

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 23 OF 2006  
ON POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

and

**Government Regulation Number 37/2007  
on the Application of the Population Administration Act (No. 23 of 2006)**

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Good Governance in Population Administration (GG PAS)

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NUMBER 37 OF 2007 ON THE APPLICATION OF THE POPULATION  
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**LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 23 OF 2006  
ON POPULATION ADMINISTRATION  
BY THE MERCY OF ALMIGHTY GOD  
  
THE PRESIDENT OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

Considering that:

- a. the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, must, in essence, protect and recognize the determination of individual status and legal status for every Population Registration Event and Vital Event experienced by Indonesian Residents situated inside or outside of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. to protect and recognize the determination of individual status and legal status of each Population Registration Event and Vital Event experienced by Indonesian Residents and Indonesian Citizens situated outside the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, Population Administration must be regulated;
- c. Population Administration can be regulated only if supported by professional service and an increased awareness of residents, including Indonesian Citizens situated overseas;

**ELUCIDATION TO  
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REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**1. GENERAL**

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, must, in essence, protect and recognize the determination of individual status and legal status for every Population Registration Event and Vital Event experienced by Indonesian Residents situated inside or outside of the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

A number of United Nations Conventions strongly guarantee the right of every Resident to create a family and descendants through a valid marriage, to obtain citizenship status, to freedom to embrace a religion, and to choose, leave and return to their place of domicile within the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.

Population Registration Events, including change of address, change of domicile, restricted stay, and change of status from that of a Foreigner with a Restricted Stay Permit to that of Fixed Stay; and Vital Events including birth, foetal death, death, marriage, divorce, adoption of a

- d. existing laws on Population Administration no longer accord with demand for orderly and nondiscriminatory Population Administration services. Comprehensive regulation providing guidelines for state administrative agencies involved in population administration is, therefore, required;
- e. based on the considerations referred to in (a), (b), (c) and (d), a Law on Population Administration must be created.

Having regard to:

1. Articles 5(1), 20(1), 20(2), 20(4), 26, 28B(1), 28D(4), 28E(1), 28E(2), 28I, 29(1), 34(1) and 34(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;
2. Law No 1 of 1974 on Marriage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1974, No 1; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 3019);
3. Law No 7 of 1984 on the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1984, No 29; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 32);
4. Law No 9 of 1992 on Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1992, No 33; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 3474);
5. Law No 29 of 1999 on the Ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1999,

child, acknowledgement of a child, legitimization of a child, change of citizenship status, change of name and other Vital Events experienced by a person, must be reported because they have implications for the change of identity data or population notifications. To this end, every Population Registration Event requires valid evidence so as to enable administration and registration in accordance with statutory provisions.

In the fulfilment of Residents' rights, particularly in Civil Registration, the classification of Residents by discriminating against their ethnic group, lineage and religion is still encountered, as is provided for in several Dutch colonial regulations. The classification of Residents and discriminatory service such as these are not in line with Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. This significantly impedes population administration because the source of Population Data is not yet coordinated and integrated. Further, the scope of reporting is limited and has not yet materialised within a complete and optimal system of Population Administration.

The social and administrative conditions mentioned above have no population database system to promote Population Administration services.

These conditions must be brought to an end with the creation of a Population Administration system, in line with developments in information and communication technology, to fulfil the demands of the community for professional population administration services.

Considering all of the conditions mentioned above, there is a need to create a Law on Population Administration.

- No 83; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 3852);
6. Law No 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1999, No 156; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 3882);
  7. Law No 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1999, No 165; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 3886);
  8. Law No 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2002, No 109; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 4235);
  9. Law No 32 of 2004 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2004, No 125; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 4437) as amended by Law No 8 of 2005 on the Stipulation of Interim Law<sup>1</sup> No 3 of 2005 on Regional Government as a Statute (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2005, No 108; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 4548);
  10. Law No 12 of 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2006, No 63; Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No 4634);

This Law on Population Administration regulates and creates a system that reflects reforms in Population Administration. One important issue is the regulation of the use of the Single Identity Number (NIK). The NIK is the identifier of Indonesian Residents and is the access key to verify and validate a person's identity data in order to support public service in Population Administration. As the access key to population administration services, the NIK has been developed in a move towards [making it] the sole identifier for each Resident. The NIK is unique and special, attaches to every person registered as an Indonesian Resident, and is directly related to all Population Administration Documents.

To be issued with an NIK, Residents must register a Residents' biodata by correctly filling out a Residents' biodata form in [their] village. The NIK must be included in every Population Administration Document, whether Population Registration or Civil Registration, and constitutes the basis for the issuance of a number of documents provided for by the provisions of laws and regulations.

In essence, Population Registration adheres to the active system for Residents. Population Registration is based upon the domicile or place of residence in which the Population Registration Event experienced by a person and/or his or her family took place. In essence, Civil Registration is based on events, that is, the place and time an Important Event occurred that was experienced by the Resident and/or his or her family.

As a system, it is hoped that Population Administration can perform part of the administration of the state. From the perspective

of Residents, Population Administration fulfils administrative rights, such as to public services and to protection relating to Population Administration, without discriminative treatment.

Population Administration is directed towards:

1. without discrimination, fulfilling the basic rights of every person in the field of Population Administration with professional public service;
2. increasing the awareness of Residents of their obligations to participate in the implementation of Population Administration;
3. providing national statistical data on Population Registration Events and Vital Events;
4. supporting the formulation of national, regional and local policy and development planning; and
5. supporting the development of the Population Administration system.

Population Administration is intended to:

1. provide identity validity and legal certainty for Residents' documents for each Population Registration Event and Vital Event experienced by Residents;
2. protect Residents' civil rights;
3. provide national data and population information about Population Registration and Civil Registration at a number of levels which are accurate, complete, up-to-date and easy to access so that they become references for the formulation of policy and for development in general;

4. create orderly national and integrated Population Administration; and
5. provide Population data that can be used as a fundamental reference point for related sectors in the implementation of every activity of government, development and the public.

The principles mentioned above form the basis for the guarantee of the implementation of Population Administration as intended by this Law, through the application of a Population Administration Information System.

The Population Administration Information System is intended to:

1. achieve integrated and orderly Population Administration on a national scale;
2. achieve universal, permanent, mandatory and continuing Population Administration;
3. fulfil the rights of Residents in Population Administration with professional service; and
4. provide national data and population information about Population Registration and Civil Registration at a number of levels which are accurate, complete, up-to-date and easy to access so that they become references for the formulation of policy and for development in general.

As a whole, the provisions of this Law cover the rights and obligations of Residents, the Responsible Authority and the Implementing Agency, Population Registration, Civil Registration, Population Data and Documents, Population Registration and Civil Registration during times

**WITH THE AGREEMENT OF  
THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
AND  
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**DECIDE:  
TO STIPULATE: LAW ON POPULATION  
ADMINISTRATION**

**CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**ARTICLE 1**

In this Law:

1. Population Administration means the range of systematic and orderly activities [involved] in the collection of Population Data and issuance of Population Documents through Population Registration, Civil Registration, Management of Population Data and the use of the results [of these activities] for public services and the development of other sectors.
2. Resident means Indonesian Citizens and Foreigners domiciled in Indonesia.
3. Indonesian Citizens means persons who are native-born Indonesians and people of other

the State is in an Emergency Situation, the provision of legal certainty and the protection of the Personal Data of Residents. To prevent the implementation of this Law from the possibility of both administrative and criminal infringements, procedures for investigations and Administrative Sanctions and Criminal Provisions are also regulated.

**II ARTICLE BY ARTICLE**

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

- nations who have been naturalised as Indonesian Citizens by statute.
4. Foreigner means a person who is not an Indonesian Citizen.
  5. Minister means the minister responsible for matters of internal affairs
  6. Responsibly Authority means the Government, provincial government and district/city government responsible for, and with authority over, Population Administration matters.
  7. Implementing Agency means the regency/city government apparatus responsible for, and with authority over, the provision of services in Population Administration matters.
  8. Population Documents are official documents issued by the Implementing Agency which have legal force as authentic evidence, produced as a result of Population Registration and Civil Registration services.
  9. Population Data means structured personal data and/or aggregated data, produced as a result of Population Registration and Civil Registration activities.
  10. Population Registration means the recording of Residents' biodata, the recording of Population Registration Events and the recording of data on residents for whom Population Administration [Services] are difficult to access, and the issuance of Population Documents in the form of identity cards or population registration notifications.
  11. Population Registration Event means an occurrence experienced by a resident that must be reported because it affects the issuance or alteration of a Family Book, ID



Card and/or another population registration notification, including notification of change of domicile, notification of change of address and [change] of status from restricted stay to fixed stay.

12. Single Identity Number, herein referred to as NIK,<sup>2</sup> is a unique, special or sole resident identity number, which attaches to a person registered as Indonesian Resident.
13. Family Book, herein referred to as KK, is a family identity card which contains data on the names, [place in the] family structure, family relationships, and identities of family members.
14. ID Card, herein referred to as KTP, is the official [certification of] identity for a resident, issued by the Implementing Agency, and valid throughout the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.
15. Civil Registration means the registration of Vital Events experienced by a person in the Civil Registration Registry kept by the Implementing Agency.
16. Civil Registration Officer means an officer who registers Vital Events experienced by a person at the Implementing Agency, whose appointment complies with laws and regulations.
17. Vital Event means an occurrence experienced by a person, including birth, death, foetal death, marriage, divorce, acknowledgement of a child, legitimization of a child, adoption of a child, change of name and change of citizenship status.
18. Restricted stay permit means a permit provided to a Foreigner [allowing him or her] to stay in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic

- of Indonesia for a restricted period, in accordance with laws and regulations.
19. Fixed stay permit means a permit provided to a Foreigner [allowing him or her] to live in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with laws and regulations.
  20. Registration Officer means a civil servant entrusted with and responsible for reporting Population Registration Events and Vital Events, and managing and providing Population Data in villages/wards.
  21. Population Administration Information System, herein referred to as SIAK, means an information system which employs information and communication technology to facilitate the management of population administration information at the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency as one entity.
  22. Private data means certain personal data which is stored and maintained, its correctness ensured and its confidentiality protected.
  23. The Office for Religious Affairs at the Subdistrict Level, herein referred to as KUAKec, means a working unit which registers marriages, threats of divorce, divorces and reconciliations at the subdistrict level for residents who are Muslims.
  24. The Technical Implementing Unit of the Implementing Agency, herein referred to as UPTD, means a working unit at the subdistrict level which provides Civil Registration services and has the authority [to keep a Civil Registration Registry and] to issue certificates.

