

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 27 OF 2022
ON
PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that personal data protection is one of the human rights that constitutes personal protection, therefore it is necessary to provide a legal basis to provide security for personal data, based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. that personal data protection is aimed at ensuring the right of citizens to personal protection and raising public awareness as well as ensuring recognition and respect for the importance of personal data protection;
- c. that regulations of personal data are currently contained in several laws and regulations, so to increase effectiveness in the implementation of personal data protection, it is necessary to regulate personal data protection in a law;
- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it has been deemed necessary to enact Law on the Personal Data Protection.

Observing:

Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 28G paragraph (1), Article 28H paragraph (4), and Article 28J of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

By the Mutual Consent of:
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AND
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact:

LAW ON PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Under this Law, the following definitions are employed:

1. Personal Data are data regarding individuals who are identified or can be identified separately or in combination with other information, either directly or indirectly through an electronic or non-electronic system.
2. Personal Data Protection is the entire effort to protect Personal Data in the series of Personal Data processing in order to guarantee constitutional rights of a Personal Data subject.
3. Information is information, statements, ideas, and signs that contain values, meanings, and messages, both data, facts, and explanations that can be seen, heard, and read which are presented in various packages and formats in accordance with the development of information technology electronically and non-electronically.
4. Personal Data Controller is every person, public agency, and international organization that acts individually or jointly in determining purposes and exercising control over the processing of Personal Data.
5. Personal Data Processor is every person, public agency, and international organization that act individually or jointly in Personal Data processing on behalf of a Personal Data Controller.
6. Personal Data Subject is an individual on which the Personal Data are associated with.
7. Every Person is an individual or a corporation.
8. Corporation is an organized collection of people and/or assets, both incorporated or unincorporated.
9. Public Agency is an executive, a legislative, a judicial, and other agencies whose main functions and duties are related to the administration of the state, whose funds are partially or entirely sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets, or non-governmental organizations insofar that part or entire funds are sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and/or Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budgets, public and/or overseas donations.
10. International Organization is an organization that is recognized as a subject of international law and has the capacity to create an international agreement.
11. Central Government, from this point onward is referred to as the Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the governmental authority of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 2

- (1) This Law shall apply to Every Person, Public Agency, and International Organization that perform legal acts as regulated under this Law:
 - a. located within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia; and
 - b. outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia, which has legal consequences:
 1. within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia; and/or
 2. for Personal Data Subject of Indonesian citizens outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) This Law does not apply to the processing of Personal Data by individuals in personal or household

activity.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES

Article 3

This Law shall be based on the following principles of:

- a. protection;
 - b. legal certainty;
 - c. public interest;
 - d. benefit;
 - e. prudence;
 - f. balance;
 - g. accountability; and
 - h. confidentiality.

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TYPES OF PERSONAL DATA

Article 4

- (1) Personal Data shall consist of:
 - a. Specific Personal Data; and
 - b. General Personal Data.
 - (2) Specific Personal Data of a specific nature as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall include:
 - a. health data and information;
 - b. biometric data;
 - c. genetic data;
 - d. crime records;
 - e. child data;
 - f. personal financial data; and/or
 - g. other data in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
 - (3) General Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall include:
 - a. full name;
 - b. gender;

- c. citizenship;
- d. religion;
- e. marital status; and/or
- f. combined Personal Data to identify a person.

CHAPTER IV

RIGHTS OF PERSONAL DATA SUBJECTS

Article 5

Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to obtain information regarding identity clarity, basis of legal interest, purpose of requesting and using Personal Data, and accountability of parties that request Personal Data.

Article 6

Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to complete, update and/or correct errors and/or inaccuracies in Personal Data regarding themselves in accordance with the purpose of the Personal Data processing.

Article 7

Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to access and obtain a copy of Personal Data regarding themselves in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 8

Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to end processing, delete, and/or destroy Personal Data regarding themselves in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 9

Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to withdraw consent to the processing of Personal Data regarding themselves that has been given to a Personal Data Controller.

Article 10

- (1) Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to object a decision-making action that is based solely on automated processing, including profiling, which has legal consequences or have a significant impact on Personal Data Subjects.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the submission of objections to the automatic processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

Article 11

Personal Data Subjects have the right to delay or limit the Personal Data processing proportionally with the

purpose of Personal Data processing.

Article 12

- (1) Personal Data Subjects have the right to sue and receive compensation for violations of the processing of Personal Data regarding themselves in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Further provisions regarding violations of the processing of Personal Data and procedures for the imposition of compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

Article 13

- (1) Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to obtain and/or use Personal Data regarding themselves from a Personal Data Controller in a form that is in accordance with the structure and/or format commonly used or readable by an electronic system.
- (2) Personal Data Subjects shall have the right to use and send Personal Data regarding themselves to other Personal Data Controllers, as long as the system used can communicate with each other securely in accordance with the Personal Data Protection principles based on this Law.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the rights of Personal Data Subjects to use and transmit Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

Article 14

The exercise of the rights of Personal Data Subjects as referred to in Article 6 to Article 11 shall be submitted through a registered application that is submitted electronically or non-electronically to a Personal Data Controller.

