

MANAGEMENT OF WATER QUALITY AND CONTROL OVER WATER POLLUTION
(Government Regulation No. 82/2001 dated December 14, 2001)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that water constitutes a natural resource having crucial function for human life and activity as well as the enhancement of the public welfare so as to become the basic capital and main factor of development;
- b. that water constitutes an environmental component important to the continuation of life of people and other creature;
- c. that in order to preserve the function of water, it is necessary to manage the quality of water and control water pollution wisely by observing interests of the present and next generations as well as ecological equilibrium;
- d. that based on the considerations as meant in letters a, b and c as well as in order to implement the provision in Article 14 paragraph (2) of Law No. 23/1997 on Environmental Management, it is necessary to stipulate a government regulation on Management of Water Quality and Control over Water Pollution;

In view of:

1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the Constitution of 1945 as already amended by the Third Amendment to the Constitution of 1945;
2. Law No. 11/1974 on Water Resource Management (Statute Book of 1974 No. 65, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3046);
3. Law No. 23/1997 on Environmental Management (Statute Book of 1997 No. 68, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3699);
4. Law No. 22/1999 on Regional Administration (Statute Book of 1999 No. 60, Supplement to Statute Book No. 3839);

D E C I D E S :

To stipulate :

THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON MANAGEMENT OF WATER QUALITY AND CONTROL OVER WATER POLLUTION

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISION

Article 1

Referred to in this regulation as:

1. Water is all kinds of water contained on and below of the land surface, excluding sea water and fossil water.
2. Water Source is water-reserve container on and below of the land surface, including acquifer, spring, river, lake, site, embankment and estuary.
3. Management of Water Quality is a water conservation program to achive the expected water quality in accordance with its allocation for guaranteeing that the quality of water remains in natural condition.
4. Control over Water Pollution is efforts to prevent and overcome water pollution as well as restore the quality of water so as to be in accordance with the quality standard of water.
5. Water Quality is a condition of water quality measured and/or analyzed on the basis of certain parameters and methods on the basis of legislation in force.
6. Water Class is a rating of water quality deemed feasible for use for certain allocation.
7. Criteria for Water Quality are indicators of water quality for every class of water.
8. Water Optimization Plan is a plan containing potential of the utilization or use of water, reservation of water on the basis of supply in the term of the quality, quantity and/or ecological function.
9. Quality Standard of Water is the tolerable limit or content of creature, substances, energy or components, which exist or must exist and/or pollutants in water.

10. Status of Water Quality is a level of water quality showing polluted or proper condition in a water source in a specified period by comparing it to the stipulated quality standard.
11. Water Pollution is a condition wherein creature, substance, energy and/or other components come into water or are supplied into water by human activities thus downgrading the quality of water to certain level, which make water unable to function in accordance with its allocation.
12. Pollutant Content is a quantity of a pollutant contained in water or waste water.
13. Collecting Capacity of Pollutant Content is a capacity of water in a water source to accept input of pollutant content without causing the water to become polluted.
14. Waste Water is the liquid remainder of output of business or activity.
15. Quality Standard of Waste Water is the tolerable limit or content of pollutants in waste water to be disposed or released to water source from a business and/or activity.
16. Government is the President and ministers and chairpersons/heads of non-ministerial government institutions.
17. Party is individual and/or group of people and/or statutory body.
18. Minister is the minister assigned to manage environment and control environmental impact.

Article 2

- (1) Management of water quality and control over water pollution are done in an integrated manner by ecosystem approach.
- (2) The integration as meant in paragraph (1) is applied to the planning, implementation, supervision and evaluation phases.

Article 3

The management of water quality and control

over water pollution as meant in Article 2 can be realized by the third party on the basis of legislation.

Article 4

- (1) Management of water quality is executed to guarantee the expected water quality in accordance with its allocation so as to remain in natural condition.
- (2) Control over water pollution is done to guarantee the quality of water in accordance with the quality standard of water through efforts to prevent and overcome water pollution as well as restore the quality of water.
- (3) The efforts to manage the quality of water as meant in paragraph (1) are applied to:
- water sources contained in the protected forest;
 - springs contained in the protected forest; and
 - water aquifer of deep land.
- (4) The efforts to control water pollution as meant in paragraph (1) are executed outside the provision as meant in paragraph (3).
- (5) Provisions on the preservation of the water quality as meant in paragraph (3) letter c are stipulated by legislation.

