

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 30 YEAR 2007

ON

ENERGY

BY THE BLESSING OF THE ONE AND ONLY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- Considering:
- a. that energy resources constituting natural riches as mandated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia shall be controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest prosperity and welfare of the people;
 - b. that energy plays such a vital role in increasing national economy and resilience that the management of energy that covers its provision, utilization and enterprise shall be conducted in a fair, sustainable, rational, optimal, and integrated fashion;
 - c. that reserves of non-renewable energy resources are limited, therefore it is necessary to diversify energy resources to guarantee the availability of energy;
 - d. that on the basis of the considerations as intended by letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to stipulate a Law on Energy;

In view of: Article 5 paragraph (1), Article 20, Article 21, Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With Joint Approval of
House of People's Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia
and
President of the Republic of Indonesia

DECIDES:

To stipulate: LAW ON ENERGY

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

The following definitions shall apply in this Law:

1. Energy shall mean the capacity to perform work that may take the form of heat, light, mechanics, chemical, and electromagnetic.
2. Energy sources shall mean anything that can produce energy, both directly and indirectly, through conversion or transformation processes.
3. Energy resources shall mean the natural resources that can be utilized, both as energy source and energy.
4. New energy sources shall mean the energy sources that can be produced through new technologies, coming from both renewable energy sources and non-renewable energy sources, such as nuclear, hydrogen, coal bed methane, liquefied coal, and gasified coal.
5. New energy shall mean the energy coming from new energy sources.
6. Renewable energy sources shall mean the energy sources produced from sustainable energy resources if well managed such as geothermal, wind, bio-energy, sunlight, water flow and waterfall, and the movement and difference of sea layer temperature.
7. Renewable energy shall mean the energy coming from renewable energy sources.
8. Non-renewable energy sources shall mean the energy sources produced from non-replenishable energy resources if continuously exploited, such as oil, natural gas, coal, turf, and bituminous shale.
9. Non-renewable energy shall mean the energy coming from non-renewable energy sources.
10. Environment means a spatial unit with all objects, capacities, conditions, and living creatures, including human beings and their behaviors, which affect the life and well-being of human beings and other living creatures.
11. Preservation of environmental functions shall mean a series of efforts intended to maintain the supporting and carrying capacities of the environment.

12. Business entity shall mean a company in the form of a legal entity that runs a continuous and permanent business and is established in accordance with the laws and regulations and is operational and domiciled within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
13. Permanent business establishment shall mean a business entity established and having a legal entity outside the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia engaged in activities and domiciled within the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and obliged to comply with the laws and regulations of the Republic of Indonesia.
14. Energy buffer reserve shall mean the quantity of the energy sources and energy stored nationally required to meet the nation's energy requirements in a given period of time.
15. Provision of energy shall mean any activity or process aimed to make available energy, both from Indonesia and overseas.
16. Utilization of energy shall mean any activity using energy, both directly and indirectly, from energy sources.
17. Management of energy shall mean an activity consisting of the provision, enterprise, and utilization of energy and the provision of strategic reserves and the conservation of energy resources.
18. Enterprise of energy shall mean an activity consisting of the provision and/or utilization of energy.
19. Enterprise of energy services shall mean a service business activity directly or indirectly associated with the provision and/or utilization of energy.
20. Energy reserves shall mean the energy resources whose location, quantity and quality have been known.
21. Energy diversification shall mean diversifying the utilization of energy sources.
22. Strategic reserves shall mean the energy reserves for the future.
23. Energy conservation means a systematic, planned and integrated effort intended to preserve domestic energy resources and to improve efficiency in their utilization.

24. Conservation of energy resources shall mean the management of energy resources that guarantees their utilization and supply by continuing to maintain and improve the quality of the value and diversity of the energy resources.
25. National energy policies shall mean the policies on the management of energy based on the principles of fairness, sustainability and environmental outlook aimed to create national energy independence and resilience.
26. National Energy Council shall mean a national, independent and permanent institution in charge of the execution of the national energy policy.
27. Master plan on energy shall mean an energy management plan intended to meet energy requirements in a region, some regions, and in the country.
28. Central Government, hereinafter referred to as Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the authority to govern the Republic of Indonesia as intended by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
29. Regional government shall mean the governor, regent, or mayor and regional instrumentalities as the elements of the regional government administration.
30. Minister means the minister who is in charge of energy affairs.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

Article 2

Energy shall be managed under the principles of beneficial use, rationality, fair efficiency, value added enhancement, sustainability, people's welfare, environmental functions preservation, national resilience, and integratedness by prioritizing the nation's capability.