Article 15

- (1) The rights of Personal Data Subject as referred to in Article 8, Article 9, Article 10 paragraph (1), Article 11, and Article 13 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are excluded for:
 - a. the interests of the national defence and security;
 - b. the interests of law enforcement process;
 - c. public interest in the context of state administration;
 - d. the interests of supervision of the sectors of financial services, monetary, payment system, and financial system stability carried out in the context of state administration; or
 - e. the interests of statistics and scientific research.
- (2) The exception as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented solely in the context of implementing the provisions of the Law.

CHAPTER V

PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING

Article 16

- (1) Personal Data Processing shall include:
 - a. acquisition and collection;
 - b. filtering and analysis;
 - c. storage;
 - d. fixes and updates;
 - e. display, announcement, transfer, dissemination, or disclosure; and/or
 - f. deletion or destruction.
- (2) The Personal Data Processing principles as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the Personal Data Protection principles including:
 - a. Personal Data collection is limited and specific, legally valid, and transparent;
 - b. Personal Data processing is carried out in accordance with its purpose;
 - c. Personal Data processing is carried out by ensuring the rights of the Personal Data Subject;
 - d. Personal Data processing is carried out in an accurate, complete, not misleading, up-to-date and accountable manner;
 - e. Personal Data processing is carried out by protecting the security of Personal Data from an unauthorized access, unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized alteration, misuse, destruction, and/or loss of Personal Data;
 - f. Personal Data processing is carried out by notifying the purpose and processing activities, as well as failure of Personal Data Protection;
 - g. Personal Data shall be destroyed and/or deleted after the retention period ends or at the request of the Personal Data Subject, unless otherwise stipulated by laws and regulations; and
 - h. Personal Data processing is carried out responsibly and can be clearly proven.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the implementation of the Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 17

- (1) Installation of a visual data processor or processing device in public places and/or in public service facilities shall be carried out with the following provisions:
 - a. for the purpose of security, disaster prevention, and/or traffic management or collection, analysis, and regulations of traffic information;
 - b. must display Information in areas where a visual data processor or processing device has been installed; and
 - c. not used to identify a person.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b and letter c are excluded for the prevention of crimes and law enforcement processes in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 18

- (1) Personal Data Processing may be carried out by 2 (two) or more Personal Data Controllers.
- (2) In the event that Personal Data Processing is carried out by 2 (two) or more Personal Data Controllers, the following minimum requirements must be met:
 - a. there is an agreement between the Personal Data Controllers that contains the roles, responsibilities, and relationship between the Personal Data Controllers;
 - b. there are interrelated purposes and ways of Personal Data Processing which are mutually determined; and
 - c. there is a jointly appointed contact person.

CHAPTER VI

OBLIGATIONS OF PERSONAL DATA CONTROLLER AND PERSONAL DATA PROCESSOR IN PERSONAL DATA PROCESSING

Division One

General

Article 19

Personal Data Controller and Personal Data Processor shall include:

- a. Every Person;
- b. Public Agency; and
- c. International Organization.

Division Two

Obligations of Personal Data Controller

Article 20

- (1) A Personal Data Controller must have a basis for Personal Data Processing.
- (2) The basis for Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:
 - a. an explicit valid consent from Personal Data Subjects for 1 (one) or several specific purposes that has been submitted by the Personal Data Controller to Personal Data Subjects;
 - b. fulfilment of agreement obligations in the event that a Personal Data Subject is a party or to fulfil the request of the Personal Data Subject at the time of entering into the agreement;
 - c. fulfilment of the legal obligations of the Personal Data Controller in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations;
 - d. fulfilment of the protection of vital interests of the Personal Data Subject;
 - e. carrying out duties in the context of public interest, public services, or exercising the authority of the Personal Data Controller based on laws and regulations; and/or

- f. fulfilment of other legitimate interests by taking into account the purposes, needs, and balance of interests of the Personal Data Controller and the rights of the Personal Data Subject.

Article 21

- (1) In the event that the Personal Data processing is based on the approval as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (2) letter a, the Personal Data Controller must submit Information regarding:
 - a. legality of the Personal Data processing;
 - b. the purpose of Personal Data processing;
 - c. the type and relevance of the Personal Data to be processed;
 - d. the retention period of documents containing Personal Data;
 - e. details regarding the Information collected;
 - f. period of Personal Data processing; and
 - g. rights of the Personal Data Subject.
- (2) In the event that there is a change in the Information as referred to in paragraph (1), the Personal Data Controller must notify the Personal Data Subject before any change in Information occurs.

Article 22

- (1) Approval for Personal Data processing shall be carried out through a written or a recorded consent.
- (2) The approval as referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted electronically or non-electronically.
- (3) The approval as referred to in paragraph (1) has equal legal force.
- (4) In the event that the approval as referred to in paragraph (1) contains other purposes, the request for approval must meet the following conditions:
 - a. can be clearly distinguished from other things;
 - b. is made in an understandable and accessible format; and
 - c. use simple and clear language.
- (5) Approval that fails to meet the provisions as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (4) shall be declared null and void.

Article 23

An agreement clause in which there is a request for Personal Data processing that does not contain an explicit valid consent of the Personal Data Subject shall be declared null and void.

Article 24

In conducting Personal Data processing, the Personal Data Controller must show proof of consent that has been given by the Personal Data Subject.

