

**UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION**

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 23

OF 2006 ON POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering: a. that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, is essentially obliged to provide protection and recognition of the determination of personal status and legal status for every Population Event and Important Event experienced by Indonesian citizens within and/or outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. that in order to provide protection, recognition, and determination of personal status and legal status for every Population Event and Important Event experienced by Indonesian citizens and Indonesian nationals outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to regulate Population Administration;
- c. that regulations on Population Administration can only be implemented if supported by professional services and increased awareness among the population, including Indonesian citizens abroad;
- d. that existing laws and regulations concerning Population Administration are no longer in line with the demands for orderly and non-discriminatory Population Administration services, thus requiring comprehensive regulations to serve as a guideline for all state administrators involved in population matters;
- e. That based on the considerations referred to in letters a, b, c, and d, it is necessary to formulate a law on Population Administration;

Considering: . . .

- Considering : 1. Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20 paragraphs (1), (2) and (4), Article 26, Article 28B paragraph (1), Article 28D paragraph (4), Article 28E paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 28 I, Article 29 paragraph (1), Article 34 paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law No. 1 of 1974 on Marriage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1974 No. 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3019);
  3. Law Number 7 of 1984 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1984 Number 29, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32);
  4. Law No. 9 of 1992 concerning Immigration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 33, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3474);
  5. Law No. 29 of 1999 concerning the Ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965 (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 83, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3852);
  6. Law No. 37 of 1999 on Foreign Relations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 No. 156, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3882);
  7. Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 No. 165, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3886);
  8. Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235);

9. Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 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 Government Regulations in Lieu of Law-Law Number 3 of 2005 concerning the Amendment of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 Number 108, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4548);
10. Law No. 12 of 2006 on Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2006 No. 63, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4634);

With Mutual Consent

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

OF INDONESIA DECIDE:

To enact: LAW ON POPULATION ADMINISTRATION.

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL

### PROVISIONS

#### Article 1

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

1. Population Administration is a series of activities related to the organization and control of the issuance of documents and Population Data through Population Registration, Civil Registration, management of Population Administration information, and the utilization of the results for public services and development in other sectors.

2. Population . . .

2. Population refers to Indonesian citizens and foreigners residing in Indonesia.
3. Indonesian citizens are native Indonesians and persons of other nationalities who have been granted Indonesian citizenship by law.
4. Foreigners are persons who are not Indonesian citizens.
5. The Minister is the minister responsible for domestic government affairs.
6. The Implementing Agency is the Government, provincial governments, and district/city governments that are responsible and authorized in Population Administration affairs.
7. The Implementing Agency is a district/city government agency that is responsible and authorized to provide services related to Population Administration.
8. Population Documents are official documents issued by the Implementing Agency that have legal force as authentic evidence resulting from Population Registration and Civil Registration services.
9. Population Data are individual and/or aggregate data structured as a result of Population Registration and Civil Registration activities.
10. Population Registration is the recording of residents' biodata, the recording of Population Events, and the collection of data on residents who are vulnerable to Population Administration, as well as the issuance of Population Documents in the form of identity cards or population certificates.
11. Population Events are events experienced by residents that must be reported because they have consequences for the issuance or change of Family Cards, Identity Cards and/or other population certificates, including moving in, change of address, and change of status from temporary residence to permanent residence.
12. The Population Registration Number, hereinafter abbreviated as NIK, is a unique or distinctive identity number that is assigned to individuals registered as Indonesian citizens.
13. The Family Card, hereinafter referred to as KK, is a family identity card that contains data on the names, structure, and relationships within the family, as well as the identities of family members.

14. The Resident Identity Card, hereinafter referred to as KTP, is the official identity of a resident as proof of identity issued by the Implementing Agency and is valid throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
15. Civil Registration is the recording of Important Events experienced by a person in the Civil Registration register at the Implementing Agency.
16. Civil Registration Officers are officials who record Important Events experienced by a person at the Implementing Agency, whose appointment is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
17. Important Events are events experienced by a person, including birth, death, stillbirth, marriage, divorce, child acknowledgment, child legitimation, child adoption, name change, and change of citizenship status.
18. A Limited Stay Permit is a permit granted to foreigners to stay in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia for a limited period of time in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
19. A Permanent Stay Permit is a permit granted to foreigners to reside permanently in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
20. Registration Officers are civil servants who are assigned the task and responsibility of providing services for reporting Population Events and Important Events as well as managing and presenting Population Data in villages/sub-districts.
21. The Population Administration Information System, hereinafter abbreviated as SIAK, is an information system that utilizes information and communication technology to facilitate the management of population administration information at the level of Organizers and Implementing Agencies as a single entity.
22. Personal Data is specific individual data that is stored, maintained, and protected for accuracy and confidentiality.

23. The Subdistrict Religious Affairs Office, hereinafter referred to as KUAKec, is a work unit that carries out the registration of marriages, divorces, and reconciliations at the subdistrict level for residents who are Muslim.
24. The Technical Implementation Unit of the Implementing Agency, hereinafter referred to as the UPTD Implementing Agency, is a work unit at the sub-district level that provides civil registration services with the authority to issue certificates.

## CHAPTER II RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF RESIDENTS

### Article 2

Every resident has the right to obtain:

- a. Population Documents;
- b. equal service in Population Registration and Civil Registration;
- c. protection of Personal Data;
- d. legal certainty regarding document ownership;
- e. information regarding the results of Population Registration and Civil Registration data concerning themselves and/or their families; and
- f. compensation and restoration of reputation as a result of errors in Population Registration and Civil Registration and misuse of Personal Data by the Implementing Agency.

### Article 3

Every resident is required to report Population Events and Important Events that they experience to the Implementing Agency by fulfilling the requirements necessary for Population Registration and Civil Registration.

### Article 4

Indonesian citizens residing outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to report any Population Events and Important Events they experience to the local Civil Registry Agency and/or to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia by fulfilling the requirements for Population Registration and Civil Registry.

## CHAPTER

CHAPTER III  
AUTHORITY OF THE ADMINISTRATOR AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

Section One  
Organizers

Paragraph 1  
Government

Article 5

The government is obligated and responsible for administering national population administration, which is carried out by the Minister with the following authorities:

- a. coordination between agencies in matters  
Population Administration;
- b. establishment of systems, guidelines, and  
standards implementation of Population  
Administration;
- c. socialization of Population Administration;
- d. provision of guidance, supervision, and  
consultation on the implementation of Population  
Administration affairs;
- e. management and presentation of national-scale Population Data;  
and
- f. printing, publishing, and distribution of Population Document forms.

Paragraph 2  
Provincial  
Government

Article 6

The provincial government is obliged and responsible for administering population administration, which is carried out by the governor with the following authorities:

- a. coordinating the implementation of Population Administration;
- b. providing guidance, supervision, and consultation on the  
implementation of Population Registration and Civil Registration;
- c. fostering and disseminating information on the implementation of  
Population Administration;

d. management . . .

- d. management and presentation of provincial-level Population Data;  
and
- e. coordinating the supervision of Population Administration.

### Paragraph 3

#### Regency/City Government

#### Article 7

- (1) The regency/city government is obliged and responsible for administering Population Administration, which is carried out by the regent/mayor with the following authorities:
  - a. coordination                      implementation                      Population Administration;
  - b. establishment of an Implementing Agency whose duties and functions are in the field of Population Administration;
  - c. technical regulation of Population Administration in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
  - d. guidance and dissemination of Population Administration implementation;
  - e. implementation of community service activities in the field of Population Administration;
  - f. assigning villages to carry out some Population Administration tasks based on the principle of assistance;
  - g. management and presentation of Population Data at the district/city level; and
  - h. coordination of supervision over the implementation of Population Administration.
- (2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1) in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province shall be implemented by the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.



Part Two  
Implementing  
Agencies

Article 8

- (1) The Implementing Agency carries out Population Administration affairs with obligations that include:
  - a. registering Population Events and recording Important Events;
  - b. providing equal and professional service to every resident regarding the reporting of Population Events and Significant Events;
  - c. issuing Population Documents;
  - d. documenting the results of Population Registration and Civil Registration;
  - e. ensuring the confidentiality and security of data on Population Events and Significant Events; and
  - f. verifying and validating data and information submitted by residents in Population Registration and Civil Registration services.
- (2) The obligation referred to in paragraph (1) letter a for the registration of marriages, divorces, and reconciliations for residents who are Muslim at the sub-district level is carried out by registration officers at the sub-district office.
- (3) Civil Registration services at the sub-district level are carried out by the Implementing Agency's Technical Implementation Unit (UPTD) with the authority to issue Civil Registration Certificates.
- (4) The obligations referred to in paragraph (1) for the requirements and procedures for Recording Important Events for residents whose religion is not yet recognized as a religion according to laws and regulations or for believers are based on laws and regulations.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the UPTD Implementing Agency as referred to in paragraph (3) and the priority of its formation are regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 9 . . .

#### Article 9

- (1) The Implementing Agency carries out Population Administration affairs with the authority to:
  - a. obtaining accurate information and data on Population Events and Important Events reported by residents;
  - b. obtaining data on Important Events experienced by residents based on court decisions or rulings;
  - c. providing information on reports of Population Events and Significant Events for the purposes of investigation, inquiry, and evidence to judicial institutions; and
  - d. managing data and utilizing information from Population Registration and Civil Registration for development purposes.
- (2) The authority referred to in paragraph (1) letters a and b also applies to KUAKec, specifically for the registration of marriages, divorces, and reconciliations for residents who are Muslim.
- (3) In addition to the authority referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency has the authority to obtain data on the registration of marriages, divorces, and reconciliations for Muslim residents from the KUAKec.

