to establish a Law that regulates Public Information Transparency. This maximum function is needed, considering that the right to obtain information is a basic human right as one of the embodiments of a democratic nation and state.

One of the important elements in constituting open governance is public right to obtain information in accordance with legislation. Right to information is increasingly becoming very important, since the more transparent governance is to public scrutiny, the more accountable such governance will be. Every person's right to obtain information is also relevant to increase the quality of public involvement in public decision-making process. Public participation or involvement does not mean much without the guarantee of public information transparency.

The existence of Public Information Transparency Law is very important as the legal foundation of (1) every person's right to obtain Information; (2) Public Body's obligation to provide and to serve information request in quick, timely, inexpensive/proportional and simple manner; (3) exemption is strict and limited; (4) Public Body's obligation to organize documentation system and information service.

Every Public Body has the obligation to open public access to Public Information that is related to such Public Body. The scope of Public Body under this Law includes executive, judicial, and legislative bodies, and other state operators that receives funding from State Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Negara*, APBN)/Local Budget (*Anggaran Pendapatan dan Belanja Daerah*, APBD) and includes also non-government organizations, either in the form of legal entity or non-legal entity, such as public initiated institutions, associations, and other organizations that manage or use funding which all or part of it originates from APBN/APBD, public donation, and/or foreign sources. Through mechanism and implementation of the openness principle, there will be good governance, transparent public participation, and high accountability as one of the requirements to constitute the true democracy.

By opening public access over information, it is expected that Public Body will be motivated to be responsible of and oriented towards the best possible public service. Hence, it can accelerate the realization of open government which is a strategic effort to prevent corruption, collusion, and nepotism, and the realization of good governance.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term "timely" means that the fulfillment of information request is carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Law and its implementing legislation.

The term "simple manner" means that the requested information is easily accessible in relation to its procedures and is also easily understood.

The term "inexpensive" means expenses are charged in a proportional manner based on standard of expenses that is commonly applicable.

Section (4)

The term "consequences that will emerge" means consequences which will impose harm to the interests that are protected under this Law if particular information is provided. Information is categorized as open or closed based on the consideration of public interest. If the greater interest of the public can be protected by restricting an information, such information must be concealed or undisclosed and/or vice versa.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear

Article 5

Sufficiently clear

Article 6

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

The term "harm to the state" means harm to state sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, and national safety from threats and obstructions against nation and state integrity. Further matters regarding information that imposes harm to the state are stipulated by Information Commission.

Point b

The term "unfair competition" means competition among business entities in production activities and/or marketing

of goods and/or services which are carried out unfairly, unlawfully, or impeding business competition. Further matters regarding information of unfair competition are stipulated by Information Commission.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term "professional secrecy" means confidentiality concerning duties in a position within Public Body or other state duties which are established based on legislation.

Point e

The term "the requested Public Information is not yet under control or documented" means evidently Public Body has not yet controlled or documented such Public Information.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Section (1)

The term "periodically" means routinely, organized and in a certain period of time.

Section (2)

Point a

The term "information related to the Public Body" means information concerning existence, stewardship, purposes and objectives, scope of activities, and other information that are categorized as Public Information based on provisions of legislation.

Point b

The term "performance of the Public Body" means condition of such Public Body including results and achievements, as well as working capabilities.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Section (1)

The term "promptly" means spontaneous, at the exact time.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

The term:

"transparency" means openness in decision making process and openness in providing material and relevant information of the corporation;

"independence" means a condition where a corporation is managed professionally without any conflict of interest and influence/pressure in contradiction with regulation and principles of sound corporate;

"accountability" means clarity of functions, implementations, and responsibilities of corporation organs in order to achieve effective corporate management;

"responsibility" means corporation management is carried out in accordance with legislation and principles of sound corporate;

"appropriateness" means fairness and equality in fulfilling stakeholder's rights that arise from agreements and legislation.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

Sufficiently clear.

Point l

Sufficiently clear.

Point m

Sufficiently clear.

Point n

The term "Law related to State-Owned Enterprises /Local-Owned Enterprises " are namely Law Number 19 of 2003 on State-Owned Enterprises, Law Number 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Corporation, and Law regulating business activities sector of

state-owned enterprises/local-owned enterprises which is generally applicable to all business practitioners in the respective sector.

Article 15

Point a

Sufficiently clear

Point b

Sufficiently clear

Point c

Sufficiently clear

Point d

Sufficiently clear

Point e

Sufficiently clear

Point f

Sufficiently clear

Point g

The term "legislation related to political parties" means Law on Political Parties.

Article 16

The term "non-governmental organizations" means organizations either in the form of legal entity or non-legal entity, including groups, public initiated institutions, non-governmental business entities which all or part of its funding originates from APBN/APBD, public donation, and/or foreign sources.