Article 25

- (1) The processing of a child's Personal Data shall be carried out in a special manner.
- (2) The processing of the child's Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain approval from the child's parent and/or child's guardian in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 26

- (1) The processing of Personal Data of a person with disabilities shall be carried out in a special manner.
- (2) The processing of Personal Data of a person with disabilities as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through communication by using certain methods in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The processing of Personal Data of a person with disabilities as referred to in paragraph (2) must obtain approval from the person with disabilities and/or the guardian of the person with disabilities in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 27

The Personal Data Controller must process Personal Data in a limited and specific manner, lawfully and transparently.

Article 28

The Personal Data Controller must carry out the Personal Data processing in accordance with the purpose of the Personal Data processing.

Article 29

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must ensure the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of Personal Data in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) In ensuring the accuracy, completeness, and consistency of Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1), the Personal Data Controller must carry out a verification.

Article 30

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must update and/or correct errors and/or inaccuracies in Personal Data no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours from the time that the Personal Data Controller receives a request for updating and/or correction of Personal Data.
- (2) The Personal Data Controller must notify the updating and/or correction results of Personal Data to the Personal Data Subject.

Article 31

The Personal Data Controller must record all Personal Data processing activities.

Article 32

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must provide access to the Personal Data Subject to the Personal Data that

is processed along with the track record of the Personal Data processing in accordance with the storage period of the Personal Data.

- (2) The access as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be granted no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours from the time that the Personal Data Controller receives the access request.

Article 33

The Personal Data Controller must refuse to grant access to changes towards Personal Data to the Personal Data Subject in the event that:

- a. it endangers the security, physical health, or mental health of the Personal Data Subject and/or other people;
- b. it has an impact on the disclosure of other people's Personal Data; and/or
- c. it is contrary to the interests of the national defence and security.

Article 34

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must assess the impact of Personal Data Protection in the event that the Personal Data processing has a high risk potential to the Personal Data Subject.
- (2) The Personal Data processing that has a high risk potential as referred to in paragraph (1) shall include:
- a. an automatic decision making that has legal consequences or significant impact on the Personal Data Subject;
 - b. processing of specific Personal Data;
 - c. processing of Personal Data on a large scale;
 - d. processing of Personal Data for a systematic evaluation, scoring or monitoring of a Personal Data Subject;
 - e. processing of Personal Data for matching or combining a group of data;
 - f. the use of new technologies in the Personal Data processing; and/or
 - g. Personal Data processing which limits the exercise of the rights of the Personal Data Subject.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the assessment of the impact of Personal Data Protection shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

Article 35

The Personal Data Controller must protect and ensure the security of the Personal Data that they process, by performing:

- a. preparation and implementation of operational technical measures to protect Personal Data from disruption in the Personal Data processing that is contrary to provisions of laws and regulations; and
- b. determination of the security level of Personal Data by taking into account the nature and risks of Personal Data that must be protected in the Personal Data processing.

Article 36

In conducting Personal Data processing, the Personal Data Controller must maintain the confidentiality of the Personal Data.

Article 37

The Personal Data Controller must supervise each party that is involved in the Personal Data processing under the control of the Personal Data Controller.

Article 38

The Personal Data Controller must protect Personal Data from unauthorized processing.

Article 39

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must prevent the Personal Data from being accessed illegally.
- (2) The prevention as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by using a security system for the processed Personal Data and/or by processing Personal Data by using an electronic system in a reliable, secure, and responsible manner
- (3) The prevention as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 40

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must stop the Personal Data processing in the event that the Personal Data Subject withdraws their consent to the Personal Data processing.
- (2) The termination of the Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours from the time that the Personal Data Controller receives the request for withdrawal of approval for the Personal Data processing.

Article 41

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must delay and limit the Personal Data processing either partially or entirely no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours from the date when the Personal Data Controller receives the request for delay and limitation of the Personal Data processing.
- (2) The delay and limitation of the Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be excluded in the event that:
 - a. there are provisions of laws and regulations that do not allow delay and restriction on the Personal Data processing;
 - b. it may endanger the safety of others; and/or
 - c. the Personal Data Subject is bound by a written agreement with the Personal Data Controller which does not allow for delay and restriction on the Personal Data processing.
- (3) The Personal Data Controller must notify the Personal Data Subject that delay and restriction on the Personal Data processing have been implemented.

Article 42

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must terminate the Personal Data processing in the event that:
 - a. it has reached the retention period;
 - b. the purpose of Personal Data processing has been achieved; or
 - c. there is a request from the Personal Data Subject.
- (2) The termination of the Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 43

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must delete Personal Data in the event that:
 - a. Personal Data are no longer necessary for the achievement of purposes for the Personal Data processing;
 - b. the Personal Data Subject has withdrawn their consent to the Personal Data processing;
 - c. there is a request from the Personal Data Subject; or
 - d. Personal Data are obtained and/or processed in an unlawful manner.
- (2) The deletion of Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 44

- (1) The Personal Data Controller must destroy Personal Data in the event that:
 - a. the retention period has expired and is described as being destroyed based on the archive retention schedule;
 - b. there is a request from the Personal Data Subject;
 - c. not related to the settlement of the legal process of a case; and/or
 - d. Personal Data are obtained and/or processed in an unlawful manner;
- (2) The destruction of Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 45

The Personal Data Controller must notify the deletion and/or destruction of Personal Data to the Personal Data Subject.