#### Article 10

Further provisions regarding the implementation of the authority referred to in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 are regulated in a Government Regulation.

#### Article 11

- (1) Civil Registration Officers have the authority to verify the accuracy of data, prove registration on behalf of their office, record data in the Civil Registration register, issue civil registration certificates, and make marginal notes on civil registration certificates.

(2) Provisions . . .

- (2) Further provisions regarding the guidelines for the appointment and dismissal as well as the main duties of the Civil Registration Officer as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 12

- (1) Registration Officers assist village heads or sub-district heads and Implementing Agencies in Population Registration and Civil Registration.
- (2) The Registration Officer as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be appointed and dismissed by the regent/mayor from among civil servants who meet the requirements.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the guidelines for appointment and dismissal as well as the main duties of the Registration Officer as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

### CHAPTER IV POPULATION REGISTRATION

#### Section One Population Identification Number

#### Article 13

- (1) Every Resident must have a NIK.
- (2) The *NIK* as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid for life and forever, issued by the Government and published by the Implementing Agency to every Resident after their biodata has been recorded.
- (3) The NIK referred to in paragraph (1) shall be included in every Population Document and shall be used as the basis for the issuance of passports, driver's licenses, taxpayer identification numbers, insurance policies, land title certificates, and other identity documents.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the requirements, procedures, and scope of issuance of other identity documents, as well as the inclusion of the NIK, are regulated by Government Regulation.

Part Two . . .

Part Two  
Registration of Population Events

Paragraph 1  
Change of Address

Article 14

- (1) In the event of a change of address of a resident, the Implementing Agency shall issue a revised Population Registration document.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for issuing changes to Population Registration documents as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

Paragraph 2  
Resident Relocation Within Indonesia

Article 15

- (1) Indonesian citizens who move within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to report to the Implementing Agency in their area of origin to obtain a Certificate of Relocation.
- (2) Relocation as referred to in paragraph (1) is defined as the resident taking up residence at a new address for a period of more than 1 (one) year or based on the needs of the person concerned for a period of less than 1 (one) year.
- (3) Based on the Transfer Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1), the resident concerned is required to report to the Implementing Agency in the destination area for the issuance of a Transfer Certificate.
- (4) The Certificate of Arrival referred to in paragraph (3) shall be used as the basis for changing or issuing a Family Card (KK) and Identity Card (KTP) for the residents concerned.

Article 16 . . .

#### Article 16

The Implementing Agency is required to conduct registration for the arrival of Indonesian citizens who are relocating.

#### Article 17

- (1) Foreigners who have a Limited Stay Permit and Foreigners who have a Permanent Stay Permit who move within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to report their relocation plans to the Implementing Agency in their area of origin.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall register and issue a Certificate of Arrival.
- (3) Foreigners as referred to in paragraph (1) shall report their arrival to the Implementing Agency in the destination area no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of issuance of the Certificate of Arrival.
- (4) The Certificate of Arrival referred to in paragraph (2) shall be used as the basis for changes and issuance of family cards, identity cards, or Certificates of Residence for the Foreigners concerned.

#### Paragraph 3

#### Inter-Country Relocation Article 18

- (1) Indonesian citizens who move abroad are required to report their relocation plans to the Implementing Agency.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall register and issue a Certificate of Moving Abroad.
- (3) Indonesian citizens who have moved as referred to in paragraph (1) and have permanent status abroad are required to report to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia no later than 30 (thirty) days after their arrival.

Article 19 . . .

#### Article 19

- (1) Indonesian citizens arriving from abroad are required to report their arrival to the Implementing Agency no later than 14 (fourteen) days from the date of arrival.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall register and issue a Certificate of Arrival from Abroad as the basis for issuing a Family Card (KK) and Identity Card (KTP).

#### Article 20

- (1) Foreigners who have a Limited Stay Permit who arrive from abroad and foreigners who have other permits that have changed status to Limited Stay Permit holders who plan to reside in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia are required to report to the Implementing Agency no later than 14 (fourteen) days from the date of issuance of the Limited Stay Permit.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall register and issue a Residence Certificate.
- (3) The validity period of the Residence Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be adjusted to the validity period of the Limited Stay Permit.
- (4) The Residence Certificate referred to in paragraph (2) must be carried when traveling.

#### Article 21

- (1) Foreigners who have a Limited Stay Permit that has changed status to Foreigners who have a Permanent Stay Permit must report to the Implementing Agency no later than 14 (fourteen) days from the issuance of the Permanent Stay Permit.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall register and issue a Family Card (KK) and Identity Card (KTP).

Article 22 . . .

#### Article 22

- (1) Foreigners with a Limited Stay Permit or Foreigners with a Permanent Stay Permit who will move abroad must report to the Implementing Agency no later than 14 (fourteen) days before their planned move.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall conduct registration.

#### Article 23

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for registering Population Events as referred to in Articles 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Paragraph 4 Cross-Border Residents

#### Article 24

- (1) Indonesian citizens residing in cross-border areas who intend to cross the border are issued a border crossing book by the competent authority in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (2) Residents as referred to in paragraph (1) who have obtained a border crossing passbook must be registered by the Implementing Agency.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for registration of residents as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

#### Part Three

#### Data Collection on Vulnerable Residents Population Administration

#### Article 25

- (1) The Implementing Agency shall conduct data collection on vulnerable residents for population administration, which includes:

a. residents . . .

- a. residents who are victims of natural disasters;
  - b. victims of social disasters;
  - c. homeless persons; and
  - d. remote communities.
- (2) The data collection of vulnerable residents for Population Administration as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a and b may be conducted at a temporary location.
  - (3) The results of the data collection referred to in paragraph (2) shall be used as the basis for issuing Population Registration Certificates for Vulnerable Populations under Population Administration.
  - (4) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for data collection on vulnerable populations are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Section Four

#### Reporting of Residents Who Are Unable to Register Themselves

#### Article 26

- (1) Residents who are unable to report Population Events concerning themselves may be assisted by the Implementing Agency or request assistance from others.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the reporting referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

### CHAPTER V CIVIL

#### REGISTRATION

#### Section One Birth

#### Registration

#### Paragraph 1

#### Birth Registration in Indonesia Article 27

- (1) Every birth must be reported by the resident to the Implementing Agency in the place where the birth occurred no later than 60 (sixty) days after the birth.

(2) Based on . . .



- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registry Officer shall record the information in the Birth Certificate Register and issue a Birth Certificate Extract.

#### Article 28

- (1) The registration of a birth in the Birth Certificate Register and the issuance of a Birth Certificate Extract for the birth of a person whose origins or parents are unknown shall be based on a report from the person who found the child, accompanied by a police investigation report.
- (2) The Birth Certificate Extract referred to in paragraph (1) is issued by the Civil Registration Officer and kept by the Implementing Agency.

#### Paragraph 2

#### Birth Registration Outside the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia

#### Article 29

- (1) The birth of Indonesian citizens outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must be registered with the competent authority in the local country and reported to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) If the local country as referred to in paragraph (1) does not register births for foreigners; registration is carried out at the local Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) The Indonesian Representative Office as referred to in paragraph (2) shall record the birth in the Birth Certificate Register and issue a Birth Certificate Extract.
- (4) The birth registration referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be reported to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days after the Indonesian citizen concerned returns to Indonesia.

Paragraph 3

Birth Registration on a Ship or Aircraft

Article 30

- (1) The birth of an Indonesian citizen on a ship or aircraft must be reported by the resident to the Implementing Agency at the destination or stopover based on the birth information from the ship's captain or aircraft captain.
- (2) In the event that the destination or stopover referred to in paragraph (1) is within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the birth shall be reported to the local Implementing Agency to be recorded in the Birth Certificate Register and a Birth Certificate Extract shall be issued.
- (3) In the event that the destination or stopover referred to in paragraph (1) is outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the birth shall be reported to the country of destination or stopover.
- (4) If the country of destination or stopover referred to in paragraph (3) does not conduct birth registration for foreigners, the registration shall be carried out at the local Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (5) The Indonesian Representative Office as referred to in paragraph (4) shall record the birth in the Birth Certificate Register and issue a Birth Certificate Extract.
- (6) The birth registration referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) must be reported by the resident to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days after the Indonesian citizen concerned returns to Indonesia.

Article 31

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for birth registration as referred to in Articles 27, 28, 29, and 30 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Birth Registration Beyond the Time Limit

Article 32

- (1) Birth reports as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1) that exceed the time limit of 60 (sixty) days to 1 (one) year from the date of birth shall be recorded after obtaining approval from the Head of the local Implementing Agency.
- (2) Birth registration that exceeds the time limit of 1 (one) year as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on a district court decision.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for birth registration as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Section Two:

Registration of Stillbirths

Article 33

- (1) Every stillbirth must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days after the stillbirth.
- (2) The Implementing Agency as referred to in paragraph (1) shall issue a Birth and Death Certificate.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for birth and death registration as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Part Three Registration of

Marriage Paragraph 1

Marriage Registration in Indonesia Article

34

- (1) Marriages that are valid according to the laws and regulations must be reported by the residents to the Implementing Agency in the place where the marriage took place no later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of the marriage.

(2) Based on . . .

- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registry Officer shall record the marriage in the Marriage Certificate Register and issue a Marriage Certificate Extract.
- (3) The Marriage Certificate Extract referred to in paragraph (2) shall be given to both the husband and wife.
- (4) The reporting referred to in paragraph (1) for residents who are Muslim shall be carried out by the KUA/Kec.
- (5) The data recorded on the events referred to in paragraph (4) and in Article 8 paragraph (2) must be submitted by the KUA/Kec to the Implementing Agency no later than 10 (ten) days after the marriage is recorded.
- (6) The results of the recording of data as referred to in paragraph (5) does not require the issuance of a Civil Registration certificate.
- (7) At the sub-district level, the report referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted to the UPTD of the Implementing Agency.