Article 17

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Point 1

The term "information related to state defense and security system" means information concerning:

1. defense infrastructure on sensitivity of: strategic defense communication system, strategic defense support system, guidance center and military operation controller;
2. military operation dispersal on military operation planning, military operation command and control, operation capabilities of dispersed military units, tactical mission of military operation, tactical dispersal of military operation, stages and time of military operation tactical dispersal, sensitive points of military dispersal, and capability, sensitivity, location and analysis of physical and moral condition of the enemy;
3. weaponry system on operational technique specification of military weaponry, performance and capability of military weaponry operational technique, military weaponry system sensitivity, and architecture and variety of military weaponry.

Point 2

Sufficiently clear.

Point 3

Sufficiently clear.

Point 4

Sufficiently clear.

Point 5

Sufficiently clear.

Point 6

The term "State encryption system" means all things related to state secrecy information security including data and information concerning encryption materials and utilized mesh, method and technique of encryption application, its utilization activities, and activities of searching and revealing other parties encrypted information including data and information of code material being used, searching and analysis activities, encrypted source of information, and results of analysis and encryption personnel in charge.

Point 7

The term "state intelligence system" means a system that organizes intelligence bodies' activities adjusted to each own

levels in order to be more oriented and coordinated in an effective, efficient, synergic and professional manner in anticipating all forms and potential threats or existing chances in order for the analysis result to be accurate, quick, objective, and relevant which supports and promotes national policy and strategy.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

The term "confidential memorandum" means memorandum or letters within a Public Body and between Public Bodies which according to its characteristic is not provided to parties other than the Public Body carrying out correspondence activities with the respective Public Body and if opened may seriously harm policy making process, namely that may:

1. diminish freedom, courage, and honesty in submissions of suggestions, communication, or exchange of ideas in relation to decision-making process.
2. impede the success of a policy due to premature disclosure.
3. obstruct the accomplishment of a negotiation process that will be or is being carried out.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

The term "independent" means independent in performing its authority, duties and functions including in resolving Public Information dispute in accordance with this Law, justice, public interest, and the interest of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The term "non-litigation Adjudication" means adjudication dispute settlement outside the judicial court which decisions are equal to decision of judicial courts.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term "dispute settlement procedures" means procedures for the information dispute settlement proceedings carried out by Information Commission.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term "code of ethics" means guidance of behavior which binds all Information Commission members, and is established by Central Information Commission.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear

Article 29

Section (1)

The term "secretarial executive official" means government structural official whose duties and functions are in the field of communication and information technology in accordance with legislation.

Section (2)

The term "government" means the Minister whose duties and functions are in the field of communication and information technology.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

The term "physically and mentally healthy" means that it is proven with a certificate from examiner team appointed by government.

The term "open" means that the information regarding each level of the recruitment process must be announced to public.

The term "prudent" means that the recruitment process is carried out fairly and non-discriminatively in accordance with this Law.

The term "objective" means that the recruitment process must be based on the criteria regulated by this Law.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The term "immoral action" means to defame someone's dignity and reputation and/or diminish independence and credibility of Information Commission.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term "substitution of Information Commission members during term of office" means appointment of new Information Commission member to replace resigned or dismissed Information Commission member as referred to in Article 35 Section (1) before the member's term of office expired.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear

Article 35

Section (1)

The filing of written objection to the superior of Information and Documentation Management Official at least consists of name and/or institution of the information user, reason of objection, purpose of information usage, and chronology of such information request.

The term "Superior of Information and Documentation Management Official" means direct superior to the respective official and/or a higher level superior.

Point a

Sufficiently clear

Point b

Sufficiently clear

Point c

The term "responded" means the response of Public Body in accordance with the service provision as regulated in the technical guidance of Public Information service.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Section (1).

Public Information Dispute Settlement through Information Commission may only be processed after undergoing the process of objection to the Superior of Information and Documentation Management Official.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Section (1)

Lawsuit against state Public Body in relation to the policies of state administrative officials is carried out through State Administrative Court according to its authority in accordance with the Law on State Administrative Court.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Subject to Sanctions under this provision, those are any person, group of persons, legal entity, or Public Body as referred to in this Law.

Article 52

Criminal sanctions against criminal acts carried out by corporation are subject to:

- a. legal entity, corporate, association, or foundation;
- b. those who give command to carry out criminal act or who acts as the leader in carrying out criminal act; or
- c. both a and b.

Article 53

Subject to sanction under this provision, those are any person, group of persons, legal entity, or Public Body as referred to in this Law.

Article 54

Section (1)

Subject to sanction under this provision, those are any person, group of persons, legal entity, or Public Body as referred to in this Law.

Section (2)

Subject to sanction under this provision, those are any person, group of persons, legal entity, or Public Body as referred to in this Law.

Article 55

Subject to sanction under this provision, those are any person, group of persons, legal entity, or Public Body as referred to in this Law.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.