CHAPTER II

MANAGEMENT OF WATER QUALITY

Part One

Authority

Article 5

- (1) The government undertakes inter-provincial and/or inter-state water-quality management.
- (2) Provincial governments coordinate inter-regental/municipal water quality management.
- (3) Regental/municipal governments undertake water-quality management in regencies/cities.

Article 6

In the water-quality management as meant in Article 5 paragraph (1), the government can assign provincial or regental/municipal governments.

Part Two

Enhancement of Efficiency in the Use of Water

Article 7

- (1) The government and provincial governments, regental/municipal governments formulate plan for enhancing efficiency in the use of water.
- (2) In planning the enhancement of efficiency in the use of water, economic and economic functions, religious values as well as traditions living in the local community must be observed.
- (3) The plan for enhancing efficiency in the use of water as meant in paragraph (1) covers potential of water utilization or use, water reservation on the basis of supply in term of both the quality and quantity and/or ecological function.

Part Three

Classification and Criteria for Water Quality

Article 8

- (1) Classification of water quality is stipulated to become 4 (four) classes:
 - a. Class One, water usable for standard water of drinking water and/or other designation requiring the same quality of water as the usage;
 - b. Class Two, water usable for water recreation infrastructure/facility, hot-water fish cultivation, animal husbandry, watering plants and/or other designation requiring the same quality of water as the usage;
 - c. Class Three, water usable for breeding of hot-water fish, watering plants and other designation requiring the same quality of water as the usage;
 - d. Class Four, water usable for watering plants and/or other designation requiring the same quality of water as the usage.
- (2) Criteria for water quality of every class as meant in paragraph (1) are contained in the attachment to this government regulation.

Article 9

- (1) The water class as meant in Article 8 in:
 - a. water sources located in two provincial territories or more and/or border of the state territory is stipulated by a presidential decree;

- b. water sources located in two regental/municipal territories or more can be stipulated by a provincial regulation;
- c. water sources located in regency/city is stipulated by a regental/municipal regulation.

- (2) Stipulation of the water class as meant in paragraph (1) is submitted on the basis of result of study by the government, provincial governments and/or regental/municipal governments on the basis of their respective scopes of authority in accordance with legislation in force.
- (3) The government can assign provincial governments to undertake the study as meant in paragraph (1) letter a.
- (4) Guidelines on study for stipulating the class of water as meant in paragraph (2) are stipulated by the Minister.

Part Four

Quality Standard of Water, Monitoring of Water Quality and Status of Water Quality

Article 10

The quality standard of water is stipulated on the basis of result of study on the class of water and criteria for water quality as meant in Articles 8 and 9.

Article 11

- (1) The government can stipulate a tighter quality standard and/or add parameters in inter-provincial and/or inter-state water as well as water source whose management is under authority of the government.
- (2) The quality standard of water as meant in paragraph (1) is stipulated by a decree of the Minister by observing recommendations and input from institutions concerned.

Article 12

- (1) Provincial governments can stipulate:
 - a. the quality standard of water tighter than the quality standard of water for the class stipulated as meant in Article 9 paragraph (1); and/or
 - b. additional parameters from the existing ones in the criteria for water quality as meant in Article 8 paragraph (2).

- (2) The quality standard of water as meant in paragraph (1) is stipulated by a provincial regulation.
- (3) Guidelines on stipulation of the quality standard of water and addition to parameters of the quality standard of water as meant in paragraph (1) are stipulated by a decree of the Minister.

Article 13

- (1) Monitoring of water quality in:
- a. water sources located in regental/municipal territories is done by regental/municipal governments;
 - b. water sources located in two regental/municipal territories or more in a province is coordinated by the provincial government and is implemented by the respective regental/municipal governments;
 - c. water sources located in two provincial territories or more or water sources being cross-border of the state is done by the government.
- (2) The government can assign provincial governments to monitor the quality of water in the water sources as meant in paragraph (1) letter c.
- (3) The quality of water as meant in paragraph (1) is monitored minimally every six months.
- (4) Results of the monitoring as meant in paragraph (1) letters a and b are conveyed to the Minister.
- (5) Mechanism and procedures for monitoring the quality of water are stipulated further by a decree of the Minister.