**CHAPTER II  
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF  
RESIDENTS**

**ARTICLE 2**

Each Resident has the right to obtain:

- a. Population Administration Documents;
- b. equal service in Population Registration and Civil Registration;
- c. protection of Private Data;
- d. legal certainty over the possession of documents;
- e. Population Registration and Civil Registration data relating to themselves and/or their families;
- f. compensation and the restoration of their good name if the Implementing Agency makes errors in Population Registration and Civil Registration and misuses Private Data.

**ARTICLE 3**

Each resident must report Population Registration Events and Vital Events they experience to the Implementing Agency, and fulfil the requirements of Population Registration and Civil Registration.

**ARTICLE 4**

Indonesian Citizens situated outside the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must report Population Registration Events and Vital Events they experience to the state Civil Registration Implementing Agency [of the country] and/or to a Representative of the Republic of Indonesia, fulfilling the requirements of Population Registration and Civil Registration.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear

Article 3

The intended requirements are those which accord with the implementing regulations of this Law.

Article 4

See the Elucidation to Article 3.

**CHAPTER III  
POWERS OF THE RESPONSIBLE  
AUTHORITY AND THE IMPLEMENTING  
AGENCY**

**PART ONE  
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY**

**PARAGRAPH 1  
GOVERNMENT**

**ARTICLE 5**

The Government has the obligation and responsibility to administer Population Administration on a national level. This is to be administered by the Minister, who has authority to:

- a. coordinate between authorities on matters of Population Administration;
- b. determine the system, guidelines and standards for Population Administration;
- c. socialise Population Administration;
- d. supervise and consult on the conduct of matters of Population Administration;

Article 5

'Government' means the President of the Republic of Indonesia, who holds administrative power over the Unitary Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.

- (a) Sufficiently clear.
- (b) The Population Administration system, its guidelines and national standards, are critical to efforts to make Population Administration orderly. The determination of Population Administration Guidelines by the President, whether as Government Regulations or Presidential Regulations, and guidelines stipulated by the Minister in the form of Ministerial Regulations, are used as reference points in the creation of regional regulations by provinces/subdistricts/cities.
- (c) Sufficiently clear.
- (d) Sufficiently clear.

- e. manage and provide Population Administration Data on a national scale; and
- f. print, publish and distribute Population Administration forms.

**PARAGRAPH 2**  
**PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT**

**ARTICLE 6**

The provincial government has the obligation and responsibility to administer Population Administration. This is to be administered by the governor, who has authority to:

- a. coordinate the implementation of Population Administration;
- b. supervise and consult on the implementation of Population Registration and Civil Registration;
- c. administer and socialise the implementation of Population Administration;
- d. manage and provide Population Administration Data on a provincial scale; and
- e. coordinate monitoring of the implementation of Population Administration.

- (e) 'manage and provide Population Administration Data on a national scale' means manage and provide Population Administration Data describing the condition of the nation using the SIAK provided in accordance with the interests of the administration of government and development.
- (f) Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

- (a) Sufficiently clear.
- (b) Sufficiently clear.
- (c) Sufficiently clear.
- (d) 'manage and provide Population Administration Data on a provincial scale' means manage and provide Population Administration Data describing the condition of the province using the SIAK provided in accordance with the interests of the administration of government and development.
- (e) Sufficiently clear.

**PARAGRAPH 3**  
**SUBDISTRICT/CITY GOVERNMENT**

**ARTICLE 7**

- (1) The subdistrict/city government has the obligation and responsibility to administer Population Administration. This is to be administered by the regent/mayor, who has authority to:
- a. coordinate the implementation of Population Administration;
  - b. establish Implementing Authorities with tasks and functions relating to Population Administration;
  - c. regulate the technical aspects of the conduct of Population Administration in line with laws and regulations;
  - d. administer and socialise the implementation of Population Administration;
  - e. provide service to the community relating to Population Administration;
  - f. encumber villages to perform some matters of Population Administration, under the principle of task assistance;
  - g. manage and provide Population Administration Data on a subdistrict/city scale; and

Article 7

- (1)
- (a) Sufficiently clear.
  - (b) Sufficiently clear.
  - (c) Sufficiently clear.
  - (d) Sufficiently clear.
  - (e) Sufficiently clear.
  - (f) 'Village' means a legal community which has territorial boundaries and power to regulate and administer the interests of the local community, on the basis of their origin and local traditions being recognized and respected within the system of Government of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia.
  - (g) 'manage and provide Population Administration Data on a subdistrict/city scale' means to manage and provide Population Administration Data describing the condition of the subdistrict/city using the SIAK provided in accordance with the interests of the

- h. coordinate monitoring of the implementation of Population Administration.
- (2) For the Special Capital Province of Jakarta, the stipulations referred to in Article 7(1) are to be performed by the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Province of Jakarta.

**PART TWO**  
**IMPLEMENTING AGENCY**

**ARTICLE 8**

- (1) The Implementing Agency is to administer matters of Population Administration, with obligations to:
- a. register Population Registration Events and record Vital Events;
  - b. provide every Resident with equal and professional service for reporting Population Registration Events and Vital Events.
  - c. issue Population Administration Documents;
  - d. document Population Registration and Civil Registration data;
  - e. guarantee the confidentiality and security of Population Registration Event and Vital Event data; and
  - f. verify and validate data and information conveyed by Residents when providing Population Registration and Civil Registration services.
- (2) For the recording of marriages, threats of divorce, divorce and reconciliation for Muslims at the sub-district level the obligation referred to in Article

- administration of government and development.
- (h) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) In accordance with its special characteristics, the Special Capital Province of Jakarta is different from other provinces because it is given the authority to implement Population Administration as would a subdistrict/ city.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

- 8(1)(a) is performed by registration officials at the KUAKec.
- (3) Civil Registration services at the subdistrict level are to be provided by Implementing Agency UPTDs with power to issue Civil Registration Certificates.
  - (4) As for the requirements and procedures for the Registration of Vital Events for Residents whose religion has not yet been recognized as a religion by law or for instillers of beliefs, the obligations referred to in Article 8(1) are to be determined by laws and regulations.
  - (5) Additional rules concerning Implementing Agency UPTDs referred to in Article 8(3), and the priority of their creation, are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

#### **ARTICLE 9**

- (1) The Implementing Agency is to administer matters of Population Administration, with power to:
  - a. obtain correct information and data about Population Registration Events and Vital Events reported by Residents;
  - b. obtain data concerning Vital Events experienced by Residents on the basis of a court decision or order;
  - c. provide information on reports of Population Registration Events and Vital Events for the purposes of initial enquiries, investigations and the provision of evidence to judicial institutions; and
  - d. manage data and make use of Population Registration and Civil Registration information for the purpose of development.
- (2) The powers referred to in Articles 9(1)(a) and 9(1)(b) apply also to KUAKec, particularly for the

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.



recording of marriages, threats of divorce, divorce and reconciliation for Muslim Residents.

- (3) In addition to the power referred to in Article 9(1), the Implementing Agency has the power to obtain the marriage, divorce and reconciliation registration data for Muslim Residents from the KUAKeC.

### **ARTICLE 10**

Additional rules concerning the use of the powers referred to in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

### **ARTICLE 11**

- (1) Civil Registration officers have the power to verify the truth of data, to provide evidence of registrations made in the name of the office they hold, to record data in the register of Civil Registration certificates, to issue copies of Civil Registration certificates, and to make side notes on Civil Registration Certificates.
- (2) Additional guidelines for the appointment, dismissal and core tasks of Civil Registration Officers referred to in Article 11(1) are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

### **ARTICLE 12**

- (1) Registration Officers are to assist the village head and the Implementing Agency with Population Registration and Civil Registration.
- (2) The Registration Officers referred to in Article 12(1) are appointed and dismissed by the regent/mayor from amongst civil services who fulfil the requirements.
- (3) Additional guidelines for the appointment, dismissal and core tasks of Registration Officers referred to

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

in Article 12(1) are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

## **CHAPTER IV POPULATION REGISTRATION**

### **PART ONE SINGLE IDENTITY NUMBER**

#### **ARTICLE 13**

- (1) Every Resident must have an NIK.
- (2) A NIK, referred to in Article 13(1), is valid for life and forever. It is provided by the Government and is issued by the Implementing Agency to Residents after the recording of biodata.
- (3) A NIK, referred to in Article 13(1), is to be included in every Population Administration Document and is to form the basis for the issuance of passports, drivers licences, mandatory taxation numbers, insurance policies, land certificates, and other identity documents.
- (4) Further rules on the requirements and procedures for, and the scope of, the issuance of other identity documents, and the inclusion of the NIK, are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

### **PART TWO REGISTRATION OF POPULATION REGISTRATION EVENTS**

#### **PARAGRAPH 1 CHANGE OF ADDRESS**

#### **ARTICLE 14**

- (1) If a Resident changes his or her address, the Implementing Agency must issue amendments to the Resident's Population Documents.

#### Article 13

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) NIK are to be provided to Residents by using the Population Administration Information System.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 14

- (1) 'Population Documents' mean Population Documents produced from Population Registration processes, such as KK, KTP and Biodata.