#### Article 35

The marriage registration referred to in Article 34 also applies to:

- a. marriages determined by the Court; and
- b. marriages of foreign nationals conducted in Indonesia at the request of the foreign nationals concerned.

#### Article 36

In the event that a marriage cannot be proven by a Marriage Certificate, the registration of the marriage shall be carried out after a court ruling.

#### Paragraph 2

Registration of Marriages Outside the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia

#### Article 37

- (1) Marriages of Indonesian citizens outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must be registered with the competent authorities in the local country and reported to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

(2) If . . .

- (2) If the local country as referred to in paragraph (1) does not conduct marriage registration for foreigners, the registration shall be conducted at the local Indonesian Representative Office.
- (3) The Indonesian Representative Office referred to in paragraph (2) shall record the marriage in the Marriage Certificate Register and issue a Marriage Certificate Extract.
- (4) The registration of marriage as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be reported by the person concerned to the Implementing Agency in their place of residence no later than 30 (thirty) days after the person concerned returns to Indonesia.

#### Article 38

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for marriage registration as referred to in Articles 34, 35, 36, and 37 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

### Part Four Registration of Marriage Annulment

#### Article 39

- (1) The cancellation of a marriage must be reported by the Resident who has experienced the cancellation of the marriage to the Implementing Agency no later than 90 (ninety) days after the court decision on the cancellation of the marriage has obtained permanent legal force.
- (2) The Implementing Agency as referred to in paragraph (1) shall revoke the Marriage Certificate from the possession of the subject of the certificate and issue a Marriage Annulment Certificate.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording the annulment of a marriage as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Part Five: Recording

Divorces

Paragraph 1

Registration of Divorce in Indonesia

Article 40

- (1) Divorce must be reported by the parties concerned to the Implementing Agency no later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of the court decision on divorce that has obtained permanent legal force.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registration Officer shall record the divorce in the Divorce Certificate Register and issue a Divorce Certificate Extract.

Paragraph 2

Registration of Divorce Outside the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 41

- (1) Divorces of Indonesian citizens outside the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia must be recorded at the competent authority in the local country and reported to the Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) If the local country as referred to in paragraph (1) does not conduct divorce registration for foreigners, the registration shall be carried out at the local Indonesian Representative Office.
- (3) The Indonesian Representative Office referred to in paragraph (2) shall record the divorce in the Divorce Certificate Register and issue a Divorce Certificate Extract.
- (4) The registration of divorce as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be reported by the person concerned to the Implementing Agency in their place of residence no later than 30 (thirty) days after the person concerned returns to Indonesia.

Article 42 . . .

#### Article 42

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording divorces as referred to in Article 40 and Article 41 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Section Six Registration of Divorce Annulment

#### Article 43

- (1) The annulment of divorce for residents must be reported by the residents to the Implementing Agency no later than 60 (sixty) days after the court decision on the annulment of divorce has permanent legal force.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Implementing Agency shall revoke the Divorce Certificate from the possession of the subject of the certificate and issue a Divorce Annulment Certificate.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording divorce annulments are regulated in more detail in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Section Seven Registration of Death

#### Paragraph 1 Death Registration in Indonesia

#### Article 44

- (1) Every death must be reported by the family or representative to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of death.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registration Officer shall record the death in the Death Certificate Register and issue a Death Certificate Extract.
- (3) The death registration referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out based on the death certificate from the competent authority.

(4) In . . .

- (4) In the event of uncertainty regarding the whereabouts of a person due to disappearance or death but whose body has not been found, registration by the Civil Registry Officer shall only be carried out after a court ruling.
- (5) In the event of the death of a person whose identity is unclear, the Implementing Agency shall record the death based on information from the police.

#### Paragraph 2

#### Death Registration 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 their family or family representative to the Indonesian Representative and must be recorded by the competent authority in the local country no later than 7 (seven) days after the death.
- (2) If the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia becomes aware of the death of an Indonesian citizen in the local country that has not been reported and recorded within 7 (seven) days of receiving the information, the death shall be recorded by the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (3) In the event that an Indonesian citizen is declared missing, the declaration of death due to disappearance and its recording shall be carried out by the Implementing Agency in the local country.
- (4) In the event of the death of an Indonesian citizen whose identity is unclear, the declaration and recording shall be carried out by the Implementing Agency in the local country.
- (5) The statement of death as referred to in paragraphs (3) and (4) shall be recorded at the local Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (6) The statement referred to in paragraph (5) shall serve as the basis for the Implementing Agency in Indonesia to record the event and as evidence in court as the basis for a court ruling on the death of a person.



Article 46

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording deaths as referred to in Article 44 and Article 45 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Section Eight

Registration of Adoption, Recognition of Children, and  
Legalization of Children

Paragraph 1

Registration of Child Adoption in Indonesia Article

47

- (1) The registration of child adoption is carried out based on a court decision in the place of residence of the applicant.
- (2) The registration of adoption as referred to in paragraph (1) must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency that issued the Birth Certificate Extract no later than 30 (thirty) days after the Resident receives a copy of the court decision.
- (3) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (2), the Civil Registration Officer shall make a marginal note in the Birth Certificate Register and the Birth Certificate Extract.

Paragraph 2

Registration of Adoption of Foreign National Children Outside  
the Territory of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 48

- (1) The adoption of a foreign national child by an Indonesian citizen outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must be registered with the competent authority in the country concerned.
- (2) The results of the registration of the adoption as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be reported to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

(3) If . . .

- (3) If the local country as referred to in paragraph (1) does not provide for the registration of the adoption of a foreign national, the Indonesian citizen concerned shall report to the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to obtain a certificate of adoption.
- (4) The adoption of a foreign citizen's child as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) shall be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency in their place of residence no later than 30 (thirty) days after the person concerned returns to Indonesia.
- (5) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (4), the Implementing Agency shall confirm the Letter of Child Adoption.

#### Paragraph 3

#### Registration of Child Recognition

#### Article 49

- (1) The acknowledgment of a child must be reported by the parents to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of the Letter of Acknowledgment of the Child by the father and approved by the mother of the child concerned.
- (2) The obligation to report as referred to in paragraph (1) is exempted for parents whose religion does not allow the recognition of children born outside of a legal marriage.
- (3) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registration Officer shall record it in the Child Recognition Certificate Register and issue a Copy of the Child Recognition Certificate.

#### Paragraph 4

#### Registration of Child Recognition

#### Article 50

- (1) Every child's legal recognition must be reported by the parents to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days after the child's father and mother have married and obtained a marriage certificate.

- (2) The obligation to report as referred to in paragraph (1) is exempted for parents whose religion does not permit the recognition of children born outside of a valid marriage.
- (3) Based on the child recognition report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registrar shall make a marginal note on the Birth Certificate.

#### Article 51

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for the registration of adoption, acknowledgment of a child, and recognition of a child as referred to in Articles 47, 48, 49, and 50 are regulated by Presidential Regulation.

#### Section Nine

##### Registration of Name Changes and Changes in Citizenship Status

##### Paragraph 1

##### Recording of Name Changes

#### Article 52

- (1) The registration of name changes shall be carried out based on the decision of the district court where the applicant resides.
- (2) The recording of name changes as referred to in paragraph (1) must be reported by the Resident to the Implementing Agency that issued the Civil Registry deed no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of a copy of the district court's decision by the Resident.
- (3) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (2), the Civil Registration Officer shall make a marginal note in the Civil Registration certificate register and the Civil Registration certificate excerpt.

Paragraph 2 . .

Paragraph 2

Registration of Changes in Citizenship Status in Indonesia

Article 53

- (1) Changes in citizenship status from foreign citizen to Indonesian citizen must be reported by the resident concerned to the Implementing Agency at the place where the change in citizenship status occurred no later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of the official record of the oath or pledge of allegiance by the official.
- (2) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registry Official shall make a marginal note in the Civil Registry register and a copy of the Civil Registry certificate.

Paragraph 3

Registration of Change of Citizenship Status

from Indonesian Citizen to Foreign Citizen outside the Territory  
of the Republic of Indonesia

Article 54

- (1) A change in citizenship status from Indonesian citizen to foreign citizen outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia that has been approved by the local country must be reported by the resident concerned to the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) The local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in paragraph (1) shall issue a Certificate of Release from Indonesian Citizenship.
- (3) The renunciation of Indonesian citizenship as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be notified by the local Representative of the Republic of Indonesia to the minister authorized by law to forward it to the Implementing Agency that issues the relevant Civil Registry certificate.
- (4) Based on the notification referred to in paragraph (3), the Civil Registration Officer shall make a marginal note in the civil registration certificate register and the civil registration certificate extract.

Article 55

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording changes in name and citizenship status as referred to in Articles 52, 53, and 54 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Part Ten Registration of Other  
Important Events

Article 56

- (1) The recording of other Important Events shall be carried out by the Civil Registry Officer at the request of the relevant Resident after a district court decision has obtained permanent legal force.
- (2) The registration of other important events as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out no later than 30 (thirty) days after receipt of a copy of the court decision.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording other important events are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Section Eleven

Reporting of Residents Who Are Unable to Report Themselves

Article 57

- (1) Residents who are unable to report Important Events concerning themselves may be assisted by the Implementing Agency or request assistance from others.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for reporting by residents as referred to in paragraph (1) are stipulated in the Presidential Regulation.