Article 46

- (1) In the event of a failure of Personal Data Protection, the Personal Data Controller must provide a written notification no later than 3 x 24 (three times twenty-four) hours to:
 - a. the Personal Data Subject; and
 - b. the agency.

- (2) The written notification as referred to in paragraph (1) shall at least contain:
 - a. the disclosed Personal Data;
 - b. when and how the Personal Data are disclosed; and
 - c. efforts to handle and recover from the disclosure of Personal Data by the Personal Data Controller.
- (3) In certain cases, the Personal Data Controller must notify the public regarding the failure of Personal Data Protection.

Article 47

The Personal Data Controller must be responsible for the Personal Data processing and must demonstrate accountability in fulfilling the obligations of implementing the Personal Data Protection principles.

Article 48

- (1) The Personal Data Controller in the form of a legal entity that performs a merger, spin-off, acquisition, consolidation, or dissolution of the legal entity must submit a notification of the transfer of Personal Data to the Personal Data Subject.
- (2) The notification of the transfer of Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made before and after the merger, spin-off, acquisition, consolidation, or dissolution of the legal entity.
- (3) In the event that the Personal Data Controller in the form of a legal entity dissolves or is dissolved, the storage, transfer, deletion, or destruction of Personal Data shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) The storage, transfer, deletion, or destruction of Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be notified to the Personal Data Subject.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the notification procedures as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (4) shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

Article 49

Personal Data Controller and/or Personal Data Processor must carry out the agency orders in the context of implementing Personal Data Protection in accordance with this Law.

Article 50

- (1) The obligations of a Personal Data Controller as referred to in Article 30, Article 32, Article 36, Article 42, Article 43 paragraph (1) letter a to letter c, Article 44 paragraph (1) letter b, Article 45, and Article 46 paragraph (1) letter a, shall be exempted for:
 - a. the interests of the national defence and security;
 - b. the interests of law enforcement process;
 - c. public interest in the context of state administration; or
 - d. the interests of supervision of the sectors of financial services, monetary, payment system, and financial system stability carried out in the context of state administration.
- (2) The exception as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented solely in the context of implementing

the provisions of the Law.

Division Three

Obligations of Personal Data Processor

Article 51

- (1) In the event that a Personal Data Controller appoints a Personal Data Processor, the Personal Data Processor must process Personal Data based on the instructions of the Personal Data Controller.
- (2) The Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions stipulated under this Law.
- (3) The Personal Data processing as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be included in the responsibility of the Personal Data Controller.
- (4) The Personal Data Processor may involve other Personal Data Processors in Personal Data processing.
- (5) The Personal Data Processor must obtain a written approval from the Personal Data Controller before involving other Personal Data Processors as referred to in paragraph (4).
- (6) In the event that the Personal Data Processor performs the Personal Data processing outside of the orders and purposes set by the Personal Data Controller, the Personal Data processing shall be the responsibility of the Personal Data Processor.

Article 52

The provisions regarding the obligations of a Personal Data Controller as referred to in Article 29, Article 31, Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38, and Article 39 shall also apply to the Personal Data Processor.

Division Four

Officials or Officers Carrying Out Personal Data Protection Function

Article 53

- (1) Personal Data Controller and Personal Data Processor must appoint officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function in the event that:
 - a. the Personal Data are for the benefit of public services;
 - b. the core activities of the Personal Data Controller have the nature, scope, and/or purposes that require regular and systematic monitoring of Personal Data on a large scale; and
 - c. the core activities of the Personal Data Controller consist of the Personal Data processing on a large scale for specific Personal Data and/or Personal Data related to crimes.
- (2) Officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appointed based on professionalism, knowledge of the law, Personal Data Protection practice, and ability to fulfil their duties.
- (3) Officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function as referred to in paragraph (2) may come from within and/or outside the Personal Data Controller or Personal Data Processor.

Article 54

- (1) Officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function shall have at least the following duties:
 - a. inform and provide advice to the Personal Data Controller or the Personal Data Processor in order to comply with the provisions of this Law;
 - b. monitor and ensure compliance with this Law and the policies of the Personal Data Controller or Personal Data Processor;
 - c. provide advice on assessing the impact of Personal Data Protection and monitoring the performance of the Personal Data Controller and the Personal Data Processor; and
 - d. coordinate and act as a liaison for issues related to the processing of Personal Data.
- (2) In carrying out the duties as referred to in paragraph (1), officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function shall take into account the risks related to the Personal Data processing, by taking into account the nature, scope, context, and purpose of the processing.
- (3) Further provisions regarding officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function shall be regulated in a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

TRANSFER OF PERSONAL DATA

Division One

Transfer of Personal Data within the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 55

- (1) A Personal Data Controller may transfer Personal Data to other Personal Data Controllers within the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The Personal Data Controller who transfers Personal Data and who receives the transfer of Personal Data must carry out Personal Data Protection as referred to in this Law.