Article 3

To support national sustainable development and improve national energy resilience, the management of energy shall be aimed to:

- a. Achieve independence in the management of energy;
- b. Guarantee the availability of domestic energy, both from domestic and oversea sources.

- c. Guarantee the availability of energy from domestic and/or oversea sources as intended by letter b to:
 - 1. meet domestic energy requirements;
 - 2. meet raw material requirements for domestic industries; and
 - 3. increase state revenues;
- d. Guarantee that energy resources are managed in an optimal, integrated, and sustainable fashion.
- e. Guarantee that energy is used efficiently in all sectors.
- f. Improve accessibility to energy for the people who are less wealthy and/or who live in remote areas to bring about just and equal welfare and prosperity for the people by:
 - 1. providing assistance to increase the availability of energy for less wealthy people;
 - 2. building energy infrastructures in under-developed regions in order to reduce disparities among regions.
- g. Develop independent domestic energy and energy services industries and improve the professionalism of human resources.
- h. Create work opportunities; and
- i. Preserve the environment.

CHAPTER III

MANAGEMENT OF ENERGY

Part One

Energy Resources

Article 4

- (1) Fossil, geothermal, large-scale hydro and nuclear energy sources shall be controlled by the state and utilized for the greatest welfare and prosperity of the people.
- (2) New energy resources and renewable energy resources shall be managed by the state and utilized for the greatest welfare and prosperity of the people.
- (3) The control and management of energy resources by the state, as intended by paragraphs (1) and (2), shall be conducted by the Government according to the laws and regulations.

Part Two

Energy Buffer Reserves

Article 5

- (1) To guarantee national energy resilience, Government is obliged to provide energy buffer reserves.
- (2) The provisions on the types, amount, time, and location of the energy buffer reserves as intended by paragraph (1) are regulated further by National Energy Council.

Part Three

Energy Crisis and Emergency

Article 6

- (1) Energy crisis constitutes an energy shortage condition.
- (2) Energy emergency constitutes a condition in which the supply of energy is disturbed due to disconnection of energy facilities and infrastructures.
- (3) If the energy crisis and energy emergency as intended by paragraphs (1) and (2) result in the government functions, the community social life, and/or economic activities being disrupted, the Government is obliged to take any necessary corrective measure.

Part Four

Energy Prices

Article 7

- (1) Energy prices shall be determined on the basis of a fair economic value.
- (2) The Government and regional government shall provide subsidy funds for less wealthy community groups.
- (3) Further provisions on energy prices and subsidy funds, as intended by paragraphs (1) and (2), shall be regulated by the laws and regulations.

Part Five

Environment and Safety

Article 8

- (1) Any energy management activity shall prioritize the use of environmentally-friendly technologies that meet the requirements set by the laws and regulations on the environment.
- (2) Any energy management activity shall meet the requirements set by the laws and regulations on safety which cover issues on standardization, security and safety of the installation, and occupational safety and health.

Part Six

Domestic Content Levels

Article 9

- (1) Domestic content levels for both goods and services shall be maximized in the energy enterprise.
- (2) Government is obliged to encourage the provision of domestic goods and services to support independent, efficient and competitive energy industries.

Part Seven

International Cooperation

Article 10

- (1) International cooperation in the energy sector can only be conducted to:
 - a. Guarantee the nation's energy resilience;
 - b. Guarantee the availability of domestic energy; and
 - c. Improve the nation's economy.
- (2) The international cooperation as intended by paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the laws and regulations.
- (3) Any international agreement in the field of energy that has wide-ranging and fundamental impacts on the people's life associated with the state financial burden and/or requiring the amendment to or the making of laws is subject to approval of the House of People's Representatives.

CHAPTER IV
ENERGY POLICIES AND NATIONAL ENERGY COUNCIL

Part One

National Energy Policies

Article 11

- (1) National energy policies shall cover the following issues:
 - a. availability of energy to meet the nation's requirements;
 - b. energy development priorities
 - c. utilization of national energy resources; and
 - d. national energy buffer reserves.
- (2) The national energy policies as intended by paragraph (1) shall be adopted by the Government with the approval of the House of People's Representative.

Part Two

National Energy Council

Article 12

- (1) National Energy Council shall be established by President.
- (2) National Energy Council has the following duties;
 - a. designing and formulating national energy policies to be adopted by the Government with the approval of the House of People's Representatives as intended by Article 11 paragraph (2);
 - b. determining a master plan on national energy;
 - c. determining responses to energy crisis and emergency conditions; and
 - d. monitoring the implementation of cross-sectoral policies on energy.
- (3) National Energy Council is comprised of a board of management and members.
- (4) The Board of Management of National Energy Council are comprised of :
 - a. Chairperson: President
 - b. Vice Chairperson: Vice President
 - c. Daily Chairperson: Minister in charge of energy affairs.