Article 14

- (1) Status of water quality is stipulated to declare:
- aa. a polluted condition, in the case of the quality of water failing to meet the quality standard of water;
 - b. a proper condition, in the case of the quality of water fulfilling the quality standard of water.
- (2) Provisions on the polluted and proper condition of status of water quality as meant in paragraph (1) and guidelines on stipulation of the status of water quality are further stipulated by a decree of the Minister.

Article 15

- (1) In the case of the status of water quality showing a polluted condition, the government and provincial governments, regental/municipal governments in accordance with their respective scopes of authority take efforts to overcome the pollution and restore the quality of water by stipulating the target water-quality.
- (2) In the case of the status of water quality showing a proper condition, the government and provincial governments, regental/municipal governments in accordance with their respective scopes of authority take efforts to preserve and/or enhance the quality of water.

Article 16

- (1) Governors appoint environmental laboratories already accredited to analyze the quality of water and waste water in the framework of controlling water pollution.
- (2) In the case of governors not yet appointing the laboratories as meant in paragraph (1), the quality of water and waste water is analyzed by laboratories appointed by the Minister.

Article 17

- (1) In the case of results of analysis of the quality of water and waste water from two laboratories or more being different, the analysis is verified scientifically.
- (2) The scientific verification as meant in paragraph (1) is done by the Minister by using national reference laboratory.

CHAPTER III

CONTROL OVER WATER POLLUTION

Part One

Authority

Article 18

- (1) The government controls water pollution in inter-provincial and/or inter-state water sources.
- (2) Provincial governments control water pollution in inter-regental/municipal water sources.
- (3) Regental/municipal governments control water pollution located in regencies/cities.

Article-19

In executing control over water pollution as meant in Article 18 paragraph (1), the government can assign provincial and/or regental/municipal governments.

Article 20

In the framework of controlling water pollution in water sources, the government and provincial governments, regental/municipal governments in accordance with their respective scopes of authority are authorized:

- a. to stipulate the collecting capacity of pollutant content;
- b. to undertake inventorying and identification of pollutant sources;
- c. to stipulate requirements for waste water for application to land;
- d. to stipulate requirements for disposal of waste water into water or water sources;
- e. to monitor the quality of water in water sources; and
- f. to monitor other factors resulting in change in the quality of water.

Article 21

(1) The national quality standard of waste water is stipulated by a decree of the Minister by observing recommendations and input from institutions concerned.

(2) The regional quality standard of waste water is stipulated by a provincial regulation with the provision that the standard is the same or tighter than the national quality standard as meant in paragraph (1).

(3) Results of the inventorying and identification of pollutant sources as meant in Article 20 letter b by the government, provincial governments, regental/municipal governments are conveyed to the Minister periodically, minimally every year.

(4) Guidelines on inventorying are stipulated by a decree of the Minister.

Article 22

Based on the inventorying results as meant in Article 21 paragraph (3), the Minister stipulates national policy on control over water pollution.

Article 23

(1) In the framework of controlling water pollution, the

collecting capacity of pollutant content in water sources is stipulated.

(2) The collecting capacity of pollutant content as meant in paragraph (1) is stipulated periodically, every five years at the minimum.

(3) The collecting capacity of pollutant content as meant in paragraph (1) is used for:

- a. granting location permit;
- b. management of water and water sources;
- c. stipulation of layout plan;
- d. licensing of disposal of waste water;
- e. stipulation of the target water-quality and action program for controlling water pollution.

(4) Guidelines on stipulation of the collecting capacity of pollutant content as meant in paragraph (2) are stipulated by a decree of the Minister.

Part Two**Levy on Disposal of Waste Water****Article 24**

(1) Everybody disposing waste water into waste-water treatment infrastructure and/or facility provided by regental/municipal governments is subjected to a levy.

(2) The levy as meant in paragraph (1) is stipulated by regional regulation of the regencies/cities.

Part Three**Emergency Settlement****Article 25**

Every business and/or activity is obliged to make a plan for overcoming water pollution in an emergency condition and/or other unpredictable conditions.

Article 26

In the case of the emergency condition as meant in Article 25 occurring, the personell in responsible for the business and/or activity is obliged to overcome and restore.

CHAPTER IV**REPORTING****Article 27**

(1) Everybody supposing or ascertaining water pollution is obliged to report to the authorized official.