Division Two

Transfer of Personal Data to Outside the Jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 56

- (1) A Personal Data Controller may transfer Personal Data to other Personal Data Controllers and/or Personal Data Processors outside the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions stipulated under this Law.
- (2) In carrying out the transfer of Personal Data as referred to in paragraph (1), the Personal Data Controller must ensure that the country of domicile of the Personal Data Controller and/or the Personal Data Processor that receives the transfer of Personal Data has a Personal Data Protection level that is equal to

or higher than those that are regulated under this Law

- (3) In the event that the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) fail to be fulfilled, the Personal Data Controller must ensure that there is adequate and binding Personal Data Protection.
- (4) In the event that the provisions as referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) fail to be fulfilled, the Personal Data Controller must obtain approval of the Personal Data Subject.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the transfer of Personal Data shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

CHAPTER VIII

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 57

- (1) Violations of the provisions under Article 20 paragraph (1), Article 21, Article 24, Article 25 paragraph (2), Article 26 paragraph (3), Article 27, Article 28, Article 29, Article 30, Article 31, Article 32 paragraph (1), Article 33, Article 34 paragraph (1), Article 35, Article 36, Article 37, Article 38, Article 39 paragraph (1), Article 40 paragraph (1), Article 41 paragraph (1) and paragraph (3), Article 42 paragraph (1), Article 43 paragraph (1), Article 44 paragraph (1), Article 45, Article 46 paragraph (1) and paragraph (3), Article 47, Article 48 paragraph (1), Article 49, Article 51 paragraph (1) and paragraph (5), Article 52, Article 53 paragraph (1), Article 55 paragraph (2), and Article 56 paragraph (2) until paragraph (4) shall be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be in the form of:
 - a. a written reprimand;
 - b. temporary suspension of Personal Data processing activities;
 - c. erasure or removal of Personal Data; and/or
 - d. administrative fines.
- (3) The administrative sanction in the form of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) letter d is 2 (two) percent of the annual income or annual revenue at the maximum against the violation variable.
- (4) The imposition of the administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be conducted by an agency.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the procedures for the imposition of the administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

CHAPTER IX

INSTITUTIONAL ASPECT

Article 58

- (1) The Government has a role in the realization of the organization of Personal Data Protection in accordance with the provisions of this Law.
- (2) The organization of Personal Data Protection in as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by an agency.

- (3) The agency as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be established by the President.
- (4) The agency as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be responsible to the President.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the agency as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Regulation of the President.

Article 59

The agency as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (2) shall carry out:

- a. formulation and stipulation of policies and strategies for Personal Data Protection which shall become the guideline for Personal Data Subjects, Personal Data Controllers, and Personal Data Processors;
- b. supervision on the organization of Personal Data Protection;
- c. enforcement of administrative law on violations of this Law; and
- d. facilitation of dispute settlement out of court.

Article 60

The agency as referred to in Article 58 paragraph (2) is authorized to:

- a. formulate and stipulate policies in the Personal Data Protection sector;
- b. supervise the compliance with Personal Data Protection;
- c. impose administrative sanctions on violations of Personal Data Protection conducted by a Personal Data Controller and/or a Personal Data Processor;
- d. assist the law enforcement in handling allegations of Personal Data crime as referred to in this Law;
- e. cooperate with the Personal Data Protection agency of other countries to settle allegations of cross-countries Personal Data Protection violation;
- f. assess the fulfillment of requirements for Personal Data transfer to outside of the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia;
- g. give orders in order to follow up the supervision results to a Personal Data Controller and/or Personal Data Processor;
- h. make publication of the supervision results of Personal Data Protection in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations;
- i. receive complaints and/or reports on allegations of Personal Data Protection violation;
- j. conduct inspections and searches on complaints, reports, and/or the supervision results regarding allegations of Personal Data Protection violation;
- k. summon and present Every Person and/or Public Agency related to allegations of Personal Data Protection violation;
- l. request statement, data, Information, and documents from Every Person and/or Public Agency related to allegations of Personal Data Protection violation;
- m. summon and present experts that are needed in an inspection and search related to allegations of Personal Data Protection violation;
- n. conduct an inspection and search on electronic systems, facilities, rooms, and/or places used by Personal Data Controllers and/or Personal Data Processors, including obtain access to data and/or appoint a third

- party; and
- o. request legal assistance from the attorney general in a settlement of Personal Data Protection dispute.

Article 61

Provisions on the procedures to implement the authorities of the agency as referred to in Article 60 shall be regulated in a Regulation of the Government.

CHAPTER X

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Article 62

- (1) An international cooperation shall be conducted by the Government with the government of other countries or International Organizations related to Personal Data Protection.
- (2) An international cooperation in the framework of the implementation of this Law shall be conducted in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations and the international law principles.

CHAPTER XI

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 63

- (1) The public may have a direct or indirect role in supporting the implementation of Personal Data Protection.
- (2) The implementation of the role as referred to in paragraph (1) may be conducted through education, training, advocacy, dissemination of information, and/or supervision in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER XII

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT AND PROCEDURAL LAW

Article 64

- (1) The settlement of a Personal Data Protection dispute shall be conducted through arbitration, court, or other alternative dispute resolution agencies in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The procedural law that applies to the settlement of a Personal Data Protection dispute and/or judiciary process as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented based on the procedural law that is applicable in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Valid evidence in this Law shall consist of:
- evidence as referred to in the procedural law; and
 - other evidence in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents in accordance with

provisions of laws and regulations.

- (4) If necessary to protect Personal Data, the court proceeding may be conducted in a closed court.