- (2) Additional requirements and procedures for issuing amendments to Population Documents referred to in Article 14(1) are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

## **PARAGRAPH 2**

### **CHANGE OF DOMICILE OF RESIDENTS WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

#### **ARTICLE 15**

- (1) Indonesian Citizens who change their domicile within the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must report to the Implementing Agency in the region from which they moved in order to obtain a Notification of Change of Domicile.
- (2) Change of domicile referred to in Article 15(1) means change of domicile of a Resident to a new address for more than one year, or on the basis of a need of the person in question for less than one year.
- (3) On the basis of a Notification of Change of Domicile, referred to in Article 15(1), the Resident in question must report to the Implementing Agency in his or her destination region for the issuance of a Notification of Change of Domicile.
- (4) The Notification of Change of Domicile referred to in Article 15(3), is used as a basis for the amendment or issuance of a KK or KTP for the Resident in question.

#### **ARTICLE 16**

The Implementing Agency must register the change of domicile of Indonesian Citizens who have transmigrated.

- (2) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

## ARTICLE 17

- (1) Foreigners with either a Restricted Stay Permit or a Fixed Stay Permit who change their domicile within the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must report their plan to change their domicile to the Implementing Agency in the region from which they plan move.
- (2) Based on a report referred to in Article 17(1), the Implementing Agency registers and issues a Notification of Change of Domicile.
- (3) Foreigners referred to in Article 17(1) are to report their arrival to the Implementing Agency in their destination region within 30 days of the issuance of the Notification of Change of Domicile.
- (4) The Notification of Change of Domicile referred to in Article 17(2) is used as a basis for the amendment or issuance of a KK, KTP or Notification of Place of Domicile for the Foreigner in question.

### PARAGRAPH 3

#### INTERNATIONAL CHANGE OF DOMICILE

## ARTICLE 18

- (1) Indonesian Citizens who change their domicile internationally must report their plan to change their domicile to the Implementing Agency.
- (2) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 18(1), the Implementing Agency registers and issues a Notification of International Change of Domicile.
- (3) Indonesian Citizens who have changed their domicile as referred to in Article 18(1) and live overseas must report to a Representative of the Republic of Indonesia within 30 days of their arrival.

## Article 17

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) 'Day' means working day ([this is a] valid definition of 'day' for subsequent Articles)
- (4) Sufficiently clear.

## Article 18

- (1) 'Change their domicile internationally' means Residents who live overseas or leave Indonesia for one entire year or for more than one year. These Residents include Indonesian workers who work overseas.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Reporting to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia is necessary for the collection of data on Indonesian Citizens overseas.

## ARTICLE 19

- (1) Indonesian Citizens who return from overseas must report their return to the Implementing Agency within 14 days of their return.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 19(1), the Implementing Agency registers and issues a Notification of Return from Overseas, as a basis for the issuance of a KK and KTP.

## ARTICLE 20

- (1) Foreigners who have a Restricted Stay Permit and arrive from overseas, and Foreigners who have another type of permit and have changed their status as holders of a Restricted Stay Permit and plan to live within the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, must report to the Implementing Agency within 14 days of the issuance of the Restricted Stay Permit.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 20(1), the Implementing Agency registers and issues a Notification of Place of Domicile.
- (3) The duration of validity of the Notification of Place of Domicile referred to in Article 20(2) is to accord with the duration of validity of the Restricted Stay Permit.
- (4) The Notification of Place of Domicile referred to in Article 20(2) must be carried when travelling.

## Article 19

- (1) 'Return from overseas' means Indonesian Citizens who moved overseas and then returned to live in the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

## Article 20

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) 'Notification of Place of Domicile' means a Population Notification which is provided to Foreigners who possess Restricted Stay Permits as evidence that they are registered at the regional subdistrict/city government as restricted stay Residents.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.

## **ARTICLE 21**

- (1) Foreigners who have a Restricted Stay Permit and have changed their status to become Foreigners with a Fixed Stay Permit must report to the Implementing Agency within 14 days of the issuance of the Fixed Stay Permit.
- (2) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 21(1), the Implementing Agency registers and issues a KK and KTP.

## **ARTICLE 22**

- (1) Foreigners with a Restricted Stay Permit or Foreigners with a Fixed Stay Permit who are moving overseas must report to the Implementing Agency within 14 days of their planned move.
- (2) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 22(1), the Implementing Agency is to perform registration.

## **ARTICLE 23**

Additional requirements and registration procedures for Population Registration Events referred to in Articles 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

## **PARAGRAPH 4 BORDER CROSSER RESIDENTS**

### **ARTICLE 24**

- (1) Indonesian Citizens who live on a national border and intend to cross the national border are given a border crossing passbook by an authorised agency or authority in accordance with laws and regulations.

### Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 24

- (1) 'Border Crosser Residents' are Residents who have lived for generations within the territory of a subdistrict/city which is located on a border with a neighbouring country, who cross the border between countries because of economic, social and cultural activities stipulated in laws and regulations.

The Citizens referred to in Article 24(1) who already have a border crossing passbook must be registered by the Implementing Agency. Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of Citizens referred to in Articles 24(1) and (2) are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

**PART THREE**  
**DATA COLLECTION FROM RESIDENTS FOR WHOM**  
**POPULATION ADMINISTRATION [SERVICES]**  
**ARE DIFFICULT TO ACCESS**

**ARTICLE 25**

The Implementing Agency must collect data from Residents for Whom Population Administration [Services] are Difficult to Access, including:

- a. Residents who are victims of natural disaster;
- b. Residents who are victims of social disaster;
- c. disadvantaged persons; and

(2) Sufficiently clear.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

(1) 'Residents for Whom Population Administration [Services] are Difficult to Access' means Residents who are impeded in obtaining Population Administration Documents because of natural disaster or social unrest.

Data collection is to be performed by a team in the region made up of related agencies or authorities.

(a) Sufficiently clear.

(b) Sufficiently clear.

(c) Disadvantaged person' means a Resident who for some reason cannot adequately fulfil their physical, spiritual and social needs.

Their characteristics:

1) their basic needs, particularly food, clothing and housing, are unfulfilled;

2) they have no fixed place of residence;

d. isolated communities.

- (2) The data from Residents for Whom Population Administration [Services] are Difficult to Access referred to in Articles 25(1)(a) and (b) can be collected in a temporary location.
- (3) The data referred to in Article 25(2) is to be used as a basis for the issuance of Notifications of Residence for Residents for Whom Population Administration [Services] are Difficult to Access.
- (4) Additional requirements and procedures for recording the data of Residents for Whom Population Administration [Services] are Difficult to Access are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

- 3) they have no fixed occupation/ activities;
- 4) they are poor.

(d) 'Isolated communities' are local socio-cultural groups which are dispersed and insufficiently involved or not involved in networks and services, whether social, economic or political.

Their characteristics:

- 1) small, closed and homogenous communities;
- 2) social protocols revolve around kinship ties;
- 3) generally geographically isolated and relatively difficult to reach;
- 4) technologically unsophisticated equipment;
- 5) limited access to social, economic and political services.

- (2) 'Temporary location' means place of refuge.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.



**PART FOUR**  
**REPORTING FOR RESIDENTS UNABLE TO REGISTER**  
**THEMSELVES**

**ARTICLE 26**

- (1) Residents incapable of reporting Population Registration Events relating to themselves can be assisted by the Implementing Agency or can seek assistance from another person.
  
- (2) Additional rules on the reporting referred to in Article 26(1) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

**CHAPTER V**  
**CIVIL REGISTRATION**

**PART ONE**  
**BIRTH REGISTRATION**

**PARAGRAPH 1**  
**BIRTH REGISTRATION IN INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 27**

- (1) Every birth must be reported by Residents to the Implementing Agency in the place in which the birth took place within 60 days of the birth.
  
- (2) Based on a report referred to in Article 27(1), a Civil Registration Officer makes a recording in the Register of Birth Certificates, and issues a Copy of the Birth Certificate.

Article 26

- (1) 'Residents incapable of reporting Population Registration Events relating to themselves' means Residents who are incapable of reporting because of their age, serious illness, or physical or mental disability.
  
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

- (1) 'The place in which the birth took place' is the territory in which the birth took place.  
The deadline of 60 days to report the birth enables Residents to report births [regardless of] Indonesia' condition/ geography  
The Resident who must report the birth is the head of the family.
  
- (2) A Copy of the Birth Certificate is issued free of charge as regulated in laws and regulations.

## ARTICLE 28

- (1) For a person whose descent and parent's location is unknown, the recording of their birth in the Register of Birth Certificates and the issuance of Copies of Birth Certificates are to be made on the basis of a report from the person who found [him or her], accompanied by a police Record of Interview.
- (2) A Copy of the Birth Certificate referred to in Article 28(1) is to be issued by a Civil Registration Officer and held by the Implementing Agency.

## PARAGRAPH 2

### REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS WHICH OCCUR OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

## ARTICLE 29

- (1) Births of Indonesian Citizens which occur outside of the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must be recorded at an authorised office in the [foreign] country and reported to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) If the country referred to in Article 29(1) does not provide for the recording of births of foreigners, the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia is to record the birth.
- (3) The Representative of the Republic of Indonesia referred to in Article 29(2) records the birth in the Register of Birth Certificates and issues a Copy of the Birth Certificate.
- (4) The registration of the Birth referred to in Articles 29(1) and 29(2) is to be reported to the Imple-

## Article 28

- (1) Sufficiently clear.

- (2) The Copy of the birth certificate of a child whose origin or parents' whereabouts are unknown is to be given to the child in question when he or she reaches adulthood.

## Article 29

- (1) The obligation to report to the 'authorised office in the country' is based on the principle adhered to – that is, the event principle.

'Authorised office in the [foreign] country' is the institution with authority similar to that of the Implementing Agency under this Law.

- (2) Sufficiently clear.

- (3) Sufficiently clear.

- (4) Sufficiently clear.

menting Agency within 30 days of the Indonesian Citizen in question returning to the Republic of Indonesia.