- (5) Members of National Energy Council are comprised of;
- a. seven persons, including both the Minister and other government officials directly responsible for the provision, transportation, distribution and utilization of energy; and
 - b. eight persons representing stakeholders.

Article 13

- (1) Members of National Energy Council, as intended by Article 12 paragraph (5) letter a, are appointed and terminated by the President.
- (2) Members of National Energy Council, as intended by Article 12 paragraph (5) letter b, are selected by the House of People's Representatives.
- (3) Members of National Energy council as intended by Article 12 paragraph (5) letter b are comprised of:
- a. 2 (two) persons from academic circles;
 - b. 2 (two) persons from industrial circles;
 - c. 2 (two) persons from technological circles;
 - d. 1 (one) person from environmental circles; and
 - e. 2 (two) persons from consumers.
- (4) The Government shall nominate candidates of the National Energy Council members as intended by paragraph (2) to the House of People's Representatives twice the number of each circle/group of stakeholders, as intended by paragraph (3).
- (5) The selection of candidates as intended by paragraph (4) shall be conducted through a transparent and accountable screening process.
- (6) The members of National Energy Council as intended by Article 12 paragraph (5) letter b are appointed and terminated by the President.
- (7) Further provisions on the procedures for the selection of National Energy Council members as intended by paragraph (2) shall be regulated by the Presidential Regulation.

Article 14

- (1) The term of service of the National Energy Council members who concurrently serve as Minister and hold other governmental positions shall end when they no longer hold the positions as intended by Article 12 paragraph (5) point a.
- (2) The term of service of the National Energy Council members as intended by Article 12 paragraph (5) letter b is five years.

Article 15

The expense budget of National Energy Council shall be burdened to the State Budget.

Article 16

- (1) National Energy Council in performing their duties shall be assisted by a secretariat general headed by a secretary general.
- (2) Secretary general is appointed and terminated by the President.
- (3) The organizational structure and work procedures of the Secretariat General of National Energy Council shall be further regulated by Decree of the Chairperson of National Energy Council.

Part Three

Master Plan on National Energy

Article 17

- (1) The Government shall develop a draft master plan on national energy on the basis of the national energy policies.
- (2) In developing the master plan on national energy as intended by paragraph (1), the Government shall involve the regional government and take into consideration opinions and inputs of the public.
- (3) Further provisions on the development of the master plan on national energy shall be regulated by the Presidential Regulation.

Part Four
Master Plan on Regional Energy

Article 18

- (1) The regional government shall develop a master plan on regional energy by referring to the master plan on national energy as intended by Article 17 paragraph (1).
- (2) The master plan on regional energy as intended by paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by the regional regulation.

Part Five
Rights and Roles of the Community

Article 19

- (1) Anyone has the right to obtain energy.
- (2) The community, both individually and collectively, can participate in:
 - a. Developing a master plan on national energy and a master plan on regional energy; and
 - b. Developing energy for public interests.

CHAPTER V
ENERGY MANAGEMENT

Part One
Provision and Utilization

Article 20

- (1) Energy shall be made available through:
 - a. Inventorying energy resources;
 - b. Increasing energy reserves;
 - c. Developing a balance of energy;
 - d. Diversifying, conserving, and intensifying energy sources and energy ;and
 - e. Guaranteeing that energy sources and energy are well distributed, transmitted, and stored.

- (2) Priorities to provide energy by the Government and/or the regional government shall be given to underdeveloped regions, remote areas, and village regions by using local energy sources, particularly renewable energy sources.
- (3) The regions that produce energy sources shall be prioritized to obtain the energy from local energy sources.
- (4) The provision of new energy and renewable energy shall be enhanced by the Government and the regional government according to their respective authority.
- (5) Any business entity, permanent business establishment and individual that provide energy from new energy sources and renewable energy sources may obtain facilities and/or incentives from the Government and/or the regional government according to their respective authority for a certain period until the economic value is reached.

Article 21

- (1) Energy shall be utilized under the principles as intended by Article 2 by:
 - a. Optimizing all potential energy resources,
 - b. Considering technological, social, economic, conservation, and environmental aspects, and
 - c. Prioritizing the fulfillment of the community's requirements and the improvement of economic activities in the region producing energy sources.
- (2) The utilization of new energy and renewable energy shall be enhanced by the Government and the regional government.
- (3) Any business entity, permanent business establishment and individual that utilize energy from new energy sources and renewable energy sources may obtain facilities and/or incentives from the Government and/or the regional government according to their respective authority for a certain period until the economic value is reached.