CHAPTER XIII

PROHIBITIONS IN THE USE OF PERSONAL DATA

Article 65

- (1) Every Person is prohibited from unlawfully obtaining or collecting Personal Data that do not belong to them with the intention to benefit themselves or other persons which may result in the loss of the Personal Data Subject.
- (2) Every Person is prohibited from unlawfully disclosing Personal Data that do not belong to them.
- (3) Every Person is prohibited from unlawfully using Personal Data that do not belong to them.

Article 66

Every person is prohibited from creating false Personal Data or falsifying Personal Data with the intention to benefit themselves or other persons which may result in the loss of other persons.

CHAPTER XIV

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 67

- (1) Every Person who intentionally and unlawfully obtains or collects Personal Data that do not belong to them with the intention to benefit themselves or other persons which may result in the loss of the Personal Data Subject as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (1) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).
- (2) Every Person who intentionally and unlawfully discloses Personal Data that do not belong to them as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (2) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp4,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).
- (3) Every Person who intentionally and unlawfully uses Personal Data that do not belong to them as referred to in Article 65 paragraph (3) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).

Article 68

Any Person who intentionally create false Personal Data or falsify Personal Data with the intention to benefit themselves or other persons which may result in the loss of other persons as referred to in Article 66 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp6,000,000,000.00 (six billion rupiah).

Article 69

In addition to the sentences as referred to in Article 67 and Article 68, additional sentences may be imposed in the form of confiscation of obtained profits and/or assets or proceeds from criminal acts and compensation payment.

Article 70

- (1) In the event that the crimes as referred to in Article 67 and Article 68 are conducted by a Corporation, the sentence may be imposed on the management, controller, commanding officer, beneficial owner, and/or Corporation.
- (2) The only sentence that may be imposed on Corporation is fines.
- (3) The fines imposed on a Corporation is maximum 10 (ten) times of the maximum sentence imposed.
- (4) In addition to the fines as referred to in paragraph (2), a Corporation may be imposed on additional sentences in the form of:
 - a. confiscation of profits and/or assets obtained or proceeds from crimes;
 - b. suspension of the entire or part of the Corporation's business;
 - c. permanent prohibition of doing certain actions;
 - d. shutdown of the entire or part of the Corporation's place of business and/or activities;
 - e. fulfill the obligations that have been neglected;
 - f. payment of compensation;
 - g. revocation of license; and/or
 - h. dissolution of the Corporation.

Article 71

- (1) In the event that the court imposes a criminal decision of fines, the convict shall be given a period of 1 (one) month from the date when the decision has obtained permanent legal force to pay the fines.
- (2) In the event that there is a strong reason, the period as referred to in paragraph (1) may be extended for a maximum of 1 (one) month.
- (3) In the event that the convict fails to pay the fines within the period as referred to in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) the assets or income of the convict may be confiscated and auctioned by the prosecutor to pay off the unpaid fines.
- (4) In the event that the confiscation and auction of assets or income as referred to in paragraph (3) are insufficient or impossible to be implemented, the unpaid fines shall be replaced with the punishable maximum imprisonment for the crimes in question.
- (5) The imprisonment period as referred to in paragraph (4) that is stipulated by the judge, shall be stated in the court decision.

Article 72

- (1) In the event that the confiscation and auction of assets or income as referred to in Article 71 paragraph (4) are conducted on a Corporation convict and it is insufficient to pay off the fines, the Corporation shall be imposed on a replacement sentence of suspension of part or all of business activities of the Corporation for a maximum period of 5 (five) years.

- (2) The suspension period of part or all of business activities of the Corporation as referred to in paragraph (1) that is stipulated by the judge, shall be stated in the court decision.

Article 73

Provisions as referred to in Article 71 and Article 72 shall also apply to the imposition of an additional sentence in the form of payment of compensation.

CHAPTER XV

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 74

Upon the effective enforcement of this Law, Personal Data Controllers, Personal Data Processors, and other parties related to the Personal Data processing, must adjust to the provisions of Personal Data processing based on this Law by no later than 2 (two) years from the promulgation of this Law.

Article 75

Upon the effective enforcement of this Law, all provisions of laws and regulations that regulate Personal Data Protection shall remain valid insofar that it does not conflict with the provisions of this Law.

CHAPTER XVI

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 76

This Law comes into force from the date of its promulgation.

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

Enacted in Jakarta

On 17 October 2022

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

JOKO WIDODO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On 17 October 2022

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

PRATIKNO

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2022 NUMBER 196



**ELUCIDATION OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA
NUMBER 27 OF 2022
ON
PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION**

I. GENERAL

The rapid development of information and communication technology has created various opportunities and challenges. Information technology allows humans to connect with each other without recognizing national boundaries so that it is one of the driving factors of globalization. Various sectors of life have utilized information technology systems, such as the implementation of electronic commerce (e-commerce) in the trade/business sector, electronic education (e-education) in the education sector, electronic health (e-health) in the health sector, electronic government (e-government) in the government sector, as well as information technology used in other sectors. The use of such information technology makes it very easy for a person's Personal Data to be collected and transferred from one party to another without the knowledge of the Personal Data Subject, thereby threatening the constitutional rights of the Personal Data Subject.