(2) The

- (2) The authorized official receiving the report as meant in paragraph (1) is obliged to record:
 - a. date of reporting;
 - b. time and place;
 - c. event;
 - d. cause;
 - e. estimated impact.

(3) The authorized official receiving the report as meant in paragraph (1) is obliged to convey the report to regents/mayors/minister in not later than 3 (three) days as from the date of receipt of report.

(4) The regents/mayors/minister as meant in paragraph (3) are obliged to verify promptly to ascertain the truth of violation of water quality management and/or water pollution.

(5) In the case of results of the verification as meant in paragraph (4) showing that violation occurred, regents/mayors/Minister are obliged to order the personnel in responsible for the business and/or activity to overcome the pollution and impact of the violation.

Article 28

In the case of the personnel in responsible for the business and/or activity not taking the action as meant in Article 26 and Article 27 paragraph (5), regents/mayors/minister can implement or assign the third party to undertake the action at expense of the personnel in responsible for the business and/or activity.

Article 29

Every personnel in responsible for business and/or activity or the third party appointed to overcome water pollution and fulfil water quality is obliged to convey report to regents/mayors/minister.

CHAPTER V
RIGHT AND OBLIGATION

Part One
Right

Article 30

- (1) Everybody has the equal right to good-quality water.
- (2) Everybody has the equal right to obtain information

about the status of water quality and water-quality management as well as control over water pollution.

(3) Everybody has a right to take part in the framework of the management of water quality and control over water pollution in accordance with legislation in force.

Part Two
Obligation
Article 31

Everybody is obliged to:

- a. preserve the quality of water in the water sources as meant in Article 4 paragraph (3);
- b. control water pollution in the water sources as meant in Article 4 paragraph (4).

Article 32

Everybody undertaking business and/or activity is obliged to provide true and accurate information about the realization of obligation to manage the quality of water and control water pollution.

Article 33

The government and provincial governments, regental/municipal governments are obliged to provide information about the management of water quality and control over water pollution for communities.

Article 34

(1) Every personnel in responsible for business and/or activity is obliged to convey report on arrangement of requirements for license to apply waste water to soil.

(2) Every personnel in responsible for business and/or activity is obliged to convey report on arrangement of requirements for license to dispse waste water into water or water sources.

(3) The report as meant in paragraphs (1) and (2) must be conveyed minimally every 3 (three) months to regents/mayors with a copy made available to the Minister.

(4) Provisions on the reporting guidelines as meant in paragraph (3) are stipulated further by a decree of the Minister.

CHAPTER VI
REQUIREMENTS FOR
UTILIZATION AND DISPOSAL OF WASTE WATER

Part One
Utilization of Waste Water

Article 35

- (1) Every business and/or activity planning to utilize waste water for soil for the purpose of application to soil must obtain a written license from regents/mayors.
- (2) Application for the license as meant in paragraph (1) is based on result of Environmental Impact Analysis or Environmental Management Program and Environmental Monitoring Program.
- (3) Provisions on requirements, procedures for licensing are stipulated by regents/mayors by observing the guidelines stipulated by the Minister.

Article 36

- (1) Initiators study the utilization of waste water for soil for the purpose of application to soil.
- (2) Results of the study as meant in paragraph (1) minimally cover:
 - a. influence on fish, animal and plant cultivation;
 - b. influence on the quality of soil and ground water; and
 - c. influence on public health.
- (3) Based on results of the study as meant in paragraph (2), initiators submit applications for license to regents/mayors.
- (4) Regents/mayors evaluate the results of the study submitted by the initiators as meant in paragraph (3).
- (5) In the case of the results of evaluation as meant in paragraph (4) showing that the utilization of waste water for soil for the purpose of application to soil is environmentally feasible, regents/mayors issue license to utilize waste water.
- (6) The license to utilize waste water as meant in paragraph (5) is issued in not later than 90 (ninety) working days as from the date of receipt of application for license.

- (7) Guidelines on study as meant in paragraph (1) are further stipulated by a decree of the Minister.

Part Two

Disposal of Waste Water

Article 37

Every personnel in responsible for business and/or activity disposing waste water into water or water source is obliged to prevent and overcome water pollution.