Article 22

- (1) Further provisions on the granting of facilities and/or incentives by the Government and/or the regional government according to their respective authority, as intended by Article 20 paragraph (5) and Article 21 paragraph (3) shall be regulated by the Government Regulation and/or the Regional Regulation.

- (2) Further provisions on the provision and utilization of energy by the Government and/or the regional government according to their authority as intended by Article 20 and Article 21 are regulated by the Government Regulation and/or the Regional Regulation,

Part Two
Enterprise
Article 23

- (1) The enterprise of energy covers the enterprise of energy resources, energy sources, and energy.
- (2) The enterprise of energy can be conducted by a business entity, a permanent business establishment and an individual.
- (3) The enterprise of energy services can only be conducted by a business entity and an individual.
- (4) The enterprise of energy services as intended by paragraph (3) shall follow the provisions on energy services classification.
- (5) Classifying energy services is intended to protect and give the first opportunity in the use of domestic energy services.
- (6) Further provisions on the classification of energy services are regulated by the Government Regulation.
- (7) The enterprise of energy and energy services as intended by paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be conducted in accordance with the laws and regulations.

Article 24

- (1) The business entity that engages in energy business activities as intended by Article 23 is obliged to:
- a. Empower the local community;
 - b. Preserve and protect the environmental;
 - c. Facilitate research and development on energy; and

- d. Facilitate training and education in the energy sector.
- (2) Further provisions on the obligations of the business entity as intended by paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Government Regulation.

Part Three
Energy Conservation
Article 25

- (1) National energy conservation shall be the responsibility of the Government, the regional government, business entities, and the community.
- (2) The national energy conservation as intended by paragraph (1) shall cover all phases of energy management.
- (3) Consumers of energy and producers of energy-saving equipment who conserve energy shall be given facilities and/or incentives by the Government and/or the regional government.
- (4) Consumers of energy sources and energy who do not conserve energy shall be given disincentives by the Government and/or the regional government.
- (5) Further provisions on the implementation of energy conservation and the provision of facilities, incentives and disincentives as intended by paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) shall be regulated by the Government Regulation and/ or the regional regulation.

CHAPTER VI
AUTHORITY OF GOVERNMENT
AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Article 26

- (1) The Government's authority in the energy sector shall include, among others:
 - a. Making laws and regulations
 - b. Determining national policies
 - c. Setting and enforcing standards; and
 - d. Determining procedures.

- (2) The provincial government's authority in the energy sector shall include, among others:
- a. Making provincial regional regulations;
 - b. Providing guidance and supervision on the cross-regent/city enterprise; and
 - c. Determining cross-regent/city management policies.
- (3) The regental/city government's authority in the energy sector shall include, among others:
- a. Making regency/city-level regional regulations;
 - b. Providing guidance and supervision on the enterprise conducted in a regency/city; and
 - c. Determining management policies in a regency/city.
- (4) The authority of the provincial and regental/city governments as intended by paragraphs (2) and paragraph (3) shall be executed in compliance with the laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VII

GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Part One

Guidance

Article 27

The Government and the regional government shall provide guidance on the management of energy resources, energy sources and energy.

Part Two

Supervision

Article 28

The management of energy resources, energy sources and energy shall be supervised by the Government, the regional government and the community.

CHAPTER VIII
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Article 29

- (1) Any research and development on science and technology regarding the provision and utilization of energy shall be facilitated by the Government and the regional government in accordance with to their respective authority.
- (2) The research and development as intended by paragraph (1) shall be directed towards developing new energy and renewable energy to support the development of an independent national energy industry.

Article 30

- (1) The research and development activities as intended by Article 29 shall be funded by the Government and the regional government in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Funds for the research and development on energy science and technology as intended by paragraph (1) shall be provided from the State Budget (APBN), the Regional Budget (APBD) and private sponsors.
- (3) The development and utilization of the research outcomes on new energy and renewable energy shall be funded by the state revenues generated from non renewable energy.
- (4) Provisions on funding as intended by paragraph (3) shall be regulated further by the Government Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Article 31

- (1) When this Law comes into effect, all laws and regulations on energy shall remain in effect as long as they are not in contradiction with or have not been replaced under this Law.
- (2) National Energy Coordinating Agency shall continue performing their duties and functions until National Energy Council has been established.

(3) Before National Energy Council is established, any policy to be issued by National Energy Coordinating Agency shall be adjusted to this law.

CHAPTER X
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 32

National Energy Council shall be established at the latest of 6 (six) months after this Law is enacted.