Personal Data Protection is included in the protection of human rights. Thus, a regulation regarding Personal Data is a manifestation of the recognition and protection of basic human rights. The existence of Law on the Personal Data Protection is a necessity that cannot be postponed anymore because it is very urgent for various national interests. Indonesia's international association also demands the existence of Personal Data Protection. Such protection can facilitate transnational trade, industry, and investment which are transnational in nature.

Law on Personal Data Protection is a mandate from Article 28G paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states that, "Every Person has the right to protection of their personal, family, honor, dignity, and property under their authority, and has the right to a sense of security and protection from the threat of fear to do or not to do something which is a human right." The issue of Personal Data Protection arises due to concerns regarding breaches of Personal Data that may be experienced by individuals and/or legal entities. Such violations may result in material and non-material losses.

The formulation of regulations regarding Personal Data Protection can be understood due to the need to protect the individual rights in the community in connection with the processing of Personal Data both electronically and non-electronically using data processing devices. Adequate Personal Data Protection will be able to give public confidence to provide Personal Data for the greater public interest without being misused or violating their personal rights. Thus, this regulation will create a balance between the rights of individuals and communities whose interests are represented by the state. This regulation on the Personal Data Protection will make a major contribution to the creation of order and progress in the information society.

In order to reduce the overlapping provisions regarding Personal Data Protection, basically the provisions in this Law are the Personal Data Protection standards in general, whether processed partially or completely by electronic and non-electronic means, where each sector may apply Personal Data Protection according to its characteristics. Regulation on Personal Data Protection aims, among others, to protect and guarantee the basic rights of citizens related to Personal Protection, ensure the public to get services from Corporations, Public Agencies, International Organizations, and the Government, encourage the growth of the digital economy and the information and communication technology industry, and support the increase of the domestic industry competitiveness.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Self-explanatory.

Article 3

letter a

"Principle of protection" shall mean that every Personal Data processing shall be carried out by providing protection to Personal Data Subjects for their Personal Data and the said Personal Data so that it is not misused.

letter b

"Principle of legal certainty" shall mean that every Personal Data processing shall be carried out on a legal basis to realize Personal Data Protection and everything that supports its implementation so that it obtains legal recognition in and out of the court.

letter c

"Principle of public interest" shall mean that in enforcing Personal Data Protection, it must take into account the interests of the public or society at large. These public interests shall include the interests of state administration and national defence and security.

letter d

"Principle of benefit" shall mean that the regulation of Personal Data Protection must be useful for the national interest, especially in realizing the ideals of public welfare.

letter e

"Principle of prudence" shall mean that the parties related to Personal Data processing and supervision must pay attention to all aspects that have the potential to cause losses.

letter f

"Principle of balance" shall mean an effort to protect Personal Data to balance the rights to Personal Data on one hand and legitimate state rights based on the public interest.

letter g

"Principle of accountability" shall mean that all parties related to Personal Data processing and supervision shall act responsibly so as to ensure the balance of rights and obligations of the parties concerned, including Personal Data Subjects.

letter h

"Principle of confidentiality" shall mean that Personal Data shall be protected from unauthorized parties and/or from unauthorized Personal Data processing.

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

letter a

Specific Personal Data are Personal Data which, if processed, can have a greater impact on the Personal Data Subject, including acts of discrimination and greater loss to the Personal Data Subject.

letter b

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

letter a

"Health data and information" shall mean individual records or information relating to physical health, mental health, and/or health services.

letter b

"Biometric data" shall mean data relating to the physical, physiological, or behavioral characteristics of an individual that allows unique identification of an individual, such as facial images or dactyloscopy data. Biometric data also describes the uniqueness and/or characteristics of a person that must be maintained and cared for, including but not limited to fingerprint records, eye retina, and DNA samples.

letter c

"Genetic data" shall mean all data of any kind regarding the characteristics of an individual that is inherited or acquired during early prenatal development.

letter d

"Crime record" shall mean a written record of a person who has committed an unlawful act or violated laws or is currently in the judicial process for the committed act, including police records and inclusion in the list of prevention or deterrence.

letter e

Self-explanatory.

letter f

"Personal financial data" shall include but not limited to data on the amount of deposits in banks including savings, time deposits, and credit card data.

letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

letter a

Self-explanatory.

letter b

Self-explanatory.

letter c

Self-explanatory.

letter d

Self-explanatory.

letter e

Self-explanatory.

letter f

"Personal Data which are combined to identify a person" shall include, among others, a cellular phone number and IP Address.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Self-explanatory.

Article 7

The right to obtain a copy of Personal Data shall be free of charge, except for certain conditions that require fees.

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

"Profiling" shall mean an activity of identifying a person including but not limited to work history, economic condition, health, personal preferences, interests, reliability, behavior, location, or movement of the Personal Data Subject electronically.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

letter a

Self-explanatory.

letter b

"The interests of law enforcement process" shall mean interests related to efforts or measures in the context of implementing or enforcing the rule of laws based on provisions of laws and regulations, including the processes of investigation, examination, and prosecution.

letter c

"Public interest in the context of state administration" shall include but is not limited to the organization of population administration, social security, taxation, customs, and electronically integrated business licensing services.

letter d

"Financial services sectors" shall mean banking, capital market, insurance, financial institutions, pension funds, technology-based regulations, financial technology, and technologies that are based on other things that are under the supervision of Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, and the Deposit Insurance Agency.

letter e

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

letter a

Self-explanatory.

letter b

Self-explanatory.

letter c

Self-explanatory.

letter d

Self-explanatory.

letter e

"Display" shall mean the act of showing Personal Data for certain purposes and certain parties.