### PARAGRAPH 3

## RECORDING OF BIRTHS WHICH OCCUR ON SEA VESSELS OR AEROPLANES

### ARTICLE 30

- (1) The Birth of an Indonesian Citizen on a sea vessel or Aeroplane must be reported by a Resident to the Implementing Agency in the destination location or at a stopover, based on information about the birth from the captain of the ship or the Aeroplane.
- (2) If the destination location or stopover referred to in Article 30(1) is situated within the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, the birth is to be reported to the local Implementing Agency for registration in the Register of Birth Certificates and the issuance of a Copy of the Birth Certificate.
- (3) If the destination location or stopover referred to in Article 30(1) is situated outside the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, the birth is to be reported to the destination or stopover country.
- (4) If the destination or stopover country referred to in Article 30(3) does not provide for the registration of the births of foreigners, registration is to be performed by the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (5) The Representative of the Republic of Indonesia referred to in Article 30(4) is to record the birth in the Register of Birth Certificates and issue a Copy of the Birth Certificate.

### Article 30

- (1) 'Stopover' means a place at which a Aeroplane or ship stops over on its journey to its destination. This accords with a universal principle – that is, the place where the birth took place (the first stopover of the Aeroplane/ship), if reporting is possible [there].
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.
- (5) Sufficiently clear.

- (6) The registration of Birth referred to in Articles 30(4) and 30(5) must be reported by a Resident to the Implementing Agency within 30 days of the Indonesian Citizen in question returning to the Republic of Indonesia.

### **ARTICLE 31**

Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of births referred to in Articles 27, 28, 29 and 30 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

#### **PARAGRAPH 4**

#### **BIRTH REGISTRATIONS EXCEEDING TIME LIMITS**

### **ARTICLE 32**

- (1) The reporting of births referred to in Article 27(1) which exceed the 60 day time limit, but [which take place] within one year of birth, are registered after obtaining the approval of the Head of the local Implementing Agency.
- (2) Birth registrations which exceed the one year time limit referred to in Article 32(1) are to be performed on the basis of a district court order.
- (3) Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of births referred to in Articles 32(1) and 32(2) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

- (6) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 32

- (1) The agreement of the Implementing Agency is required due to concern about data manipulation or unwanted events because the reporting of the birth has exceeded the one year time limit. The agreement also functions as verification of the validity of the data reported.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

**PART TWO**  
**REGISTRATION OF FOETAL DEATH**

**ARTICLE 33**

- (1) Every Foetal Death must be reported by a Resident to the Implementing Agency within 30 days of the Foetal Death.
- (2) The Implementing Agency referred to in Article 33(1) is to issue a Foetal Death Notification.
  
- (3) Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of foetal deaths are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

**PART THREE**  
**REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES**

**PARAGRAPH 1**

**REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES [THAT TAKE PLACE] IN THE  
TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 34**

- (1) A marriage that is valid under laws and regulations must be reported by a Resident to the Implementing Agency at the location in which the marriage took place within 60 days of the marriage.
  
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 34(1), the Civil Registration Officer is to record [the marriage]

Article 33

- (1) 'Foetal death' is the birth without signs of life of a baby who is at least 28 weeks old.
- (2) For foetal deaths only a Notification of Foetal Death is provided; a Civil Registration Certificate is not issued. Even though a Civil Registration Certificate is not issued, data collection is required for the purposes of health planning and development.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

- (1) 'Marriage' is a physical and spiritual union between a man and a woman as husband and wife under laws and regulations. Marriage between Muslims is to be recorded at the Subdistrict Religious Affairs Office under laws and regulations.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

in the Register of Marriage Certificates and issue a Copy of the Marriage Certificate.

- (3) The Copy of the Marriage Certificate referred to in Article 34(2) is to be given to both husband and wife.
- (4) For Muslim Residents, the reporting referred to in Article 34(1) is to be completed at the KUAKec.
- (5) Registration data from the events referred to in Articles 34(4) and 8(2) must be conveyed by the KUAKec to the Implementing Agency within 10 days of the registration of marriage.
- (6) The registration data referred to in Article 34(5) does not require a Copy of a Civil Registration Certificate.
- (7) At the subdistrict level, the report referred to in Article 34(1) is made at the Implementing Agency UPTD.

### ARTICLE 35

The Registration of Marriages referred to in Article 34 applies also to:

- a. marriages determined by a Court; and
- b. marriages of Foreigners which were performed in Indonesia, on the request of the Foreigner in question.

### ARTICLE 36

If a marriage cannot be evidenced by a Marriage Certificate, the registration of the marriage is to take place after a court order has been made.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

(4) Sufficiently clear.

(5) Because Marriage Certificates for Muslim Residents are issued by the KUAKec, the Implementing Agency need not issue a Copy of the Marriage Certificate after receiving the marriage data.

(6) Sufficiently clear.

(7) Sufficiently clear.

### Article 35

- (a) 'Marriage determined by a court' is a marriage between people of different religions.
- (b) Marriages entered into by foreign citizens in Indonesia must be performed in accordance with laws and regulations concerning marriage in the Republic of Indonesia.

### Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

**PARAGRAPH 2**  
**REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES [THAT TAKE PLACE]**  
**OUTSIDE OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY**  
**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 37**

- (1) Marriages of Indonesian Citizens [that take place] outside the Territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must be recorded at the relevant office in the [foreign] country and reported to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) If the country referred to in Article 37(1) does not provide for the registration of marriages for Foreigners, registration is to be performed by the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) The Representative of the Republic of Indonesia referred to in Article 37(2) is to record the marriage in the Register of Marriage Certificates and issue a Copy of the Marriage Certificate.
- (4) The registration of marriages referred to in Articles 37(1) and 37(2) are reported by the person in question to the Implementing Agency in their place of residence within 30 days of returning to Indonesia.

**ARTICLE 38**

Additional requirements and procedures for marriage registration referred to Articles 34, 35, 36 and 37 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

**PART FOUR**  
**REGISTRATION OF THE ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE**

**ARTICLE 39**

- (1) An Annulment of Marriage must be reported by the Resident who experiences the annulment of marriage to the Implementing Agency within 90

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

days of a court decision on the marriage annulment becoming legally binding.

- (2) The Implementing Agency referred to in Article 39(1) is to remove the Copy of the Marriage Certificate from the possession of the subjects of the Certificate and is to issue a Notification of Annulment of Marriage.
- (3) Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of the annulment of marriage referred to in Articles 39(1) and 39(2) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

**PART FIVE**  
**REGISTRATION OF DIVORCE**

**PARAGRAPH 1**  
**REGISTRATION OF DIVORCES IN THE TERRITORY OF THE**  
**UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 40**

- (1) Divorce must be reported by the person in question to the Implementing Agency within 60 days of a court decision concerning the divorce becoming legally binding.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 40(1), the Civil Registration Officer is to make a recording in the Register of Divorces and issue a Copy of the Divorce Certificate.

**PARAGRAPH 2**  
**REGISTRATION OF DIVORCES OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY OF**  
**THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 41**

- (1) Divorces of Indonesian Citizens outside the Territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must be recorded at the relevant office in that [foreign] coun-

Article 40

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.



try and reported to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

- (2) If the country referred to in Article 41(1) does not provide for the registration of divorces of Foreigners, the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia is to register the divorce.
- (3) The Representative of the Republic of Indonesia referred to in Article 41(2) is to record the divorce in the Register of Divorce Certificates and issue a Copy of the Divorce Certificate.
- (4) The registration of divorces referred to in Articles 41(1) and 41(2) are to be reported by the person in question to the Implementing Agency in their place of residence within 30 days of returning to the Republic of Indonesia.

#### **ARTICLE 42**

Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of divorces referred to in Articles 40 and 41 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

#### **PART SIX**

#### **REGISTRATION OF THE ANNULMENT OF DIVORCES**

#### **ARTICLE 43**

- (1) The annulment of a divorce of a Resident must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency within 60 days of a court order on the annulment of the divorce becoming legally binding.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 43(1), the Implementing Agency is to remove the Copy of the Divorce Certificate from the possession of the subjects of the Certificate and issue a Notification of Annulment of Divorce.

#### Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 43

- (1) Provisions on reconciliations contained in Law No 32 of 1954 on the Registration of Marriage, Divorce and Reconciliation and Law No 1 of 1974 on Marriage and its implementing regulations apply to Muslims.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

- (3) Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of the annulment of divorces are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

**PART SEVEN**  
**REGISTRATION OF DEATHS**

**PARAGRAPH 1**  
**REGISTRATION OF DEATHS IN THE TERRITORY OF THE**  
**REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 44**

- (1) Every death must be reported by the family [of the deceased] or representative to the Implementing Agency within 30 days of the death.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 44(1), the Civil Registration Official is to make a recording in the Register of Death Certificates and issue a Copy of the Death Certificate.
- (3) Registration of death referred to in Article 44(2) is to be performed on the basis of an explanation of death from an authorised party.
- (4) If the whereabouts of a person is uncertain because they are missing or have died but their remains have not been found, the Civil Registration Officer is to register [the death] only after a court order has been made.
- (5) If the deceased's identity is unknown, the Implementing Agency is to register the death on the basis of an explanation from the police.

- (3) Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

- (1) 'Death' means the permanent lack of all life at any time after birth.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) 'Authorised party' means the head of a hospital, doctor/paramedic, village head or the police.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.
- (5) Sufficiently clear.

## PARAGRAPH 2

### REGISTRATION OF DEATHS OUTSIDE THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

#### ARTICLE 45

- 1) The death of an Indonesian Citizen outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must be reported by the family [of the deceased] or family representative to a Representative of the Republic of Indonesia and to the authorised office in that [foreign] country within seven days of the death.
- 2) If a Representative of the Republic of Indonesia knows of an unreported and unregistered death of an Indonesian Citizen in [a Foreign] country, the death is to be registered by the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia within seven days of receiving the information.
- 3) If an Indonesian Citizen is declared missing, a declaration of death due to disappearance is made, and registration performed, by the Implementing Agency in the [foreign country].
- 4) If death occurs to an Indonesian Citizen whose identity is unknown, the declaration is made, and registration performed, by the Implementing Authorising in the [foreign] country.
- 5) Information about the declarations of death referred to in Articles 45(3) and 45(4) is to be recorded by the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 6) The information referred to in Article 45(5) forms the basis for the Implementing Agency in Indonesia to register the death and is used as evidence for a court order concerning the death of a person.

#### Article 45

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) 'Declaration' means information from an authorised official.
- (5) Sufficiently clear.
- (6) Sufficiently clear.