CHAPTER VI  
POPULATION DATA AND DOCUMENTS

Section One  
Population Data

Article 58

- (1) Data Population consists of of individual individual and/or aggregate Population data.
- (2) Individual data includes:
- a. family card number;
  - b. National Identification Number (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. family relationship status;
  - k. physical and/or mental disability;
  - l. highest level of education;
  - m. type of work;
  - n. Mother's NIK;
  - o. mother's name;
  - p. Father's ID number;
  - q. father's name;
  - r. previous address;
  - s. Current address;
  - t. birth certificate/birth registration ownership;
  - u. birth certificate number/birth registration number;
  - v. marriage certificate/marriage book ownership;
  - w. marriage certificate number/marriage book number;
  - x. date of marriage;
  - y. possession of divorce certificate;
  - z. divorce certificate number;
  - aa. date of divorce.

(3) Data . . .

- (3) Aggregate data includes a collection of individual data in the form of quantitative and qualitative data.

Part Two Population  
Documents

Article 59

- (1) Population Documents include:
- a. Resident Biodata;
  - b. Family Card;
  - c. Identity Card;
  - d. Certificate of Residence; and
  - e. Civil Registration Certificate.
- (2) The residence certificate referred to in paragraph (1) letter d includes:
- a. Certificate of Relocation;
  - b. Certificate of Incoming Relocation;
  - c. Certificate of Moving Abroad;
  - d. Certificate of Arrival from Abroad;
  - e. Certificate of Residence;
  - f. Birth Certificate;
  - g. Certificate of Stillbirth.
  - h. Certificate of Marriage Annulment;
  - i. Certificate of Divorce Annulment;
  - j. Death Certificate;
  - k. Letter of Adoption;
  - l. Letter of                      of                      Indonesian  
Citizenship;
  - m. Certificate of Replacement Identity Card; and
  - n. Certificate of Civil Registration.

- (3) Resident Data, Family Card, Identity Card, Certificate of Transfer for Indonesian Citizens between districts/cities within a province and between provinces within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, Certificate of Transfer for Indonesian Citizens between districts/cities within a province and between provinces within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, Certificate of Arrival for Foreigners within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, Certificate of Moving Abroad, Certificate of Arrival from Abroad, Certificate of Residence for Foreigners with Limited Stay, Certificate of Birth for Foreigners, Certificate of Death for Foreigners, Certificate of Death for Foreigners, Certificate of Marriage Annulment, Certificate of Divorce Annulment, Certificate of Replacement Identity Card, issued and signed by the Head of the Implementing Agency.
- (4) Certificate of Transfer of Indonesian Citizens between sub-districts within a regency/city, Certificate of Transfer of Indonesian Citizens between sub-districts within a regency/city, can be issued and signed by the sub-district head on behalf of the Head of the Implementing Agency.
- (5) Certificate of Arrival for Indonesian citizens within a village/sub-district, Certificate of Arrival for Indonesian citizens between villages/sub-districts within a sub-district, Certificate of Birth for Indonesian citizens, Certificate of Birth and Death for Indonesian citizens and Certificate of Death for Indonesian citizens, can be issued and signed by the village head/sub-district head on behalf of the Head of the Implementing Agency.
- (6) Certificates of Child Recognition and Certificates of Renunciation of Indonesian Citizenship shall be issued and signed by the Head of the Indonesian Representative Office.

#### Article 60

Resident biodata shall at least contain information about the name, place and date of birth, address and other complete personal details, as well as changes to data related to Important Events and Population Events experienced.



#### Article 61

- (1) The family card (KK) contains information about the family card number, the full name of the head of the family and family members, NIK, gender, address, place of birth, date of birth, religion, education, occupation, marital status, family relationship status, citizenship, immigration documents, and parents' names.
- (2) Information regarding the religion column as referred to in paragraph (1) for residents whose religion is not yet recognized as a religion in accordance with the provisions of the legislation or for believers is not filled in, but is still served and recorded in the Population database.
- (3) The KK number as referred to in paragraph (1) is valid indefinitely, unless there is a change in the head of the family.
- (4) The KK is issued and given by the Implementing Agency to Indonesian citizens and foreigners who have a Permanent Stay Permit.
- (5) The family card referred to in paragraph (1) shall be used as one of the bases for issuing identity cards.

#### Article 62

- (1) Indonesian citizens and foreign nationals with permanent residence permits are only allowed to be registered in one (1) KK.
- (2) Changes in family composition in the KK must be reported to the Implementing Agency no later than 30 (thirty) days after the change occurs.
- (3) Based on the report referred to in paragraph (2), the Implementing Agency shall register and issue the KK.

#### Article 63

- (1) Indonesian citizens and foreigners with Permanent Stay Permits who are 17 (seventeen) years of age or older, or who are married or have been married, are required to have an ID card.
- (2) Foreigners who follow the status of their parents who have a Permanent Stay Permit and are 17 (seventeen) years of age or older are required to have a KTP.

(3) ID card .

- (3) The KTP referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) is valid nationwide.
- (4) Residents are required to report the extension of the validity period of their KTP to the Implementing Agency when its validity period has expired.
- (5) Residents who already have an ID card must carry it when traveling.
- (6) Residents as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are only permitted to have one (1) identity card.

#### Article 64

- (1) The ID card shall bear the image of the Garuda Pancasila emblem and a map of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, and shall contain information on the NIK, name, place and date of birth, gender, religion, marital status, blood type, address, occupation, citizenship, a passport photo, validity period, place and date of issuance of the KTP, signature of the KTP holder, as well as the name and employee identification number of the official who signed it.
- (2) Information about religion as referred to in paragraph (1) for residents whose religion has not been recognized as a religion in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations or for believers is not filled in, but is still served and recorded in the population database.
- (3) The ID card referred to in paragraph (1) provides space for a security code and electronic recording of Important Events.
- (4) The validity period of the ID card:
  - a. for Indonesian citizens, it is valid for 5 (five) years;
  - b. for Permanent Foreign Residents, it is adjusted to the validity period of the Permanent Stay Permit.
- (5) Residents who have reached the age of 60 (sixty) are issued a KTP that is valid for life.

#### Article 65

A Certificate of Residence must at least contain information about the full name, NIK, gender, place and date of birth, religion, address, Important Events, and Population Events experienced by an individual.

#### Article 66 . . .

#### Article 66

- (1) Civil Registration Records consist of:
  - a. The Civil Registration Certificate Register; and
  - b. Civil Registration Certificate Extract.
- (2) Civil Registration Acts are valid indefinitely.

#### Article 67

- (1) The Civil Registration Certificate Register contains all data on Important Events.
- (2) Data on Important Events originating from KUAKec is integrated into the population database and no Extracts of Civil Registration Certificates are issued.
- (3) The Civil Registry Act Register is stored and maintained by the Implementing Agency.
- (4) The Civil Registry contains:
  - a. the type of Important Event;
  - b. National Identification Number (NIK) and citizenship status;
  - c. the name of the person experiencing the Important Event;
  - d. the name and identity of the reporter;
  - e. place and date of the event;
  - f. Name and identity of the witness;
  - g. place and date of issuance of the certificate; and
  - h. the name and signature of the authorized official.

#### Article 68

- (1) An extract from a civil registration certificate consists of an extract from the certificate of:
  - a. birth;
  - b. death;
  - c. marriage;
  - d. divorce; and
  - e. child recognition.
- (2) The Civil Registry Certificate contains:
  - a. the type of Important Event;

b. NIK . . .

- b. NIK and citizenship status;
- c. name of the person who experienced the Significant Event;
- d. place and date of the event;
- e. place and date of issuance of the certificate;
- f. Name and signature of the authorized official; and
- g. a statement of conformity of the quotation with the data contained in the Civil Registration Certificate Register.

#### Article 69

- (1) The Implementing Agency or Authorized Official, in accordance with their responsibilities, shall issue the following Population Registration documents:
  - a. Family Card (KK) or Identity Card (KTP) no later than 14 (fourteen) days;
  - b. Certificate of Relocation no later than 14 (fourteen) days;
  - c. Certificate of Incoming Relocation no later than 14 (fourteen) days;
  - d. Certificate of Moving Abroad within a maximum of 14 (fourteen) days;
  - e. Certificate of Arrival from Overseas within 14 (fourteen) days;
  - f. Residence Certificate for Foreigners with Limited Stay Permits no later than 14 (fourteen) days;
  - g. Birth Certificate no later than 14 (fourteen) days;
  - h. Death Certificate no later than 14 (fourteen) days;
  - i. Death Certificate within 3 (three) days;
  - j. Certificate                      Certificate                      of                      of  
Marriage                      no later than 7 (seven) days; or
  - k. Certificate of Divorce Cancellation no later than 7 (seven) days;

from the date all requirements are met.

(2) Representative . . .

- (2) Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia are required to issue a Certificate of Residence as follows:
  - a. Certificate of Divorce no later than 7 (seven) days;
  - b. Certificate of Adoption no later than 7 (seven) days; or
  - c. Certificate of Renunciation of Indonesian Citizenship within a maximum of 7 (seven) days;since the date on which all requirements have been fulfilled.
- (3) Civil Registration Officers and Officials at the Representative Office of the Republic of Indonesia appointed as civil registration assistants are required to record the Civil Registration deed in the register and issue a copy of the Civil Registration deed no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date on which all requirements have been fulfilled.

#### Article 70

- (1) Corrections to ID cards shall only be made for ID cards that contain editorial errors.
- (2) The correction of ID cards as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with or without a request from the person who is the subject of the ID card.
- (3) The correction of an ID card as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the Implementing Agency.