Article 38

- (1) Every personnel in responsible for business and/or activity disposing waste water into water or water source is obliged to abide by the requirements stipulated in the license.
- (2) In the requirements for license to dispose waste water as meant in paragraph (1), the following matters must be mentioned:
 - a. the obligation to treat waste;
 - b. requirements for the quality and quantity of waste water, which may be disposed into the environmental media;
 - c. requirements for waste-water disposal method;
 - d. requirements for preparing facilities and procedures for overcoming emergency condition;
 - e. requirements for monitoring the quality and debit of waste water;
 - f. other requirements stipulated by results of environmental impact analysis closely related to control over water pollution, in the case of businesses and/or activities being obliged to undertake environmental impact analysis;
 - g. prohibition on disposal in lump sum in the same time or sudden release;
 - h. prohibition on melting waste water in a bid to abide by the required limit of content;
 - i. the obligation to undertake self-monitoring and report result of the self-monitoring.
- (3) In stipulating the requirements as meant in paragraph (1) for waste water containing radioactive, regents/mayors are obliged to obtain a written recommendation from the government institution in charge of atomic energy affairs.

Article 39

- (1) Regents/mayors determine the permitted quality standard of waste water as meant in Article 38 paragraph (2) on the basis of the collecting capacity of pollutant content in water sources.
- (2) In the case of the collecting capacity as meant in paragraph (1) being unable to stipulate yet, the permitted limit of waste water quality is stipulated on the basis of the national quality standard of waste water as meant in Article 21 paragraph (1).

Article 40

- (1) Every business and/or activity planning to dispose waste water into water sources is obliged to obtain a written license from regents/mayors.
- (2) The application for the license as meant in paragraph (1) is based on results of environmental impact analysis or environmental management programs and environmental monitoring programs.

Article 41

- (1) Initiators study the disposal of waste water into water or water sources.
- (2) Results of the study as meant in paragraph (1) minimally cover:
- a. influence on fish, animal and plant cultivation;
 - a. influence on the quality of soil and ground water; and
 - b. influence on public health.
- (3) Based on the results of the study as meant in paragraph (2), initiators submit applications for license to regents/mayors.
- (4) Regents/mayors evaluate the results of the study submitted by the initiators as meant in paragraph (3).
- (5) In the case of the results of evaluation as meant in paragraph (4) showing that the utilization of waste water for soil for the purpose of application to soil is environmentally feasible, regents/mayors issue license to dispose waste water.
- (6) The license to dispose waste water as meant in paragraph (5) is issued in not later than 90 (ninety) work-

ing days as from the date of receipt of application for license.

- (7) Provisions on requirements and procedures for licensing the disposal of waste water are stipulated by regents/mayors by observing the guidelines stipulated by the Minister.
- (8) Guidelines on study as meant in paragraph (1) are further stipulated by a decree of the Minister.

Article 42

Everybody is prohibited from disposing waste water and/or gas into water and/or water sources.

CHAPTER VII

FOSTERING AND SUPERVISION

Part One

Fostering

Article 43

- (1) The government, provincial governments, regental/municipal governments foster for enhancing the compliance of personnel in responsible for business and/or activity in the management of water quality and control over water pollution.
- (2) The fostering as meant in paragraph (1) covers:
- a. counseling of legislation related to environmental management;
 - b. application of incentive and/or disincentive policy.
- (3) The government, provincial governments, regental/municipal governments make efforts to manage and/or foster the management of domestic waste water.
- (4) The efforts to manage domestic waste water as meant in paragraph (3) can be done by provincial governments, regental/municipal governments by building integrated treatment facility and infrastructure of domestic waste water.
- (5) The building of facility and infrastructure as meant in paragraph (4) can be realized through cooperation with the third party in accordance with legislation in force.

Part Two

Supervision

Article 44

- (1) Regents/mayors are obliged to supervise the compliance to the requirements contained in the license as meant in Article 38 paragraph (2).
- (2) The supervision as meant in paragraph (1) is executed by regional environmental supervisory officials.

Article 45

In certain cases, the environmental supervisory officials supervise the compliance to the requirements mentioned in the license to undertake business and/or activity.