## **ARTICLE 46**

Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of deaths referred to in Articles 44 and 45 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

### **PART EIGHT**

#### **REGISTRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF A CHILD, THE ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF A CHILD, AND THE LEGITIMIZATION OF A CHILD**

### **PARAGRAPH 1**

#### **REGISTRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF A CHILD WITHIN THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

## **ARTICLE 47**

- (1) The registration of the adoption of a child is to be performed on the basis of an order of a court in the domicile of the applicant.
  
- (2) The registration of the adoption of a child referred to in Article 47(1) must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency which issued the Copy of the Birth Certificate within 30 days of the Resident receiving a copy of the court order.
  
- (3) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 47(2), the Civil Registration Official is to make a side note on the Register of Birth Certificates and the Copy of the Birth Certificate.

## Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

## Article 47

- (1) 'Adoption of a child' is the legal act to transfer the rights over a child from his or her parents, legitimate guardian or other person responsible for the care, education and raising of the child, to the adopting parents, on the basis of a decision or order of a court.
  
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
  
- (3) 'Side notes' are notes on a change of status due to a Vital Event occurring. The note is placed in the margin of the certificate or another appropriate part of the certificate (at the front or the bottom of the certificate) by a Civil Registration Official.

## PARAGRAPH 2

### REGISTRATION OF THE ADOPTION OF A CHILD OUTSIDE OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

#### ARTICLE 48

- 1) The adoption of a foreigner's child by an Indonesian Citizen outside of the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia must be registered at the authorised office in the [foreign] country.
- 2) The registration of the adoption of a child referred to in Article 48(1) is to be reported to a Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- 3) If the country referred to in Article 48(1) does not provide for the registration of the Adoption of a Child by foreigners, the citizen in question is to report to the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain a letter of notification of the adoption of a child.
- 4) The adoption of a foreigner's child referred to in Articles 48(1) and 48(3) is to be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency in their place of residence within 30 days of the person in question returning to the Republic of Indonesia.
- 5) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 48(4), the Implementing Agency is to confirm the Notification of Adoption of a Child.

## PARAGRAPH 3

### REGISTRATION OF THE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF A CHILD

#### ARTICLE 49

- (1) The acknowledgement of a child must be reported by the parents to the Implementing Agency within 30 days of the date of the father's Letter of Acknowledgement of a Child and the approval of the mother and child in question.

#### Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 49

- (1) 'Acknowledgement of a child' means a father's acknowledgment of a child born out of wedlock, with the approval of the mother of the child.

- (2) The obligation to report referred to in Article 49(1) does not apply to parents whose religion does not allow the acknowledgment of children born out of wedlock.
- (3) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 49(1), the Civil Registration Officer is to make a note in the Register of Acknowledgment of Children Certificates and is to issue a Copy of an Acknowledgement of a Child Certificate.

#### **PARAGRAPH 4**

#### **REGISTRATION OF THE LEGITIMIZATION OF A CHILD**

#### **ARTICLE 50**

- (1) The legitimization of a child must be reported by the parents to the Implementing Agency within 30 days of the father and mother of the child in question marrying and obtaining a marriage certificate.
- (2) The obligation to report referred to in Article 50(1) does not apply to parents whose religion does not allow the legitimization of children born out of wedlock.
- (3) On the basis of the report referred to in Article 50(1), the Civil Registration Officer is to make a side note on the Birth Certificate.

#### **ARTICLE 51**

Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of the adoption of a child, the acknowledgement of a child and the legitimization of a child, as referred to in Articles 47, 48, 49 and 50, are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 50

- (1) 'Legitimization of a child' means the legitimization of a child born out of wedlock at the time the marriage between the two parents of the child is registered.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

**PART NINE**  
**REGISTRATION OF CHANGE OF NAME AND CHANGE OF**  
**CITIZENSHIP STATUS**

**PARAGRAPH 1**  
**REGISTRATION OF CHANGE OF NAME**

**ARTICLE 52**

- 1) The registration of a change of name is to be performed on the basis of an order of the district court in the applicant's place of residence.
- 2) The registration of the change of name referred to in Article 52(1) must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency which issues Civil Registration certificates within 30 days of receiving a copy of the district court order.
- 3) Based on the report referred to in Article 52(2), the Civil Registration Officer is to make a side note on the register of Civil Registration certificates and on the copy of the Civil Registration certificate.

**PARAGRAPH 2**  
**REGISTRATION OF CHANGE OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS WITHIN**  
**THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 53**

- (1) Change of citizenship status from a foreigner to an Indonesian Citizen must be reported by the Resident in question to the Implementing Agency in the place the change of citizenship status took place within 60 days of the recording by an official of the oath or declaration of loyalty.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in Article 53(1), the Civil Registration Officer is to make a side note on the register of Civil Registration certificates and on the copy of the Civil Registration certificate.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

(1) Sufficiently clear.

(2) A side note on the Civil Registration certificate is made for foreign citizens who change their citizenship and have registered a Vital Event in the Republic of Indonesia.

**PARAGRAPH 3**  
**REGISTRATION OF CHANGE OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS FROM  
AN INDONESIAN CITIZEN TO A FOREIGNER OUTSIDE OF THE  
TERRITORY OF THE UNITARY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**ARTICLE 54**

- (1) Change of citizenship from an Indonesian Citizen to a Foreigner outside the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, which has been approved by that foreign country, must be reported by the Resident in question to a Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia referred to in Article 54(1) is to issue a Notification of Relinquishment of Indonesian Citizenship.
- (3) The local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia is to notify the minister authorised by law of the relinquishment of Indonesian citizenship referred to in Article 54(2) [so that this information can] be forwarded to the Implementing Agency which issued the Civil Registration certificates of the person in question.
- (4) Based on the notification referred to in Article 54(3), the Civil Registration Officer is to make a side note on the register of Civil Registration certificates and on the copy of the Civil Registration certificate.

**ARTICLE 55**

Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of changes of name and citizenship status referred to in Articles 52, 53 and 54 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.



**PART TEN**  
**REGISTRATION OF OTHER VITAL EVENTS**

**ARTICLE 56**

- (1) The registration of other Vital Events is to be performed by a Civil Registration Official on the request of the Resident in question after a court order has been made which has become legally binding.
- (2) The other Vital Events referred to in Article 56(2) are to be registered within 30 days of the receipt of the copy of the court order.
- (3) Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of other Vital Events are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

**PART ELEVEN**  
**REPORTING FOR RESIDENTS INCAPABLE OF REPORTING FOR THEMSELVES**

**ARTICLE 57**

- (1) Residents who are incapable of reporting Vital Events that relate to themselves can be assisted by the Implementing Agency or can seek assistance from another person.
- (2) Additional requirements and procedures for reporting for Residents referred to in Article 57(1) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

Article 56

- (1) "Other Vital Event" means an event that a district court determines is to be registered at the Implementing Agency, including change of gender.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

**CHAPTER VI  
POPULATION ADMINISTRATION DATA AND  
DOCUMENTS**

**PART ONE  
POPULATION ADMINISTRATION DATA**

**ARTICLE 58**

- (1) Population Administration Data consists personal data and/or aggregated Resident data
- (2) Personal data includes:
  - a. KK number;
  - b. NIK;
  - c. full name;
  - d. gender;
  - e. place of birth;
  - f. date/month/year of birth;
  - g. blood type;
  - h. religion/belief;
  - i. marital status;
  - j. status of family relationship;
  - k. physical and/or mental disability;
  
  - l. most recent education;
  - m. occupation;
  - n. NIK of birth mother;
  - o. name of birth mother;
  - p. NIK of father;
  - q. name of father;
  - r. previous address;
  - s. current address;
  - t. possession of birth certificate/birth notification;
  - u. birth certification/birth notification number;

Article 58

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
  
- (2)
  - (a) Sufficiently clear.
  - (b) Sufficiently clear.
  - (c) Sufficiently clear.
  - (d) Sufficiently clear.
  - (e) Sufficiently clear.
  - (f) Sufficiently clear.
  - (g) Sufficiently clear.
  - (h) Sufficiently clear.
  - (i) Sufficiently clear.
  - (j) Sufficiently clear.
  - (k) Physical or mental disability is given [the definition provided in] laws and regulations which determine the issue.
  
  - (l) Sufficiently clear.
  - (m) Sufficiently clear.
  - (n) Sufficiently clear.
  - (o) Sufficiently clear.
  - (p) Sufficiently clear.
  - (q) Sufficiently clear.
  - (r) Sufficiently clear.
  - (s) Sufficiently clear.
  - (t) Sufficiently clear.
  - (u) Sufficiently clear.

- v. possession of marriage certificate/ledger;
  - w. marriage certificate/ledger number;
  - x. date of marriage;
  - y. possession of divorce certificate;
  - z. divorce certificate/divorce notification number;
  - aa. date of divorce.
- (3) Aggregate data includes a collection of personal data, whether quantitative or qualitative.

- (v) Sufficiently clear.
  - (w) Sufficiently clear.
  - (x) Sufficiently clear.
  - (y) Sufficiently clear.
  - (z) Sufficiently clear.
  - (aa) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) 'Aggregate data' is a collection of data about Population Registration Events, Vital Events, gender, age groups, religion, education and occupations. 'Quantitative data' means numerical data. 'Qualitative data' means data with an explanation.

**PART TWO**  
**POPULATION ADMINISTRATION DOCUMENTS**

**ARTICLE 59**

- (1) Population Administration Documents include:
- a. Residents' biodata;
  - b. KK;
  - c. KTP;
  - d. Population Registration notification documents;
  - e. Civil Registration certificates.
- (2) The Population Registration notification documents referred to in Article 59(1)(d) include:
- a. Notification of Change of Domicile;
  - b. Notification of Change of Domicile;
  - c. Notification of Change of Domicile Internationally;

**Article 59**

- (1)
- (a) 'Residents' biodata' means data on identity, basic information, and a history of development and change of circumstances experienced by the Resident from the time of birth.
  - (b) Sufficiently clear.
  - (c) Sufficiently clear.
  - (d) Sufficiently clear.
  - (e) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

- d. Notification of Return from Overseas;
- e. Notification of Place of Domicile;
- f. Notification of Birth;
- g. Notification of Foetal Death;
- h. Notification of Annulment of Marriage;
- i. Notification of Invalidation of Divorce;
- j. Notification of Death;
- k. Notification of Adoption of a Child;
- l. Notification of Relinquishment of Indonesian Citizenship;
- m. Notification of Notification of Replacement of Identity Card; and
- n. Notification of Civil Registration.