#### Article 71

- (1) Corrections to Civil Registration certificates shall only be made for certificates containing clerical errors.
- (2) Corrections to Civil Registration certificates as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out with or without a request from the person who is the subject of the certificate.
- (3) Corrections to Civil Registry deeds as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made by Civil Registry Officials in accordance with their authority.

Article 72 . . .

#### Article 72

- (1) The cancellation of a Civil Registry deed shall be carried out based on a court decision that has permanent legal force.
- (2) Based on a court decision regarding the cancellation of a certificate as referred to in paragraph (1), the Civil Registry Officer shall make a marginal note in the Certificate Register and revoke the extracts of the cancelled Civil Registry certificates from the possession of the subject of the certificate.

#### Article 73

In the event that the jurisdiction of the Implementing Agency that issued the deed is different from that of the court that ruled on the cancellation of the deed, a copy of the court decision shall be submitted to the Implementing Agency that issued the Civil Registration deed by the applicant or the court.

#### Article 74

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for recording corrections and cancellations of Civil Registration Deeds as referred to in Article 71 and Article 72 are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Article 75

Provisions regarding the specifications and wording of the Population Data, Family Card (KK), Identity Card (KTP), Population Certificate, Register, and Civil Registration Deed Extract are stipulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 76

Provisions regarding the issuance of Population Documents for special secret agents performing state security duties are regulated in a Government Regulation.

#### Article 77

No one is permitted to alter, add to, or reduce the content of data elements in Population Documents without authorization.

#### Article 78

#### Article 78

Provisions regarding guidelines for documenting the results of Population Registration and Civil Registration are regulated in Ministerial Regulations.

#### Part Three

#### Protection of Population Data and Documents

#### Article 79

- (1) Population data and documents must be stored and protected by the state.
- (2) The Minister, as the person in charge, grants access rights to officers at the Organizer and Implementing Agency to enter, store, read, change, correct and delete, as well as print Data, copy Data and Population Documents.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the requirements, scope, and procedures for granting access rights as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

#### CHAPTER VII

#### REGISTRATION OF RESIDENTS AND CIVIL REGISTRATION WHEN THE STATE OR PART OF THE STATE IS IN A STATE OF OF EMERGENCY AND EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

#### Article 80

- (1) If the state or part of the state is declared to be in a state of emergency at any level in accordance with the laws and regulations, the government authorities in office at that time are authorized to issue certificates regarding Population Events and Important Events.
- (2) The certificate referred to in paragraph (1) shall serve as the basis for the issuance of Population Documents.

(3) If . . .

- (3) When the situation has been declared recovered, the Implementing Agency shall actively re-register by conducting Population Registration and Civil Registration at the location referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 81

- (1) In the event of an extraordinary situation resulting from a natural disaster, the Implementing Agency shall be required to conduct population registration for displaced persons and victims of the natural disaster.
- (2) The Implementing Agency shall issue a Replacement Identity Card Certificate and a Civil Registration Certificate based on the results of the registration as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) The Identity Replacement Certificate or Civil Registration Certificate shall be used as proof of identity and as consideration for the issuance of Population Documents.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for issuing the Replacement Identity Card and Civil Registration Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

POPULATION ADMINISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

Article 82

- (1) Management is the Population Population carried out by the Minister's information.
- (2) Management Information Administration Population as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out through the development of a Population Administration Information System.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the Population Administration Information System and its management as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated by Government Regulation.

(4) Review . . .



- (4) The assessment and development of the Population Administration Information System shall be carried out by the government, provincial governments, and district/city governments.
- (5) Guidelines for the assessment and development of the Population Administration Information System as referred to in paragraph (4) are further regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

#### Article 83

- (1) Population data generated by the Population Administration Information System and stored in the population database shall be used for the formulation of policies in the fields of government and development.
- (2) The utilization of Population Data as referred to in paragraph (1) must obtain permission from the Administrator.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for obtaining the permit referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Ministerial Regulation.

### CHAPTER IX

#### PROTECTION OF RESIDENTS' PERSONAL DATA

#### Article 84

- (1) Personal Data of Residents that must be protected includes:
  - a. family card number;
  - b. National Identification Number (NIK);
  - c. date/month/year of birth;
  - d. information about physical and/or mental disabilities;
  - e. Mother's NIK;
  - f. Father's NIK; and
  - g. some contents of the Important Events record;
- (2) Further provisions regarding certain contents of the Important Events record as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g are regulated in a Government Regulation.

Article 85 . . .

- (1) Personal Data of Residents as referred to in Article 84 must be stored and protected by the state.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the storage and protection of Personal Data of Residents as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in Government Regulations.
- (3) The accuracy of Personal Data of Residents as referred to in paragraph  
(1) must be kept accurate and protected in terms of confidentiality by the Organizer and Implementing Agency in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations.

#### Article 86

- (1) The Minister, as the person in charge, grants access rights to officials at the Administrator and Implementing Agency to enter, store, read, change, correct and delete, copy Data, and print Personal Data.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the requirements, scope, and procedures for granting access rights as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Government Regulation.

#### Article 87

- (1) Users of Personal Data of Residents may obtain and use Personal Data from officials at the Organizer and Implementing Agency who have access rights.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for obtaining and using Personal Data of Residents as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in Government Regulations.

## CHAPTER X . . .

## INVESTIGATION

### Article 88

- (1) In addition to Investigating Officers of the Indonesian National Police, Civil Servants whose duties and responsibilities are in the field of Population Administration are given special authority as Civil Servant Investigators as stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.
- (2) Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) in carrying out their investigative duties are authorized to:
  - a. receive reports or complaints from individuals or legal entities regarding alleged criminal acts in the field of Population Administration;
  - b. examine reports or statements regarding alleged criminal acts in the field of Population Administration;
  - c. summoning persons to provide information regarding the alleged criminal acts referred to in letter b; and
  - d. prepare and sign the Investigation Report.
- (3) The appointment, transfer, and dismissal of Civil Servant Investigators, as well as the investigation mechanism, shall be carried out in accordance with the laws and regulations.

## CHAPTER XI

### ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

### Article 89

- (1) Every resident shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of fines if they exceed the reporting deadline for Population Events in the following cases:
  - a. moving in for Foreigners who have a Limited Stay Permit or Foreigners who have a Permanent Stay Permit as referred to in Article 17 paragraph (3);

b. moving . . .

- b. moving abroad for Indonesian citizens as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3);
  - c. moving from abroad for Indonesian citizens as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (1);
  - d. moving from abroad for Foreigners who have a Limited Stay Permit as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (1);
  - e. change of status of a Foreign National holding a Limited Stay Permit to a Foreign National holding a Permanent Stay Permit as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1);
  - f. moving abroad for Foreigners holding a Limited Stay Permit or Foreigners holding a Permanent Stay Permit as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (1);
  - g. changes to the Family Card as referred to in Article 62 paragraph (2); or
  - h. the extension of an Identity Card as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (4).
- (2) The administrative fine referred to in paragraph (1) shall be a maximum of Rp 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah) for Indonesian citizens and a maximum of Rp 2,000,000.00 (two million rupiah) for foreign nationals.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the imposition of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Article 90

- (1) Every resident shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of fines if they exceed the reporting deadline for Important Events in the following cases:
- a. birth as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1) or Article 29 paragraph (4) or Article 30 paragraph (6) or Article 32 paragraph (1) or Article 33 paragraph (1);
  - b. marriage as referred to in Article 34 paragraph (1) or Article 37 paragraph (4);

c. annulment . . .

- c. annulment of marriage as referred to in Article 39 paragraph (1);
  - d. divorce as referred to in Article 40 paragraph (1) or Article 41 paragraph (4);
  - e. annulment of divorce as referred to in Article 43 paragraph (1);
  - f. death as referred to in Article 44 paragraph (1) or Article 45 paragraph (1);
  - g. appointment of a child as referred to in Article 47 paragraph (2) or Article 48 paragraph (4);
  - h. recognition of a child as referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1);
  - i. the adoption of a child as referred to in Article 50 paragraph (1);
  - j. a change of name as referred to in Article 52 paragraph (2);
  - k. change status nationality in Indonesia as referred to in Article 53 paragraph (1); or
  - l. Other Significant Events as referred to in Article 56 paragraph (2).
- (2) The administrative fine referred to in paragraph (1) shall not exceed Rp 1,000,000.00 (one million rupiah).
  - (3) Further provisions regarding the imposition of administrative fines as referred to in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

#### Article 91

- (1) Every resident as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (5) who travels without carrying an ID card shall be subject to an administrative fine of up to Rp 50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah).
- (2) Any foreigner who has a Limited Stay Permit as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (4) who travels without carrying a Residence Certificate shall be subject to an administrative fine of up to Rp 100,000.00 (one hundred thousand rupiah).
- (3) Further provisions regarding the administrative fines referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

Article 92 . . .

- (1) In the event that an official at the Implementing Agency takes action or intentionally takes action that delays the processing of Population Documents within the time limit specified in this law, they shall be subject to a penalty in the form of a fine of up to IDR 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).
- (2) Further provisions regarding the administrative fine referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Presidential Regulation.

## CHAPTER XII CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 93

Any resident who deliberately falsifies letters and/or documents to the Implementing Agency in reporting Population Events and Important Events shall be punished with imprisonment of up to 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

### Article 94

Any person who, without authorization, intentionally alters, adds to, or reduces the content of data elements in Population Documents as referred to in Article 77 shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of up to Rp 25,000,000.00 (twenty-five million rupiah).