Article 46

- (1) In executing their tasks, the environmental supervisory officials as meant in Article 44 paragraph (2) and Article 45 are authorized:
 - a. to monitor, covering observation, taking photograph, audio visual recording and measuring;
 - b. ask information from stakeholders, employees, consultants, contractors and local administration apparatuses;
 - c. make copy of document and/or make necessary notes, such as licensing document, document of AMDAL, UKL, UPLm data about self-monitoring results, document of decision on corporate organization;
 - d. enter certain places;
 - e. take sample of the produced waste water, disposed waste water, raw material and auxiliary material;
 - f. examine equipment used in the production, utility and waste treatment installation;
 - g. examine installation and/or transportation equipment;
 - h. ask information from the personnel in responsible for business and/or activity.
- (2) The authority to make the notes as meant in paragraph (1) letter c cover activity to make design, sketch, picture, map and/or description needed in the execution of the supervisory tasks.

Article 47

The supervisory officials are obliged to show letter of assignment and/or identity card in executing their task.

CHAPTER VIII

SANCTION

Part One

Administrative Sanction

Article 48

Regents/mayors are authorized to impose administrative sanction on every personnel in responsible for business and/or activity violating the provision in Article 24 paragraph (1), Article 25, Article 26, Article 32, Article 34, Article 35, Article 37, Article 38, Article 40 and Article 42.

Article 49

Regents/mayors are authorized to apply administration coercion or coercive money to personnel in responsible for business and/or activity violating the provision in Article 25.

Part Two

Compensation

Article 50

- (1) Every legal violation in the form of pollution and/or environmental destruction inflicting loss on other people or environment requires personnel in responsible for business and/or activity to pay compensation and/or take certain measures.
- (2) Besides the requirement for taking the certain measures as meant in paragraph (1), judge can stipulate the payment of coercive money for everyday of lateness in the settlement of the certain actions.

Part Three

Penalty

Article 51

Whoever violating the provision in Article 26, Article 31, Article 32, Article 37, Article 38, Article 41 and Article 42 causing water pollution is liable to the penalty as meant in Article 41, Article 42, Article 43, Article 44, Article 45, Article 46 and Article 47 of Law No. 23/1997 on Environmental Management.

CHAPTER IX

TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

Article 52

The quality standard of waste water for certain businesses and/or activities stipulated by regions remains

effective as long as it does not contravene this government government.

Article 53

(1) In the case of businesses and/or activities using waste water for application to soil, they must secure license to utilize waste water on soil from regents/mayors in not later than one year after the promulgation of this government regulation.

(2) In the case of businesses and/or activities already operating before having license to dispose waste water into water or water sources, they must obtain license to dispose waste water into water or water sources from regents/mayors in one year as from the date of promulgation of this government regulation.

CHAPTER X CONCLUSION

Article 54

The collecting capacity of pollutant content as meant in Article 38 paragraph (3) must be stipulated in not later than 3 (three) years as from the date of promulgation of this government regulation.

Article 55

In the case of the quality standard of water in the water sources as meant in Article 11 and Article 12 paragraph (1) being not yet unable to stipulate or being not stipulated, the criteria for the quality standard of Class II as contained in the attachment to this regulation apply as the quality standard of water.

Article 56

(1) In not later than 3 (three) years as from the date of promulgation of this government regulation, the quality standard of water already stipulated previously must be adjusted to the provisions in this government regulation.

(2) In the case of the quality standard of water as meant in paragraph (1) being tighter than the quality standard of water as meant in this government regulation, the previous quality standard remains effective.

Article 57

(1) In the case of the quality standard of waste water of

businesses and/or activities being not yet stipulated, the quality standard of waste water effective in the region can be stipulated after securing recommendation from the Minister.

(2) Provisions on the quality standard of waste water as meant in paragraph (1) are stipulated by provincial regulation.

Article 58

With the enforcement of this regulation, all legislation related to the management of water quality and control over water pollution already existing remains effective as long as it does not contravene and has not been replaced on the basis of this government regulation.

Article 59

With the enforcement of this government regulation, Government Regulation No. 20/1990 on Control over Water Pollution (Statute Book of 1990 No. 24, Supplement to Statute Book NO. 3409) is declared null and void.

Article 60

The government regulation comes into force as from the date of promulgation.

For public cognizance, the government regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On December 14, 2001

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Sgd

BAMBANG KESOWO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On December 14, 2001

THE STATE SECRETARY OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Sgd

BAMBANG KESOWO

STATUTE BOOK OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
YEAR 2001 NO. 153

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