Article 33

The implementing regulations of this Law shall have been stipulated at the latest of 1 (one) year after this law is enacted.

Article 34

This Law shall become effective as of the date of its enactment.

For public cognizance, it is instructed to promulgate this Law by inserting the same in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Approved in Jakarta

On August 10, 2007

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Enacted in Jakarta

On August 10, 2007

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS

OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

sgd

ANDI MATALATTA

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2007 NUMBER 96

Copied pursuant to the original

DEPUTY TO STATE SECRETARY FOR LEGISLATION

MUHAMMAD SAPTA MURTI

**ELUCIDATION OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 30 YEAR 2007
ON
ENERGY**

I. GENERAL

Energy resources as natural riches constitute the gifts bestowed by God upon the people and nation of Indonesia. Energy resources are strategic natural resources important for the life of the people to improve economic activities, create job opportunities, and enhance national resilience. As such, energy resources must be controlled by the state and must be utilized for the greatest welfare and prosperity of the people as mandated by Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The management of energy which covers the provision, utilization, and enterprise of energy must be conducted in a fair, sustainable, rational, optimal and integrated fashion to give an added value to the economy of the nation and unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia.

The provision, utilization and enterprise of energy conducted continuously to improve the welfare of the people must be performed in harmony and in line with the environmental functions.

Given the importance of energy resources, it is necessary for the Government to develop an energy management plan to meet domestic energy requirements on the basis of a long-term energy management policy.

Based on the foregoing, it is necessary to stipulate a law on energy as the legal basis and guidance in regulating and managing energy affairs.

This law regulates the following issues:

- a. Energy management which consists of the control and management of energy resources,
- b. Energy buffer reserves in order to safeguard the national energy resilience,
- c. Energy crisis and emergencies and energy prices,
- d. The Government's and the regional government's authority in managing energy,
- e. National energy policies, a master plan on national energy and the establishment of National Energy Council,
- f. The rights and roles of the community in the management of energy,
- g. Guidance and supervision of energy management activities,
- h. Research and development.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

The principle of beneficial use means that energy must be managed to meet the people's requirements.

The principle of fair efficiency means that energy must be managed to make sure that the people have equal access to energy at an affordable and economic price.

The principle of value added enhancement means that energy must be managed to achieve an optimum economic value.

The principle of sustainability means that energy must be managed to guarantee that energy can be made available and utilized for the present and future generations.

The principle of people's welfare means that energy must be managed for the greatest welfare and prosperity of the people.

The principle of environmental functions preservation means that energy must be managed in such a way that the quality of the environmental functions will be better.

The principle of national resilience means that the nation must be able to manage energy on its own capability.

The principle of integratedness means that energy must be managed in an integrated manner among sectors.

Article 3

Letter a

Sufficiently clear

Letter b

Sufficiently clear

Letter c

Sufficiently clear

Letter d

Sufficiently clear

Letter e

The utilization of energy in all sectors must be according to the requirements based on energy utilization standards.

Letter f

Sufficiently clear

Letter g

Sufficiently clear

Letter h

Sufficiently clear

Letter i

Sufficiently clear

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Paragraph (1)

Fair economic value is a value/cost that reflects the energy production costs, including the environmental and conservation costs, and the profits reviewed on the basis of people's affordability and stipulated by the Government.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear

Article 10

Sufficiently clear

Article 11

Sufficiently clear

Article 12

Sufficiently clear

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Letter a

Academic circles include experts in the field of energy from universities.

Letter b

Industrial circles include practitioners engaged in the energy industry.

Letter c

Technological circles include experts in the field of energy technological engineering.

Letter d

Environmental circles include environmental experts in the field of energy.

Letter e

Consumers mean the communities using energy.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

The community's role under this provision is to provide inputs in the form of ideas, data, and/or information in writing.

Article 20

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Sufficiently clear.

Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Balance of energy means a description of a balance between the supply of various energy sources and the use of energy within a given period of time.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Letter e

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Economic value is the value formed from the equilibrium between supply and demand.

Incentives can take the form of capital assistance, taxes, and fiscal. Facilities can take the form of simplified licensing procedures and enterprise requirements.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Business entity includes state-owned companies, region-owned companies, cooperatives, and private companies.

Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The form of local community empowerment/development shall be tailored to the needs of the people around the business premises aimed to improve the people's welfare.

Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Letter c

Sufficiently clear.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Producers mean domestic producers.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Sufficiently clear.

Letter b

Determining national policies includes determining energy prices.

Letter c

Sufficiently clear.

Letter d

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Guidance is prioritized to develop human resources and technologies.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATE GAZETTE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 4746