

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA  
NUMBER 9, YEAR 1992  
CONCERNING  
IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS

BY THE GRACE OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- Considering :
- a. that the regulation regarding the immigration affairs encompassing the flow of people going into and out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia constitutes the right and the authority of the Republic of Indonesia and is one of the manifestation of its sovereignty as a legal state based on *Pancasila* and the 1945 Constitution.
  - b. that in the framework of implementing national development with the Archipelagic Concept as orientation and with the increase in the flow of people as well as in international and inter-state relations, it is necessary to improve the regulation on immigration which is now regulated in various forms of laws no longer suitable to the development of the situation and needs.
  - c. That in connection with the matters mentioned above, it is deemed necessary to lay down stipulations on immigration affairs in a Law.
- In view of :
1. Article 5 paragraph (1) and Article 20 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution;
  2. Law Number 62, Year 1958 concerning Citizenship of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of 1958 Number 113, Additional State Gazette Number 1647) as has been amended by Law Number 3, Year 1976 concerning the amendment of Article 18 Law Number 62, Year 1958 concerning Citizenship the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of 1976 Number 20, Additional State Gazette Number 3077);
  3. Law Number 8, Year 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of 1981 Number 76, Additional State Gazette Number 3209).

With the approval of

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

H A S D E C I D E D :

To stipulate : LAW CONCERNING IMMIGRATION AFFAIRS

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Referred to in this Law as:

1. Immigration affairs are the cases of the flow of people going into or out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and the supervision over aliens in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. The territory of the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter abbreviated as the territory of Indonesia is the whole area of the Republic of Indonesia encompassing land, sea and sky based on prevailing laws.
3. A Travel document is an official document issued by an authorized official from a country containing the identity of the holder and is valid for use in making an inter-state traveling.
4. Immigration Check Spot is a port, airport, or other places determined by the Minister as a place of entry into or exit out of the territory of Indonesia.
5. The Minister is the Minister whose scope of duty and responsibility encompass immigration affairs.
6. An alien is a non-citizen of the Republic of Indonesia.
7. A visa for the Republic of Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as Visa, is a written permit given by an authorized official at the Representative of the Republic of Indonesia or at other places determined by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and it contains approval for an alien to enter and travel to Indonesia.
8. An Entry Permit is a permit fixed on the Visa or a Traveling Letter of an alien to enter the territory of the Republic of Indonesia and is given by the Immigration Officer at the Immigration Check Spot.
9. A Re-entry Permit is a permit put down on the Travel document of an alien with a permit of residence in Indonesia to re-enter the territory of Indonesia.

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## Law Office

10. A Departure Mark is a certain mark put down by the Immigration Officer at the Immigration Check Spot on the Travel document of anyone who will leave the territory of Indonesia.
11. Transport Means are ships, aero planes, or other transport means usually used to transport people.
12. Prevention is prohibition of a temporary nature imposed on certain people to leave the territory of Indonesia because of certain reasons.
13. Deterring is prohibition of a temporary nature imposed in certain people to enter the territory of Indonesia based on certain reasons.
14. An immigration act is an administrative act in immigration affairs outside the court process.
15. An immigration quarantine is a place to accommodate temporarily aliens who are deported or on whom other immigration acts are imposed.
16. Deportation is an act to expel an alien from the territory of Indonesia because his presence in the country is undesirable.

### Article 2

Every Citizen of Indonesia has the right to travel out of or into the territory of Indonesia.

### Article 3

Everyone entering or going out the territory of Indonesia must have a Traveling Letter.

### Article 4

- (1) Everyone can go out of the territory of Indonesia after getting a Departure Mark.
- (2) Every alien can enter the territory of Indonesia after obtaining an Entry Permit.

### Article 5

- (1) Everyone going into or leaving the territory of Indonesia must go through the examination conducted by Immigration Officers at the Immigration Check Spot.
- (2) The Immigration Check Spot referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by the Minister.

Article 6

- (1) Every alien entering the territory of Indonesia must own a Visa.
- (2) A Visa is given to an alien whose purpose and intention to visit Indonesia are useful and shall not lead to the occurrence of disturbance to national order and security.