### Article 95

Any person who, without authorization, accesses the population database as referred to in Article 79(1) and Article 86(1) shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of up to Rp 25,000,000.00 (twenty-five million rupiah).

Article 96 . . .

#### Article 96

Any person or legal entity who without authorization prints, publishes, and/or distributes blank Population Documents as referred to in Article 5 letter f shall be punished with imprisonment of up to 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp 1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

#### Article 97

Any resident who intentionally registers themselves as the head of a household or a family member in more than one family card as referred to in Article 62 paragraph (1) or to have more than one identity card as referred to in Article 63 paragraph (6), shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 2 (two) years and/or a fine of up to Rp25,000,000.00 (twenty-five million rupiah).

#### Article 98

- (1) In the event that officials and officers of the Organizer and Implementing Agency commit a criminal offense as referred to in Article 93 or Article 94, the officials concerned shall be punished with the same penalty plus one-third (1/3).
- (2) In the event that officials and employees of the Organizer and Implementing Agency assist in committing a criminal offense as referred to in Article 95, the officials concerned shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of the law.

#### Article 99

The criminal offenses referred to in Articles 93, 94, 95, 96, and 97 are criminal offenses under the Population Administration Law.

### CHAPTER XIII

CHAPTE  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 100

- (1) All Population Documents that have been issued or that already exist at the time this Law is enacted shall remain valid under this Law.
- (2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1) are excluded for family cards (KK) and identity cards (KTP) until the expiration date or issuance of KK and KTP in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Article 101

Upon the effective date of this Act:

- a. The Government shall assign a National Identification Number (NIK) to every resident within a maximum period of 5 (five) years;
- b. All agencies shall be required to use the NIK as the basis for issuing documents as referred to in Article 13 paragraph (3) no later than 5 (five) years;
- c. Lifetime KTPs that already have an NIK remain valid, and those that do not yet have an NIK must be adjusted in accordance with this Law;
- d. ID cards issued that do not yet refer to Article 64 paragraph (3) shall remain valid until the expiration date of the ID card;
- e. Information regarding the address, name, and employee identification number of officials and the signature of officials on identity cards as referred to in Article 64 paragraph (1) shall be deleted after the national population database is established.

CHAPTER XIV . . .



## FINAL PROVISIONS

### Article 102

Upon the entry into force of this Law, all Implementing Regulations relating to Population Administration shall remain in force to the extent that they do not conflict with and have not been replaced in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

### Article 103

Implementing regulations for this Law must be established no later than 1 (one) year after this Law is enacted.

### Article 104

The establishment of the Implementing Agency UPTD as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (5) shall be carried out no later than 5 (five) years after this Law is promulgated.

### Article 105

Within a maximum period of 6 (six) months from the enactment of this Law, the Government shall issue a Government Regulation stipulating the requirements and procedures for marriage for believers as the basis for obtaining a marriage certificate and recording Important Events.

### Article 106

Upon the entry into force of this Law:

- a. Book One, Chapter Two, Part Two, and Chapter Three of the Civil Code (*Burgerlijk Wetboek voor Indonesie, Staatsblad 1847:23*);

b. Regulations . . .

- b. Regulations on Civil Registration for Europeans (*Reglement op het Holden der Registers van den Burgerlijken Stand voor Europeanen*, *Staatsblad* 1849:25 as last amended by *Staatsblad* 1946:136);
- c. Civil Registration Regulations for the Chinese Community (*Provisions for the Whole of Indonesia Concerning the Civil Commercial Law of the Chinese*, *State Gazette* 1917:129 *jo.* *State Gazette* 1939:288 as last amended by *State Gazette* 1946:136);
- d. Civil Registration Regulations for Indonesians (*Reglement op het Holden van de Registers van den Burgerlijken Stand voor Eenigle Groepen v.d nit tot de Onderhoringer van een Zelfbestuur, behorende Ind. Bevolking van Java en Madura*, *Staatsblad* 1920:751 *jo.* *Staatsblad* 1927:564);
- e. Civil Registration Regulations for Indonesian Christians (*Huwelijksordonantie voor Christenen Indonesiers Java, Minahasa en Amboiena*, *Staatsblad* 1933:74 *jo.* *Staatsblad* 1936:607 as last amended by *Staatsblad* 1939:288);
- f. Law No. 4 of 1961 concerning Changes or Additions to Family Names (*State Gazette* of 1961 No. 15, Supplement to *State Gazette* No. 2154).

revoked and declared invalid.

#### Article 107

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

In order that . . .

To ensure that everyone is aware of it, this Law shall be promulgated by its publication in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta  
on December 29, 2006 PRESIDENT OF

THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Signed.

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta  
on December 29, 2006

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

Signed.

Yusril Ihza Mahendra

OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2006 NUMBER 124

A copy conforming to the original STATE  
SECRETARIAT OF THE REPUBLIC OF  
INDONESIA.  
DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE SECRETARY  
FOR LEGISLATION,

Abdul Wahid

EXPLANATION OF  
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 23 OF 2006

CONCERNING

POPULATION ADMINISTRATION

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD THE PRESIDENT  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

I. GENERAL

The Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, is essentially obliged to provide protection and recognition of the determination of personal status and legal status of every Civil Status Event and Significant Event experienced by Residents within and/or outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Various United Nations Conventions explicitly guarantee the right of every citizen to form a family and continue their lineage through legal marriage, obtain citizenship status, guarantee freedom of religion, and choose their place of residence within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and leave it, as well as the right to return.

Population events, including change of address, moving to settle, limited stay or temporary stay, and change of status from Limited Stay Foreign National to permanent stay, and Important Events, including birth, stillbirth, death, marriage, and divorce, including adoption, acknowledgment, and legalization of children, as well as changes in citizenship status, name changes, and other important events experienced by a person are events that must be reported because they imply changes in identity data or population registration certificates. Therefore, every Population Event and Significant Event requires valid evidence for administration and recording in accordance with the provisions of the law.

In . . .

In fulfilling the rights of the population, especially in the field of civil registration, there is still a classification of the population based on discriminatory treatment that distinguishes between ethnicity, descent, and religion as stipulated in various Dutch colonial regulations. Such classification of the population and discriminatory services are not in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. This situation has resulted in fundamental obstacles to population administration because population data sources are not yet coordinated and integrated, and the scope of reporting is limited, which has not been realized in a comprehensive and optimal Population Administration system.

The social and administrative conditions described above lack a population database system that supports population administration services.

This situation must be ended by establishing a Population Administration system that is in line with advances in information and communication technology to meet the public's demand for professional population services.

All of the above conditions form the basis for the consideration of the need to formulate a Law on Population Administration.

This Law on Population Administration contains regulations and the establishment of a system that reflects reforms in the field of Population Administration. One important aspect is the regulation regarding the use of the Population Registration Number (NIK). The NIK is the identity of Indonesian citizens and is the key to verifying and validating a person's identity data to support public services in the field of Population Administration. As the key to accessing population services, the NIK has been developed to serve as a unique identifier for each citizen. The NIK is unique, singular, and attached to a person who is registered as an Indonesian citizen and is directly linked to all Population Documents.

For . . .

For the issuance of a National Identification Number (NIK), every citizen is required to register their personal data by filling out a personal data form at their village/sub-district office. The NIK must be included in every Population Document, both in Population Registration and Civil Registration services, as well as being the basis for the issuance of various documents as stipulated by law.

Population Registration basically adopts an active system for residents. The implementation of Population Registration is based on the principle of domicile or place of residence upon the occurrence of a Population Event experienced by a person and/or their family. Civil Registration also essentially adopts an active system for residents. The implementation of Civil Registration is based on the principle of events, namely the place and time of the occurrence of Important Events experienced by the individual and/or their family.

Population Administration as a system is expected to be implemented as part of the administration of state affairs. From the perspective of the interests of the population, Population Administration provides fulfillment of administrative rights, such as public services and protection related to Population Documents, without discriminatory treatment.

Population Administration is directed to:

1. fulfilling the human rights of every person in the field of Population Administration without discrimination through professional public services;
2. increasing the population's awareness of their obligations to participate in the implementation of Population Administration;
3. fulfilling statistical statistical nationally national regarding Demographic Events and Significant Events;
4. supporting the formulation of of and planning development at the national, regional, and local levels; and
5. supporting the development of the Population Administration system.

The implementation of Population Administration aims to:

1. provide identity validity and legal certainty for Population documents for every Population Event and Important Event experienced by the Population;
2. providing . . .

2. providing protection of civil rights status for residents;
3. providing accurate, complete, up-to-date, and easily accessible national population data and information on Population Registration and Civil Registration at various levels, so that it can be used as a reference for policy formulation and development in general;
4. realizing orderly national and integrated Population Administration; and
5. providing Population data that serves as a basic reference for related sectors in the implementation of all governmental, development, and community activities.

The above principles form the basis for ensuring the implementation of Population Administration as required by this Law through the application of the Population Administration Information System.

The Population Administration Information System is intended to:

1. the implementation of Population Administration on a national scale that is integrated and orderly;
2. ensure the implementation of Population Administration that is universal, permanent, mandatory, and sustainable;
3. fulfillment of residents' rights in the field of Population Administration with professional services; and
4. the availability of accurate, complete, up-to-date, and easily accessible national data and information on Population Registration and Civil Registration at various levels, so that it can be used as a reference for policy formulation and development in general.

Overall, the provisions stipulated in this Law cover the rights and obligations of residents, administrators and implementing agencies, population registration, civil registration, population data and documents, population registration and civil registration during a state of emergency, legal certainty, and protection of residents' personal data. To ensure the implementation of this Law and prevent violations, both administrative and criminal in nature, provisions are also stipulated regarding investigation procedures and regulations concerning administrative sanctions and criminal provisions.