"Announcement" is a notification of information which is addressed to the public and is general in nature.

"Transfer" shall mean the transfer, delivery, and/or duplication of Personal Data both electronically and non-electronically from a Personal Data Controller to another party.

letter f

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

letter a

Self-explanatory.

letter b

Self-explanatory.

letter c

H
Article 17

Article 18

Article 19

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

letter d

"Vital interests of the Personal Data Subject" is related to the survival of the Personal Data Subject for example when the Personal Data processing is required for serious medical treatment.

letter e

Self-explanatory.

letter f

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Paragraph (1)

letter a

Self-explanatory.

letter b

Self-explanatory.

letter c

Self-explanatory.

letter d

Self-explanatory.

letter e

"Details regarding information collected" shall mean a list of information regarding Personal Data of a Personal Data Subject, both in the form of general Personal Data and specific Personal Data, which is collected by a Personal Data Controller for the purpose of Personal Data processing.

letter f

"Period of Personal Data processing" shall mean the time span from the start to completion of a series of Personal Data processing activities in accordance with the purpose of Personal Data processing.

letter g

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

letter a

Self-explanatory.

letter b

Self-explanatory.

letter c

"Language" shall refer to the Indonesian Language.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Article 24

Article 25

Article 26

Article 27

"Limited and specific" shall mean that the collection of Personal Data must be limited according to the purpose of processing it and the purpose of Personal Data processing must be explicit, legal, and stipulated at the time of collection of Personal Data.

"Lawfully" shall mean that the Personal Data processing shall be carried out in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

"Transparent" shall mean that the Personal Data processing shall be carried out by ensuring that the Personal Data Subject is aware of the Personal Data that is processed and how the Personal Data is processed, as well as any information and communication related to the Personal Data processing is easy to access and understand, by using clear language.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

letter a

“Endangers the security, physical health, or mental health of the Personal Data Subject and/or other people” shall include changes to the history of illness that has the potential to endanger the safety of oneself and/or other people.

letter b

“Impact on the disclosure of other people's Personal Data” shall include, among others, changes in a customer's Personal Data that have an impact on the disclosure of other people's Personal Data.

letter c

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Paragraph (1)

Assessment of the impact of Personal Data Protection shall be carried out to evaluate the potential risks arising from the Personal Data processing as well as the efforts or measures that must be taken to mitigate the risks, including the rights of the Personal Data Subject and comply with this Law.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Article 38

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Self-explanatory.

Article 40

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Self-explanatory.

Article 44

Paragraph (1)

“Destroy” shall mean an action to eliminate, destruct, or disintegrate Personal Data so that it can no longer be used to identify the Personal Data Subject.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Paragraph (1)

“Failure of Personal Data Protection” shall mean failure to protect a person's Personal Data in terms of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the Personal Data, including security breaches, whether intentional or unintentional, leading to destruction, loss, alteration, disclosure, or unauthorized access to the Personal Data which are being sent, stored or processed.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

“In certain cases” shall mean, among others, if the failure of Personal Data Protection interferes with public services and/or has a serious impact on the public interest.

Article 47

Self-explanatory.

Article 48

Paragraph (1)

“Notification” shall refer to a notification to the Personal Data Subject or a notification in general through mass media, both electronic and non-electronic.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Self-explanatory.

Article 51

Self-explanatory.

Article 52

Self-explanatory.

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

"Officials or officers who carry out the Personal Data Protection function" shall mean officials or officers who are responsible for ensuring compliance with the Personal Data Protection principles and mitigating the risk of personal Data Protection breach.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

"Income" shall refer to the gross inflow of economic benefits arising from normal activities of the entity during a period if the inflow results in an increase in equity that is not attributable to contributions from investors.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 54

Article 55

Article 56

Article 57

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Article 58

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

“Facilitation of dispute settlement out of court” shall refer to the provisions of dispute settlement means through the procedure that is agreed by the parties, namely settlement out of court through consultation, arbitration, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, and expert assessment in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 60

Letter a

In the event of the formulation and stipulation of policies on Personal Data Protection, the agency shall involve business organizations in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Self-explanatory.

Letter d

Self-explanatory.

Letter e

Self-explanatory.

Letter f

Self-explanatory.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Letter h

Self-explanatory.

Letter i

Self-explanatory.

Letter j

Self-explanatory.

Letter k

Self-explanatory.

Letter l

Self-explanatory.

Letter m

Self-explanatory.

Letter n

Self-explanatory.

Letter o

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

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Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.

Self-explanatory.



Article 61
HUKUM
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Article 62

Article 63

Article 64

Article 65

Article 66

Article 67

Self-explanatory.

Article 68

Self-explanatory.

Article 69

Self-explanatory.

Article 70

Self-explanatory.

Article 71

Self-explanatory.

Article 72

Self-explanatory.

Article 73

Self-explanatory.

Article 74

Self-explanatory.

Article 75

Self-explanatory.

Article 76

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 6820

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