(3) Residents' biodata, KK, KTP, Notification of Change of Domicile of Indonesian Citizens between subdistricts/cities within one province, and between provinces within the territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, Notification of Change of Domicile of Indonesian Citizens between subdistricts/cities within one province, and between provinces within the territory of the Territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, Notification of Change of Domicile of Foreign Residents within the territory of the Territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, Notification of Change of Domicile Internationally, Notification of Return from Overseas, Notification of Domicile for Foreigners with Restricted Stay Permits, Notification of Birth for Foreigners, Notification of Foetal Death for Foreigners, Notification of Death for Foreigners, Notification of Annulment of Marriage, Notification of Annulment of Divorce, and Notification of Replacement of Identity Card, are issued and signed by the Head of the Implementing Agency.

(4) Notification of Change of Domicile of Indonesian Citizens between subdistricts within one regency/

(3) Sufficiently clear.

(4) Sufficiently clear.

city and Notification of Change of Domicile of Indonesian Citizens between subdistricts within one regency/city can be issued and signed by the regent in the name of the Head of the Implementing Agency.

- (5) Notification of Change of Domicile of Indonesian Citizens within a village, Notification of Change of Domicile of Indonesian Citizens between villages within one subdistrict, Notification of Birth for Indonesian Citizens, Notification of Foetal Death for Indonesian Citizens and Notification of Death for Indonesian Citizens can be issued and signed by the village head in the name of the Head of the Implementing Agency.
- (6) Notification of Acknowledgment of a Child and Notification of Relinquishment of Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia, are issued and signed by the Head Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

### **ARTICLE 60**

At a minimum, Residents' biodata is to include [the Resident's] complete name, place and date of birth, address and other identifiers, and changes to data relating to Population Registration Events and Vital Events experienced.

(5) Sufficiently clear.

(6) Sufficiently clear.

### **Article 60**

'At a minimum' in this provision leaves open the possibility of additional information; however, that information is not to be discriminatory.

'Address' means current and previous address.

'Other identifiers' include KK number, NIK, gender, blood group, religion, most recent education, occupation, physical or mental disability, marital status, position/relationship within the family, mother's NIK, mother's name, father's NIK, father's name, passport number, date of passport expiry, birth certificate/notification number, marriage certifi-

## ARTICLE 61

- (1) The KK contains the KK number, the full names of the head of the family and the family members, the NIK, gender, address, place of birth, date of birth, religion, education, occupation, marital status, relationship status within the family, citizenship, immigration documents, names of parents.
- (2) The information about religion referred to in Article 61(1) for Residents whose religion is not yet recognized under laws and regulations or for instillers of belief, are still to be served and registered in the Population Registration database.
- (3) The KK number referred to in Article 61(1) remains valid indefinitely, unless the family head is changed.
- (4) A KK is issued and provided by the Implementing Agency to Indonesian Citizens and Foreigners with a Fixed Stay Permit.
- (5) The KK referred to in Article 61(1) is one of the bases for the issuance of a KTP.

cate/ledger number, date of marriage, divorce certificate/divorce notification number, and date of divorce.

## Article 61

- (1) Head of the Family means:
  - (a) a person who lives with other people, with or without a blood relationship, who is responsible for the family;
  - (b) person who lives alone; or
  - (c) head of barracks, head of a boarding-house, head of an orphanage, and other places where several people live together.Every head of family must have a KK, even if the head of family still lives in his or her parent's house, because in principle more than one KK can exist at one home address.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.
- (5) Sufficiently clear.

## ARTICLE 62

- (1) Indonesian Citizens and Foreigners with Fixed Stay Permits are permitted to be registered in one KK only.
- (2) A change in family structure in the KK must be reported to the Implementing Agency within 30 days of the change.
- (3) Based on a report referred to in Article 62(2), the Implementing Agency is to register and issue a KK.

## ARTICLE 63

- (1) Indonesian Citizens and Foreigners with Fixed Stay Permits, who are 17 years of age [or over], and who are married or have been married, must have a KTP.
- (2) Foreigners who have assumed the status of their parents, whose parents have Fixed Stay Permits, and who are 17 years of age [or over], must have a KTP.
- (3) The KTP referred to in Articles 63(1) and (2) is valid nationally.
- (4) Residents must report to the Implementing Agency for an extension to the duration of validity of their KTPs if the duration of validity has expired.
- (5) Residents who have a KTP must carry it when travelling.
- (6) The Residents referred to in Articles 63(1) and (2) are permitted to have one KTP only.

## Article 62

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) 'Change in family structure in the KK' means change resulting from a Population Registration Event or a Vital Event such as a change of domicile, birth or death.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

## Article 63

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.
- (5) Sufficiently clear.
- (6) Within the framework of each Resident having only one KTP, an administrative or information technology security/control system is necessary which provides verifications and validations within a population database system and with respect to the provision of NIKs.

## ARTICLE 64

- (1) A KTP is to contain a picture of the Garuda Pancasila symbol and of a map of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia; and is to contain the NIK, name, place and date of birth, gender, religion, marital status, blood group, address, occupation, citizenship, passport photo, period of validity, place and date of KTP issuance, and the signature of the KTP holder. It is also to contain the name and civil servant number of the officer who signed it.
- (2) Information about religion referred to in Article 64(1) for Residents whose religion is not yet recognized under laws and regulations or for instillers of religion, are still to be served and registered in the Population Registration database.
- (3) On the KTP referred to in Article 64(1) space is to be allocated for a security code and the electronic recording of the registration of Vital Events.
- (4) The period of validity of a KTP:
  - a. for Indonesian Citizens is five years;
  - b. for Foreigners with Fixed Stay [permits] is to accord with the period of validity of the Fixed Stay Permit.
- (5) Residents who are 60 years of age are given a KTP which is valid for the rest of their life.

## ARTICLE 65

At a minimum, Population Notifications must include the complete name, NIK, gender, place and date of birth, religion, address, Population Registration Events and Vital Events experienced by a person.

## ARTICLE 66

- (1) Civil Registration Certificates consist of:
  - a. The Register of Civil Registration Certificates; and
  - b. Copies of Civil Registration Certificates.

## Article 64

(1) Sufficiently clear.

(2) Sufficiently clear.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

(4) Provisions on change of fixed domicile for life-long KTP [holders] are to be in line with the provisions of this Law.

(5) Sufficiently clear.

## Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

## Article 66

Sufficiently clear.



- (2) Civil Registration Certificates are valid indefinitely.

### ARTICLE 67

- (1) The Register of Civil Registration Certificates contains all Vital Event data.
- (2) Vital Event data originating from the KUAKEC is to be integrated into a Population Registration database. A Copy of the Civil Registration certificate is not to be issued.
- (3) The Register of Civil Registration Certificates is to be stored and maintained by the Implementing Agency.
- (4) The Register of Civil Registration Certificates contains the:
- a. type of Vital Event;
  - b. NIK and citizenship status;
  - c. name of the person who experienced the Vital Event;
  - d. name and identity of the person who reported [the Event];
  - e. place and date of the event;
  - f. name and identity of the witness;
  - g. place and date of the issuance of the certificate; and
  - h. name and signature of the authorised Official.

### ARTICLE 68

- (1) Copies of Civil Registration certificates are copies of certificates of:
- a. birth;
  - b. death;
  - c. marriage;
  - d. divorce; and
  - e. acknowledgement of a child.

### Article 67

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.
- (4) Sufficiently clear.
- (a) Sufficiently clear.
  - (b) Sufficiently clear.
  - (c) Sufficiently clear.
  - (d) Sufficiently clear.
  - (e) Sufficiently clear.
  - (f) Sufficiently clear.
  - (g) Sufficiently clear.
  - (h) 'Authorised official' means a Civil Registration Official at the Implementing Agency who has taken an oath to perform registrations.

### Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

- (2) Copies of Civil Registration certificates contain:
- a. the type of Vital Event;
  - b. the NIK and citizenship status;
  - c. the name of the person who experienced the Vital Event;
  - d. the place and date of the event;
  - e. the place and date of the issuance of the certificate;
  - f. the name and signature of the authorised Official; and
  - g. a declaration that the Copy corresponds with the data contained in the Register of Civil Registration Certificates.

#### **ARTICLE 69**

- (1) The Implementing Agency or authorised Official, in accordance with their responsibilities, must issue the following Residents' Registration documents:
- a. KK or KTPs within 14 days;
  - b. Notification of Change of Domicile within 14 days;
  - c. Notification of Change of Domicile within 14 days;
  - d. Notification of Change of Domicile Internationally within 14 days;
  - e. Notification of Return from Overseas within 14 days;
  - f. Notification of Place of Domicile for Foreigners with Restricted Stay Permits within 14 days.
  - g. Notification of Birth within 14 days;
  - h. Notification of Foetal Death within 14 days;
  - i. Notification of Death within three days;
  - j. Notification of Annulment of Marriage within seven days; or

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

- k. Notification of Annulment of Divorce within seven days;  
from the date upon which all requirements are fulfilled.
- (2) A Representative of the Republic of Indonesia must issue the following Population Registration Notifications:
- a. Notification of Divorce within seven days;
  - b. Notification of Adoption of a Child within seven days;
  - c. Notification of Relinquishment of Indonesian Citizenship within seven days;
- from the date upon which all requirements are fulfilled.
- (3) Civil Registration Officials and Officials of the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia who have been appointed as assistant civil registrars must make a record in the register of Civil Registration certificates and issue Copies of Civil Registration certificates within 30 days from the date upon which all requirements are fulfilled.