Article 7

- (1) Excepted from the obligation of owning a Visa as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (1) are:
  - a. aliens coming from the state which on the basis of a Presidential Decree does not entail the obligation to own a Visa;
  - b. aliens having a Re-entry Permit;
  - c. captain of a ship and/or an aero plane and the crew on duty on the transportation means which at harbor or landing at the airport in the territory of Indonesia.
  - d. transit passengers at the port or airport in the territory of Indonesia as long as they do not go out of the transit place in the area of the Immigration Check Spot.
- (2) Further stipulations on the type, requirement and other matters connected with a Visa shall be provided for by a Government Regulation.

Article 8

The Immigration Officer at the Immigration Check Spot may refuse to give a permit to aliens to enter the territory of Indonesia if they:

- a. do not own a valid Traveling document;
- b. do not have a Visa except those not obligated to own a Visa as referred to in Article 7 paragraph (1) point a;
- c. suffer from a mental disorder or a communicable diseases endangering public health;
- d. do not have a Re-entry Permit or do not have a permit to enter another country;
- e. proved to have given false information in obtaining a Traveling Letter of a Visa.

Article 9

The person responsible for the means of transport coming to or departing from the territory of Indonesia is obligated to:

- a. inform the arrival or planned departure;
- b. submit a list of passengers and list of crew of the means of transport already signed to the Immigration Officer;
- c. fly a signal flag for a ship coming from outside the territory of the Republic of Indonesia carrying passengers;
- d. prohibit people to embark to or disembark from the means of transport without the permit from the Immigration Officer during Immigration examination;
- e. take out of Indonesia any alien coming in his means of transport lying at anchor at the harbor or being parked at the airport for the purpose of immigration examination.

Article 10

The Immigration Officer at Immigration Check Spot authorized to come into the transportation which berth at harbor or landing at the airport within Indonesia territory.

CHAPTER II  
PREVENTION AND DETERRING

Section One  
Prevention

Article 11

- (1) The authority and responsibility of prevention are in the hands of and exercised by:
  - a. the Minister, as far as this concerns matters of immigration;
  - b. the Finance Minister, as far as this concerns the state's receivables;
  - c. the Attorney General, as far as this concerns the implementation of the stipulation in Article 32 point g of Law Number 5, Year 1991 concerning the Prosecution Office of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - d. the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, as far as this concerns the maintenance and re-enforcement of security and defense of the country as meant in Law Number 20, Year 1982 concerning

Stipulations on the Principles of Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia as has been amended by Law Number 1, Year 1988.

- (2) Implementation of the decision on prevention as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be undertaken by the Minister or by the Immigration Officer he assigns.

#### Article 12

- (1) Prevention is determined in a written decision.
- (2) The decision as referred to in paragraph (1) contains at least:
  - a. identity of the person on whom prevention is imposed;
  - b. reason for prevention; and
  - c. period of time of prevention.
- (3) The decision as referred to in paragraph (1) is conveyed in a registered letter to a person or persons on which prevention is imposed at least 7 (seven) days as of the date of stipulation.

#### Article 13

- (1) The decision on prevention as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) points a and b is valid for a period of at most 6 (six) months, and can be renewed at most twice with each time being not longer than 6 (six) months.
- (2) The decision on prevention as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) point c is valid for a period in conformity with the decree of the Attorney General.
- (3) The decision on prevention as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1) point d is valid for a period of at most 6 (six) months, and each time it can be renewed for at most 6 (six) months with the provision that the overall time of renewal of prevention shall not exceed 2 (two) years.
- (4) If there is not decision of renewal as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (3), prevention is terminated because of law.

#### Article 14

Based on the decision on prevention from the officials as referred to in Article 11 paragraph (1), the Immigration Officer at the Immigration Check Spot must expel certain people from Indonesia.