## II. ARTICLE

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Self-explanatory.

### Article

Self-explanatory.

### Article 3

The requirements referred to are in accordance with the implementing regulations of this Law.

### Article 4

See Explanation of Article 3.

### Article 5

The term "Government" refers to the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### Letter a

Self-explanatory.

#### Letter b

The establishment of national systems, guidelines, and standards in the field of Population Administration is essential in efforts to regulate Population Administration.

The establishment of guidelines in the field of Population Administration by the President, whether in the form of Government Regulations or Presidential Regulations, as well as guidelines established by the Minister in the form of Ministerial Regulations, are used as a reference in the formulation of regional regulations by regencies/cities.

#### Letter c

It is quite clear.

#### Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Letter e . . .



Letter e

What is meant by "management and presentation of national-scale Population Data" is the management of Population Data that describes the national condition using SIAK, presented in accordance with the interests of government administration and development.

Letter f

It is clear enough.

Article 6

Letter a

It is quite clear.

Letter b

It is quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

What is meant by "management and presentation of provincial-level population data" is the management of population data that describes the conditions of the province using SIAK, presented in accordance with the interests of government administration and development.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Article 7

Paragraph

Letter a

It is quite clear.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e . . .

Letter e  
Quite clear.

Letter f  
The term "village" refers to a legal community with defined boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community, based on local origins and customs that are recognized and respected within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Letter g  
The term "management and presentation of district/city-level population data" refers to the management Population Data that describes the conditions of the district/city using SIAK, presented in accordance with the interests of government administration and development.

Letter h  
Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)  
The Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province, due to its special status, differs from other provinces in that it is authorized to administer population administration like a district/city.

Article 8  
It is quite clear

Article 9  
Self-explanatory.

Article 10  
It is clear enough.

Article 11  
It is quite clear.

Article 12  
It is clear enough.

Article 13 . . .

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Issuance of    of    to    residents    using    the  
Population Administration Information System.

Paragraph (3)

This is clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Article 14

Paragraph

(1) The term "Population Registration Document" refers to a part of the  
Population Document produced from the Population Registration  
process, such as the Family Card (KK), Identity Card (KTP), and  
Biodata.

Paragraph (2)

It is clear enough.

Article 15

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

It is clear enough.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

The term "day" refers to a working day (applies to the explanation of  
"day" in the following articles).

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Article 18 . . .

Article 18

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "moving abroad" refers to residents who live permanently abroad or leave their homeland for a period of 1 (one) consecutive year or more than 1 (one) year.

Such residents include Indonesian workers who will work abroad.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Reporting at Office Representative  
Representative is required as data collection  
material for Indonesian citizens abroad.

Article 19

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "arriving from abroad" refers to Indonesian citizens who previously moved abroad and then return to settle in Indonesia.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph

ph (2) The term "Residence Certificate" refers to a Population Certificate issued to Foreigners who have a Limited Stay Permit as proof that they are registered with the district/city government as Limited Stay Residents.

Paragraph (3)

This is clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Article 21

It is clear enough.

Article 22 . . .

Article 22  
It is clear enough.

Article 23  
It is clear enough.

Article 24  
Paragraph (1) The term "Cross-Border Residents" refers to residents who have lived for generations in districts/cities that directly border neighboring countries and who cross the border for economic, social, and cultural activities as stipulated by laws and regulations.

Paragraph (2)  
It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 25  
Paragraph (1) The term "vulnerable population in terms of population administration" refers to residents who face obstacles in obtaining population documents due to natural disasters and social unrest.  
Data collection is carried out by forming a team in the region consisting of members from relevant agencies.

Letter a  
Self-explanatory.

Letter b  
Sufficiently clear.

Letter c  
The term "disadvantaged persons" refers to residents who, for some reason, are unable to meet their basic spiritual, physical, and social needs.

Characteristics . . .

Characteristics:

- 1) not met basic basic , particularly food, clothing, and shelter;
- 2) no permanent place to live/homelessness;
- 3) no steady job/activity;
- 4) poverty.

Letter d

The term "isolated community" refers to a local and scattered socio-cultural group that is not or has not yet been involved in social, economic, or political networks and services.

Characteristics:

- 1) shaped small small, closed and homogeneous;
- 2) social structure social rely on kinship relationships;
- 3) generally geographically isolated and relatively difficult to reach;
- 4) simple technological equipment;
- 5) limited access to social, economic, and political services.

Paragraph

(2) The term "temporary place" refers to the place where the displacement occurs.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Article 26

Paragraph

(1) The term "residents who are unable to file reports themselves" refers to residents who are unable to file reports due to age, serious illness, physical disability, or mental disability.

Paragraph (2)

It is clear enough.

Article 27 .

Article 27

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "place of birth" refers to the area where the birth occurred.  
The deadline for reporting births is 60 (sixty) days, which is a reasonable period of time for residents to report births in accordance with the geographical conditions/location of Indonesia.  
The head of the family is responsible for reporting births.

Paragraph (2)

Issuance of Certificate of Birth without charged as stipulated in the legislation.

Article 28

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph

ph (2) A copy of the birth certificate of a child whose origins or parents are unknown shall be handed over to the person concerned after they reach adulthood.

Article 29

Paragraph

ph (1) The obligation to report to the "competent authority in the local country" based on the principle adopted, namely the principle of events.  
The term "competent authority in the local country" refers to an authorized institution as defined by the Implementing Agency in this Law.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Article 30 . . .

Article 30

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "stopover" refers to a place where an aircraft or ship stops during its journey to its destination. This is in accordance with the universally applicable principle, namely the place where the event of birth (the first stopover of an aircraft/ship) occurred, if reporting is possible.

Paragraph (2)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

It is clear enough.

Article 31

It is clear enough.

Article 32

Paragraph

ph (1) Approval from the Implementing Agency is required considering that the birth report has exceeded the deadline of 1 (one) year, raising concerns about data manipulation or other undesirable issues. This approval also serves as verification of the validity of the reported data.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 33 . . .



Article 33

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "stillbirth" refers to the birth of a baby from a pregnancy of at least 28 (twenty-eight) weeks at the time of birth without showing signs of life.

Paragraph

ph (2) Stillbirths are only issued a Stillbirth Certificate; no Civil Registry Certificate is issued.

Although a Civil Registration Certificate is not issued, the registration is required for planning and development purposes in the health sector.

Paragraph (3)

This is clear.

Article 34

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "marriage" refers to the physical and spiritual bond between a man and a woman as husband and wife in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Marriages for residents who are Muslim are recorded by the District Religious Affairs Office in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Paragraph (2)

The issuance of Marriage Certificates for Muslim residents is carried out by the Ministry of Religious Affairs.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph

ph (5) Since marriage certificates for Muslim residents have already been issued by the District Office, the marriage data received by the Implementing Agency does not need to be issued as a marriage certificate excerpt.

Paragraph (6)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (7) . . .

Verse

It is clear enough.

Article 35

Letter a

What is meant by "marriage determined by the court" is a marriage between people of different religions.

Letter b

Marriages conducted by foreign nationals in Indonesia must comply with the provisions of Indonesian laws and regulations concerning marriage.

Article 36

This is clear enough.

Article 37

It is quite clear.

Article 38

It is quite clear.

Article 39

It is clear enough.

Article 40

It is quite clear.

Article 41

It is clear enough.

Article 42

It is quite clear.

Article 43

Paragra

ph (1)

For followers of Islam, the provisions regarding reconciliation as stipulated in Law No. 32 of 1954 concerning the Registration of Marriage, Divorce, and Reconciliation *in conjunction with* Law No. 1 of 1974 concerning Marriage and its implementing regulations shall apply.

Paragraph (2)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (3) . . .

Paragra  
It is clear enough.

#### Article 44

Paragra  
ph (1) The term "death" refers to the permanent absence of all life at any time after live birth.

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragra  
ph (3) The term "authorized party" refers to the hospital director, doctor/paramedic, village head/mayor, or police.

Paragraph (4)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (5)  
Self-explanatory.

#### Article 45

Paragraph (1)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (2)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (3)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (4)  
The term "statement" refers to a statement made by an authorized official.

Paragraph (5)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (6)  
It is clear enough.

#### Article 46

It is clear enough.

Article 47 .

Article 47

Paragraph

ph (1) "Adoption" refers to the legal act of transferring the rights of a child from the authority of the child's parents, legal guardian, or other person responsible for the care, education, and upbringing of the child to the family of the adoptive parents based on a court decision or ruling.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph

ph (3) The term "marginal note" refers to a note regarding a change in status due to the occurrence of an Important Event in the form of a note placed on the margin of the deed or on a part of the deed where it is possible (on the front or back page/section of the deed) by the Civil Registry Officer.

Article 48

It is clear enough.

Article 49

Paragraph

ph (1) What is meant by "recognition of a child" is the recognition by a father of his child born outside of a legal marriage with the consent of the child's biological mother.

Paragraph (2)

This is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

It is quite clear.

Article 50

Paragraph

ph (1) The term "child recognition" refers to the recognition of the status of a child born outside of a legal marriage at the time of the registration of the marriage of the child's parents.

Paragraph (2)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (3) . . .

Paragra  
Self-explanatory

Article 51  
It is clear enough.

Article 52  
It is clear enough.

Article 53  
Paragraph (1)  
It is clear enough.

Paragra  
ph (2) Marginal notes on Civil Registry certificates are intended for foreign  
nationals who have changed their citizenship and have previously  
registered Important Events in Indonesia.

Article 54  
This is quite clear.