### **ARTICLE 70**

- (1) Corrections can be made to a KTP only if the KTP contains editorial errors.
- (2) The corrections to a KTP referred to in Article 70(1) can be made with or without a request from the person who is the subject of the KTP.
- (3) The corrections to a KTP referred to in Article 70(1) are to be made by the Implementing Agency.

### **ARTICLE 71**

- (1) Corrections can be made to a Civil Registration certificate only if the certificate contains editorial errors.

### Article 70

- (1) 'Editorial error' means, for example, an error made in the writing of a letter or number.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

### Article 71

- (1) Sufficiently clear.

(2) The corrections to a Civil Registration certificate referred to in Article 71(1) can be made with or without a request from the person who is the subject of the certificate.

(3) The corrections to a Civil Registration referred to in Article 71(1) are to be made by a Civil Registration Official in accordance with his or her powers.

### **ARTICLE 72**

(1) A Civil Registration certificate is revoked on the basis of a court order that has become binding.

(2) On the basis of a court order concerning the revocation of a certificate referred to in Article 72(1), a Civil Registration Official is to make a side note on the Register of Certificates and remove the Copy of the revoked Civil Registration certificate from the possession of the subject of the certificate.

### **ARTICLE 73**

If the jurisdiction of the Implementing Agency which issued a certificate differs from the jurisdiction of the court which decided that the certificate should be revoked, the applicant or the court is to convey a copy of the court decision to the Implementing Agency which issued the Civil Registration certificate.

### **ARTICLE 74**

Additional requirements and procedures for the registration of corrections to, and the revocation of, Civil

(2) A certificate is usually corrected at the time the certificate is processed ([that is, at the time] the certificate is made) but has not yet been given, or is to be given, to the subject of the certificate. The subject of the certificate must be informed of the correction of the certificate by the official.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

### Article 72

(1) A certificate is to be revoked on the request of another person or the subject of the certificate, due to the certificate being legally flawed because it is based on incorrect or invalid information.

(2) Sufficiently clear.

### Article 73

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 74

Sufficiently clear.

Registration certificates referred to in Articles 71 and 72 are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

#### **ARTICLE 75**

The specifications and wording of the Residents' biodata, KK forms, KTPs, Population Notifications, the Register and Copies of Civil Registration certificates are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

#### **ARTICLE 76**

The issuance of Population Documents for secret officers, particularly those who perform national security tasks, is to be provided for by Government Regulation.

#### **ARTICLE 77**

No person may change, add to, or remove data from Population Documents, without having the right [to do so].

#### **ARTICLE 78**

Guidelines for the documentation of Population Registration and Civil Registration are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

### **PART THREE PROTECTION OF DATA AND POPULATION ADMINISTRATION DOCUMENTS**

#### **ARTICLE 79**

- (1) The state must store and protect data and population administration documents.
- (2) The Minister, as the person responsible, provides access rights to officials at the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency to enter, store, read, change, correct, delete, type and copy data and population administration documents.
- (3) Additional requirements and procedures on the provision of the access rights referred to in Article

#### Article 75

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 76

'Secret officers' are detectives and intelligence officers who perform duties outside the region of their domicile.

#### Article 77

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 78

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 79

Sufficiently clear.

79(2), and their scope, are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

**CHAPTER VII**  
**POPULATION REGISTRATION AND CIVIL**  
**REGISTRATION WHEN THE STATE OR PART**  
**OF THE STATE IS IN AN EMERGENCY AND**  
**EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION**

**ARTICLE 80**

- (1) If the state or part of the state is declared by law or regulation to be in an emergency situation of any level, the government authority in power at that time is given authority to issue Population Registration Event and Vital Event notifications.
- (2) The notifications referred to in Article 80(1) constitute the basis for the issuance of Population Administration Documents.
- (3) If the situation is declared to have been restored, the Implementing Agency is to actively re-record the data by performing Population Registrations and Civil Registrations in the places referred to in Article 80(1).

**ARTICLE 81**

- (1) If a natural disaster results in an extraordinary situation, the Implementing Agency must collect Resident data for refugees and victims of the natural disaster.
- (2) The Implementing Agency is to issue a Notification of Replacement of Identity Card and Notification of Civil Registration on the basis of the registration referred to in Article 81(1).

Article 80

- (1) 'State or part of the state is declared to be in an emergency situation of any level' has the meaning established by laws and regulations.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

Article 81

- (1) 'Notification of Civil Registration' is a notification issued by an authorised institution within the meaning of this Law when the state or a part of the state is in an extraordinary situation.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

- (3) The Notification of Replacement of Identity Card and Notification of Civil Registration are to be used as evidence of identity and considered when Population Administration Documents are issued.
- (4) Additional requirements and procedures for the issuance of the Notification of Replacement of Identity Card and the Notification of Civil Registration referred to in Article 81(2) are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

## **CHAPTER VIII POPULATION ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM**

### **ARTICLE 82**

- (1) Population Administration Information is to be managed by the Minister.
- (2) The Population Administration Information referred to in Article 82(1) is to be managed through the development of a Population Administration Information System.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

(4) Sufficiently clear.

### Article 82

(1) Sufficiently clear.

(2) The development and expansion of the Population Administration Information System is intended to create a national commitment within the framework of creating a sole identification system – the NIK – for all Indonesian Residents. Population data can, therefore, be integrated with and related to data obtained from Population Registration and Civil Registration services. This system will produce dynamic and up-to-date national Resident data.

The Population Administration Information System is to be developed using hardware, software and a data communication network system that is efficient and effective, so that it can be applied throughout the entire territory of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia. For territories which do not yet possess

- (3) Additional provisions concerning the Population Administration Information System and its management referred to in Article 82(2) are to be provided for by Government Regulation.
- (4) Research and development for the Population Administration Information System is to be conducted by the Government, provincial government and subdistrict/city government.
- (5) Research and development guidelines for the Population Administration Information System referred to in Article 82(4) are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

### ARTICLE 83

- (1) Resident data produced by the Population Administration Information System and stored in the population database is to be used to formulate policy in public administration and development.

data communication facilities, data communication systems will be manual and semi-electronic.

'Manual' means recording data manually – data is to be sent periodically using a supervised reporting system because electricity or a data communication network is unavailable.

'Semi-electronic' means recording data using a computer, but sending it periodically using a compact disc or diskette because a data communication network is not yet available.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

(4) Sufficiently clear.

(5) Sufficiently clear.

### Article 83

- (1) Population data produced by information systems and stored in a population administration database can be used for a number of purposes, such as to analyse and formulate population administration policy and development planning, and for scientific research. Government and nongovernment entities can, therefore, be granted



- (2) The use of the Resident data referred to in Article 83(1) must be with the permission of the Responsible Authority.
- (3) Additional requirements and procedures for obtaining the permission referred to in Article 83(2) are to be provided for by Ministerial Regulation.

**CHAPTER IX  
PROTECTION OF PRIVATE DATA OF  
RESIDENTS**

**ARTICLE 84**

- (1) The Private Data of Residents which must be protected includes:
  - a. KK number;
  - b. NIK;
  - c. date/month/year of birth;
  - d. information about physical or mental disability;
  - e. NIK of mother;
  - f. NIK of father; and
  - g. several Vital Events recordings.
- (2) Additional stipulations concerning the Vital Events recordings referred to in Article 84(1)(g) are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

**ARTICLE 85**

- (1) The Private Data of Residents referred to in Article 84 must be stored and protected by the state.
- (2) Additional rules on the storage and protection of the Private Data of Residents referred to in Article 85(1) are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

limited permission – that is, limited in time and purpose.

- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) Sufficiently clear.

Article 84

(1)

- (a) Sufficiently clear.
- (b) Sufficiently clear.
- (c) Sufficiently clear.
- (d) Sufficiently clear.
- (e) Sufficiently clear.
- (f) Sufficiently clear.
- (g) 'Several Vital Events recordings' means several records of personal data which relate to a Vital Event that must be protected.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

Article 85

- (1) See Elucidation to Article 84(g)
- (2) Storage and protection covers procedures and the person responsible.

- (3) The truth and confidentiality of the Private Data of Residents referred to in Article 85(1) must be protected by the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency in accordance with laws and regulations.

### **ARTICLE 86**

- (1) The Minister, as the person responsible, provides access rights to officials at the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency to enter, store, read, change, correct, delete, type and copy data and population administration documents.
- (2) Additional requirements and procedures on the provision of the access rights referred to in Article 86(1), and their scope, are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

### **ARTICLE 87**

- (1) Users of the Personal Data of Residents can obtain and use Personal Data from an Official at the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency with access rights.
- (2) Additional requirements and procedures for obtaining and using the Personal Data referred to in Article 87(1) are to be provided for by Government Regulation.

## **CHAPTER X INVESTIGATIONS**

### **ARTICLE 88**

- (1) In addition to Investigators of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, Civil Servants whose duties and responsibilities fall within Population Administration are granted special authority as Civil Servant Investigators as regulated in the Code of Criminal Procedure.

- (3) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 86

Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 87

- (1) 'Users of the Personal Data of Residents' are government and private-sector institutions who need the data in accordance with their fields [of interest or operation].
- (2) Sufficiently clear.

#### Article 88

- (1) Sufficiently clear.

2) The Civil Servant Investigators referred to in Article 88(1) have the following powers when performing their duties:

- a. to receive reports or complaints from people or legal entities about suspected Population Administration crimes;
- b. to examine reports or information about suspected Population Administration crimes;
- c. to call people to provide information about a suspected crime referred to in Article 88(2)(b); and
- d. to make and sign Records of Interview.

(3) The appointment, transfer and dismissal of Civil Servant Investigators and investigation mechanisms are to accord with laws and regulations.

(2) Civil Servant Investigators are to inform Indonesian National Police Investigators of the time the investigation begins and are to hand over their findings to the Public Prosecutor through Indonesian National Police Investigators. This is intended to guarantee that the findings of the investigation comply with legal provisions and requirements. Civil Servant Investigators and Indonesian National Police Investigators are to coordinate in accordance with laws and regulations.

'Civil Servant Investigators in the field of Population Administration' are civil servants given special statutory power to conduct investigations in the field of Population Administration.

(a) Sufficiently clear.

(b) Sufficiently clear.

(c) Sufficiently clear.

(d) Sufficiently clear.

(3) Sufficiently clear.

**CHAPTER XI  
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS**

**ARTICLE 89**

- (1) Residents will be subject to an administrative fine if they exceed the time limits for reporting the following Population Registration Events:
  - a. Change of Domicile for Foreigners who have a Restricted Stay Permit or a Fixed Stay Permit, referred to in Article 17(3);
  - b. Change of Domicile Internationally for Indonesian Citizens, referred to in Article 18(3);
  - c. Return from Overseas for Indonesian Citizens, referred to in Article 19(1);
  - d. Return from Overseas for Foreigners who have Restricted Stay Permits, referred to in Article 20(1);
  - e. Change of status of a Foreigner who has a Restricted Stay Permit to that of a Foreigner with a Fixed Stay Permit, referred to in Article 21(1);
  - f. Change of Domicile Internationally for Foreigners with Restricted Stay Permits or Fixed Stay Permits, referred to in Article 22(1);
  - g. Change of KK, referred to in Article 62(2); or
  - h. Extension of KTP, referred to in Article 63(4).
- (2) For Indonesian Citizens, the administrative fine referred to in Article 89(1) is a maximum of one million rupiah and for Foreigners is a maximum of two million rupiah.
- (3) Additional rules concerning the determination of the administrative fines referred to in Article 89(2) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

Article 89

- (1) Sufficiently clear.
- (2) Sufficiently clear.
- (3) The conditions of the communities in each region are to be considered when determining the amount of the administrative fine provided for in the Presidential Regulation.

## ARTICLE 90

- (1) Residents will be subject to an administrative fine if they exceed the time limit for reporting the following Vital Events:
  - a. birth, referred to in Articles 27(1), 29(4), 30(6), 32(1) or 33(1);
  - b. marriage, referred to in Articles 34(1) or 37(4);
  - c. annulment of marriage, referred to in Article 39(1);
  - d. divorce, referred to in Articles 40(1) or 41(4);
  - e. annulment of divorce, referred to in Article 43(1);
  - f. death, referred to in Articles 44(1) or 45(1);
  - g. adoption of a child, referred to in Articles 47(2) or 48(4);
  - h. acknowledgement of a child, referred to in Article 49(1);
  - i. legitimization of a child, referred to in Article 50(1);
  - j. change of name, referred to in Article 52(2);
  - k. change of citizenship status in Indonesia, referred to in Article 53(1); or
  - l. other Vital Events, referred to in Article 56(2).
- (2) The administrative fine referred to in Article 90(1) is a maximum of one million rupiah.
- (3) Additional rules on the determination of the administrative fines referred to in Article 90(2) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

## ARTICLE 91

- (1) Residents referred to in Article 63(5) who travel without carrying their KTP are fined a maximum of 50,000 rupiah.

## Article 90

- (1) Sufficiently clear.

- (2) Sufficiently clear.

- (3) The conditions of the communities in each region are to be considered when determining the amount of the administrative fine provided for in the Presidential Regulation.

## Article 91

- (1) Sufficiently clear.

- (2) Foreigners who have a Restricted Stay Permit referred to in Article 20(4) and travel without carrying their Notification of Place of Domicile are fined a maximum of 100,000 rupiah.
- (3) Further rules concerning the administrative fines referred to in Articles 91(1) and 91(2) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

### **ARTICLE 92**

- (1) If an Official from the Implementing Agency performs an action or deliberately performs an action which delays the administration of Population Administration within the time periods determined by this Law, he or she is to be fined a maximum of 10 million rupiah.
- (2) Further rules concerning the administrative fine referred to in Article 92(1) are to be provided for by Presidential Regulation.

## **CHAPTER XII CRIMINAL PROVISIONS**

### **ARTICLE 93**

Residents who deliberately falsify letters and/or documents [they provide] to the Implementing Agency when reporting Population Registration Events and Vital Events, are subject to the criminal penalty of a maximum of six years of imprisonment and/or a fine of a maximum of 50 million rupiah.

### **ARTICLE 94**

People who, without the right to do so, change, add to, or remove data from Population Documents as referred to in Article 77, are subject to the criminal penalty of a maximum of two years of imprisonment and/or a fine of a maximum of 25 million rupiah.

(2) Sufficiently clear.

- (3) The conditions of the communities in each region are to be considered when determining the amount of the administrative fine provided for in the Presidential Regulation.

Article 92

Sufficiently clear.

Article 93

Sufficiently clear.

Article 94

Sufficiently clear.

### **ARTICLE 95**

People who, without the right to do so, access a population database referred to in Articles 79(1) and/or 86(1), are subject to the criminal penalty of a maximum of two years of imprisonment and/or a fine of a maximum of 25 million rupiah.

### **ARTICLE 96**

People or legal entities who, without the right to do so, type, issue and/or distribute the forms for Population Documents referred to in Article 5(f), are subject to the criminal penalty of a maximum of ten years of imprisonment and a fine of a maximum of one billion rupiah.

### **ARTICLE 97**

Residents who deliberately register themselves as a head of a family or family member in more than one KK as referred to in Article 62(1) or to obtain more than one KTP as referred to in Article 63(6), are subject to the criminal penalty of a maximum of two years of imprisonment and/or a fine of a maximum of 25 million rupiah.

### **ARTICLE 98**

- (1) If an Official and Officer of the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency commit a crime referred to in Articles 93 or 94, he or she is to be subject to the same criminal penalty, plus one third of that penalty.
- (2) If an Official and Officer of the Responsible Authority and Implementing Agency assists in the commission of a crime referred to in Article 95, he or she is to be subject to the criminal penalty provided by statute.

Article 95

Sufficiently clear.

Article 96

Sufficiently clear.

Article 97

Sufficiently clear.

Article 98

Sufficiently clear.

### **ARTICLE 99**

The crimes referred to in Articles 93, 94, 95, 96 and 97 are Population Administration crimes.

## **CHAPTER XIII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS**

### **ARTICLE 100**

- (1) All Population Administration Documents which have been issued or which exist at the time this Law is enacted remain in force under this Law.
- (2) Excepted from Article 100(1) are KKs and KTPs, [which remain in force] until their expiry or issuance in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

### **ARTICLE 101**

At the time this Law comes into force:

- a. the Government is to give an NIK to every Resident within five years;
- b. all agencies and authorities must use the NIK as a basis for issuing the documents referred to in Article 13(3) within five years;
- c. life-long KTPs which already have an NIK remain in force and those which do not have an NIK must be brought into line with this Law;
- d. an issued KTP which does not [comply with] Article 64(3) remains in force until its expiry;
- e. the address, name, employment number and signature of the official on the KTP referred to in Article 64(1) is erased after the national population database is created.

Article 99

Sufficiently clear.

Article 100

Sufficiently clear.

Article 101

Sufficiently clear.



## CHAPTER XIV CLOSING PROVISIONS

### ARTICLE 102

When this Law comes into force, all Implementing Regulations relating to Population Administration remain in force provided that they do not conflict with, and have not been replaced by, the provisions of this Law.

### ARTICLE 103

The Implementing Regulations of this Law must be enacted within one year of this Law's enactment.

### ARTICLE 104

The Implementing Agency UPTD referred to in Article 8(5) is to be established within five years of this Law's enactment.

### ARTICLE 105

Within six months of this Law's enactment, the Government must issue a Government Regulation which stipulates the requirements and procedures for marriages of instillers of beliefs as a basis for them obtaining a Copy of a Marriage Certificate and Vital Event registration services.

### ARTICLE 106

When this Law comes into force:

- a. Book One, Chapter Two, Part Two and Chapter Three of the Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek voor Indonesie, Staatsblad 1847: 23*);
- b. the Regulation on Civil Registration for Europeans (*Reglement op het Holden der Registers van den Burgerlijken Stand voor Europeanen, Staatsblad 1849: 25* as amended for the final time by *Staatsblad 1946: 136*);

Article 102

Sufficiently clear.

Article 103

Sufficiently clear.

Article 104

The need to serve the community is to be considered [when] creating the Implementing Agency UPTD.

Article 105

'Requirements and procedures for marriages of instillers of beliefs' are requirements and procedures for the legitimization of marriage determined by the instillers themselves. These become the basis for provisions in a Government Regulation.

Article 106

Sufficiently clear.

- c. the Regulation on Civil Registration for Chinese (*Bepalingen voor Geheel Indonesie Betreffende het Burgerlijken Handelsrecht van de Chinezean, Staatsblad 1917: 129 jo. Staatsblad 1939: 288 as amended for the final time by Staatsblad 1946: 136*);
- d. the Regulation on Civil Registration for Indonesians (*Reglement op het Holden der Registers van den Burgerlijken Stand voor Eenigle Groepen v.d nit tot de Onderhoringen van een Zelfbestuur, behoorende Ind. Bevolking van Java en Madura, Staatsblad 1920: 751 jo Staatsblad 1927: 564*);
- e. the Regulation on Civil Registration for Indonesian Christians (*Huwelijksordonantie voor Christenen Indonesiers Java, Minahasa en Ambolena, Staatsblad 1933: 74 jo Staatsblad 1936: 607 as amended for the final time by Staatsblad 1939: 288*);
- f. Law No 4 of 1961 on Amendments or Additions to Family Names (State Gazette 1961 No 15; Supplement to State Gazette No 2154);

are revoked and declared invalid.

### ARTICLE 107

This Law comes into force on the date it is enacted.  
So that every person knows of this Law, the enactment of this Law is to be placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 107

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 4674

Approved in Jakarta  
on 29 December 2006

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed  
DR H SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Enacted in Jakarta  
On 29 December 2006

MINISTER FOR LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed  
YUSRIL IHZA MAHENDRA

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA 2006 NUMBER 124

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STATE SECRETARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF INDONESIA  
DEPUTY MINISTER FOR THE STATE  
SECRETARIAT  
LEGISLATION DIVISION

Abdul Wahid