Article 55  
It is quite clear.

Article 56  
Paragra  
ph (1) "Other Important Events" refers to events determined by the district  
court to be recorded by the Implementing Agency, including  
changes in gender.

Paragraph (2)  
It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 57  
It is clear enough.

Article 58  
Paragraph (1)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (2) . . .

Paragra

Letter a

Self-explanatory.

Letter b

It is quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Quite clear.

Letter h

Quite clear.

Letter i

Quite clear.

Letter j

Quite clear.

Letter k

Physical and/or mental disability refers to the law that stipulates this matter.

Letter l

It is quite clear.

Letter m

It is quite clear.

Letter n

Quite clear.

Letter o . . .

Letter o  
Quite clear.

Letter p  
Quite clear.

Letter q  
Quite clear.

Letter r  
Quite clear.

Letter s  
Quite clear.

Letter t  
Quite clear.

Letter u  
Quite clear.

Letter v  
Quite clear.

Letter w  
Quite clear.

Letter x  
Quite clear.

Letter y  
Quite clear.

Letter z  
Quite clear.

Letter aa  
That's clear enough.

Paragraph (3) . . .

Verse

"Aggregate data" refers to a collection of data on vital events, important events, gender, age group, religion, education, and occupation.

What is meant by "quantitative data" is data in the form of numbers.

What is meant by "qualitative data" is data in the form of explanations.

Article 59

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The term "Resident Biodata" refers to information containing data elements about identity, basic information, and the history of developments and changes experienced by residents since birth.

Letter b

Self-explanatory.

Letter c

It is quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

It is clear enough.

Article 60 . . .



#### Article 60

The term "at least" in this provision is intended to allow for additional information, but such information shall not be discriminatory.

The term "address" refers to both the current address and the previous address.

"Other personal details" include family card number, national identification number, gender, blood type, religion, highest level of education, occupation, disability, marital position/relationship within the family, mother's NIK, mother's name, father's NIK, father's name, passport number, passport expiration date, birth certificate number/birth certificate, marriage certificate number/marriage book, date of marriage, divorce certificate number/divorce certificate, and date of divorce.

#### Article 61

##### Paragraph

ph (1) The term "head of household" refers to:

- a. a person who lives with other people, whether related by blood or not, who is responsible for the family;
- b. a person who lives alone; or
- c. the head of a military camp, the head of a dormitory, the head of an orphanage, and other places where several people live together.

Every head of household is required to have a family card, even if the head of household is still living with his or her parents, because in principle, more than one family card may exist at the same address.

##### Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

##### Paragraph (3)

This is quite clear.

##### Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

##### Paragraph (5)

It is clear enough.

Article 62 . . .

Article 62

Paragraph (1)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "changes in family composition in the family card" are changes caused by Population Events or Important Events such as moving in, birth, or death.

Paragraph (3)

It is clear enough.

Article 63

Paragraph (1)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (5)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (6)

In order to create one ID card for each resident, a security/control system is required from an administrative and information technology perspective, involving verification and validation in the population database system and the issuance of a National Identification Number (NIK).

Article 64

Paragraph (1)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph (4) . . .

Verse  
Provisions regarding permanent change of domicile for lifetime ID cards follow the provisions applicable under this Law.

Paragraph (5)  
It is clear enough.

Article 65  
Self-explanatory.

Article 66  
It is clear enough.

Article 67  
Paragraph (1) It is clear enough.

Paragraph (2)  
Quite clear

Paragraph (3)  
It is clear enough

Paragraph (4) Letter a  
Quite clear

Letter b  
Quite clear

Letter c  
Quite clear

Letter d  
Quite clear

Letter e  
Quite clear

Letter f  
Quite clear

Letter g  
Quite clear

Letter h . . .

Letter h

The term "authorized official" refers to the Civil Registry Official at the Implementing Agency who has been sworn in to perform registration duties.

Article 68

It is clear enough.

Article 69

It is clear enough.

Article 70

Paragraph (1)

The referred to by "written error" typo , " for example, errors in writing letters and/or numbers.

Paragraph (2)

This is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 71

Paragraph (1)

It is clear enough.

Paragraph

(2) Corrections to deeds are usually made when the deed has been processed (the deed is complete) but has not yet been submitted or will be submitted to the subject of the deed. Corrections to deeds based on corrections made by officials must be notified to the subject of the deed.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Article 72

Paragraph

(1) The cancellation of a deed is carried out at the request of another person or the subject of the deed, on the grounds that the deed is legally flawed because it was based on incorrect and invalid information during the drafting process.

Paragraph (2) . . .

Paragraph (2)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 73  
It is clear enough.

Article 74  
It is clear enough.

Article 75  
It is quite clear.

Article 76  
The term "secret agent" refers to detectives and intelligence officers who carry out their duties outside their area of residence.

Article 77  
It is quite clear.

Article 78  
It is sufficiently clear.

Article 79  
It is quite clear.

Article 80  
Paragraph (1) The term "the state or part of the state is declared to be in a state of emergency at any level" is as mandated by legislation.  
  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Paragraph (3)  
It is clear enough.

Article 81  
Paragraph (1) The term "Civil Registration Certificate" refers to a certificate issued by the competent authority as referred to in this Law when the country or part of the country is in a state of emergency.

Paragraph (2) . . .

Paragra  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)  
It is clear enough.

#### Article 82

Paragra  
ph (1) It is clear enough.

Paragra  
ph (2) The development and improvement of the Population Administration Information System aims to realize the national commitment to create a single identification system, in the form of a National Identification Number (NIK), for all Indonesian citizens. Thus, population data can be integrated and correlated with data recorded from Population Registration and Civil Registration services. This system will produce dynamic and up-to-date national population data.

The development of the Population Administration Information System is carried out using efficient and effective hardware, software, and data communication network systems so that it can be implemented throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia. For areas that do not yet have data communication facilities, the data communication system is carried out manually and semi-electronically.

"Manual" refers to manual data recording, where data is sent periodically using a tiered reporting system due to the unavailability of electricity or data communication networks.

"Semi-electronic" refers to data recording using computers, but transmission is carried out periodically using CDs/floppy disks due to the unavailability of data communication networks.

Paragraph (3)  
That's clear enough.

Paragraph (4)  
It is quite clear.

Paragraph (5) . . .

Verse  
It is clear enough.

Article 83  
Paragraph (1) Population data generated by the information system and stored in the population database can be used for various purposes, such as analyzing and formulating population policies, analyzing and formulating development plans, and conducting scientific research. Thus, both the government and non-governmental organizations may be granted limited permission for their respective purposes, subject to time and purpose restrictions.

Paragraph (2)  
It is clear enough.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 84  
Paragraph (1) Letter a  
It is clear enough.

Letter b  
Self-explanatory.

Letter c  
Quite clear.

Letter d  
Quite clear.

Letter e  
Quite clear.

Letter f  
Quite clear.

Letter g  
What is meant by "some contents of Important Events records" are some records concerning personal data related to Important Events that need to be protected.

Paragraph (2) . . .

Paragra  
It is quite clear.

Article 85  
Paragraph (1)  
See the Explanation of Article 84.

Paragraph (2)  
The storage and protection referred to includes procedures and responsible parties.

Paragraph (3)  
Self-explanatory.

Article 86  
It is clear enough.

Article 87  
Paragra  
ph (1) The term "users of Personal Data of Residents" refers to government and private agencies that require data information in accordance with their respective fields.

Paragraph (2)  
It is clear enough.

Article 88  
Paragraph (1)  
It is quite clear.

Paragra  
ph (2) Civil Servant Investigators shall notify Indonesian National Police Investigating Officers of the commencement of investigations and submit their findings to the Public Prosecutor through Indonesian National Police Investigating Officers. This is intended to ensure that the findings of the investigation meet the applicable provisions and requirements. The coordination mechanism between Civil Servant Investigators and Indonesian National Police Investigators is carried out in accordance with laws and regulations.  
  
The term "Civil Servant Investigators in the field of Population Administration" refers to civil servants who are given special authority by law to conduct investigations in the field of Population Administration.

Letter a . . .



Letter a  
Self-explanatory.

Letter b  
Sufficiently clear.

Letter c  
That's clear enough.

Letter d  
It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3)  
It is quite clear.

#### Article 89

Paragraph (1)  
It is quite clear

Paragraph (2)  
It is quite clear.

Paragraph (3) The determination of the amount of administrative fines in Presidential Regulations is made with consideration of the conditions of the community in each region.

#### Article 90

Paragraph (1) It is clear enough

Paragraph (2) Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3) The amount of administrative fines in Presidential Regulations is determined by taking into account the conditions of the community in each region.

#### Article 91

Paragraph (1)  
It is clear

Paragraph (2)  
Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Paragra  
The determination of the amount of administrative fines in Presidential Regulations is made with consideration of the conditions of the community in each region.

Article 92  
It is clear enough.

Article 93  
It is quite clear.

Article 94  
It is quite clear.

Article 95  
It is clear enough.

Article 96  
It is quite clear.

Article 97  
It is quite clear.

Article 98  
It is quite clear.

Article 99  
It is quite clear.

Article 100  
It is quite clear.

Article 101  
It is clear enough.

Article 102  
It is quite clear.

Article 103  
It is clear enough.

Article 104  
Establishment UPTD Implementing Implementing is  
carried out by taking into account the needs of public services.

Article 105 . . .

Article 105

The term "requirements and procedures for marriage for believers" refers to the requirements and procedures for the legalization of marriage as determined by the believers themselves, and these provisions form the basis for regulation in Government Regulations.

Article 106

Self-explanatory.

Article 107

It is quite clear.

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