Section Two  
Deterring

Article 15

- (1) The authority and responsibility of deterring against aliens are exercised by:
  - a. The Minister, as far as this concerns matters of immigration;
  - b. The Attorney General, as far as this concerns the implementation of Article 32 point g Law Number 5, Year 1991 concerning the Prosecution Office of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - c. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia as far as this concerns the maintenance and re-enforcement of security and defense of the state as referred to in Law Number 20, Year 1982 concerning Stipulations on Principles of Defense and Security of the Republic of Indonesia, as has been amended by Law Number 1, Year 1988.
- (2) The implementation of the decision on deterring as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by the Minister or by the Immigration Officer he assigns.

Article 16

- (1) The Authority and responsibility of deterring against Citizens of Indonesia shall be conducted by Team headed by the Minister with the members comprising the elements from:
  - a. Headquarters of the Armed Forces of The Republic of Indonesia;
  - b. The Attorney general Office of the Republic of Indonesia;
  - c. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
  - d. The Ministry of Home Affairs;
  - e. The co-ordination Agency in charge of Assistance in Strengthening National Stability; and
  - f. The State's Intelligence Coordinating Agency.
- (2) The implementation of the decision on deterring as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted by the Minister or by the Immigration Officer he assigns.

Article 17

Deterring against aliens is imposed because:

- a. it is known or suspected that the persons are involved in activities of international criminal syndicates;
- b. at the time they are in their own country or in another country they show enmity towards the Government of Indonesia or commit acts that stain the reputation of the nation and the state of Indonesia;
- c. it is suspected that they commit acts which contradict public security and order, decency, religion and the customs of the people in Indonesia;
- d. at request of a country, the aliens are wanted in their own country as they are trying to run away from the threat and implementation of punishments for crimes which are also subject to criminal penalty according to the laws prevailing in Indonesia;
- e. they have been expelled or deported from the territory of Indonesia; and
- f. there are other reasons connected with immigration affairs which are further provided for by a Government Regulation.

## Article 18

Citizens of Indonesia can be subject to deterring only in cases of:

- a. having left Indonesia for a long time or having dwelled or having been the resident of another country and having committed acts of enmity or having shown attitude of enmity towards the State of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. their entry into the territory of Indonesia being able to disrupt the process of development, lead to national split, or disrupt national stability; or
- c. their entry into the territory of Indonesia being able to threaten their own safety or that of their families.

## Article 19

- (1) Deterring is determined in a written decision.
- (2) The decision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall contain at least:
  - a. the identity of the person on whom deterring is imposed;
  - b. reasons for deterring; and
  - c. period of time of deterring.



- (3) The decision as referred to in paragraph (1) conveyed to the representative of the Republic of Indonesia.

#### Article 20

- (1) The decision of deterring as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) points a and c, is valid for a period of at most 1 (one) year and every time it can be renewed for the same period of time or less than the said period.
- (2) The decision of deterring as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) point b, is valid for a period of time in accordance with the decree of the Attorney General.
- (3) If there is no decision of renewal as referred to in paragraph (1), the deterring shall terminate because of law.

#### Article 21

- (1) The decision on deterring against the Citizens of Indonesia as referred to in Article 16 is valid for a period of at most 6 (six) months and every time it can be renewed for at most 6 (six) months with the provision that the overall period of renewal shall not exceed 2 (two) years.
- (2) If there is no decision on renewal as referred to in paragraph (1), the deterring shall terminate because of law.

#### Article 22

Based on the decision on deterring from the officials as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) and Article 16 paragraph (1), the Immigration Officer at the Immigration Check Spot is obligated to refuse entry of certain people into Indonesia.

#### Article 23

Further stipulations on the procedures for the implementation of deterring shall terminate because of law.

### CHAPTER IV THE PRESENCE OF ALIENS IN THE TERRITORY OF INDONESIA

#### Article 24

- (1) Every alien present in the territory of Indonesia is obligated to possess an immigration permit.

- (2) The permit as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
- a. Permit for a stop-over;
  - b. Permit for a visit;
  - c. Permit for a limited period of residence;
  - d. Permit for permanent residence.

Article 25

- (1) The Permit for a stop-over is granted to an alien who needs to stop over in the territory of Indonesia in order to continue his journey to another country.
- (2) The Permit for a visit is granted to an alien who visits Indonesia for a brief period in conjunction with his government assignments, tourism, socio-cultural activities or business.
- (3) The Permit for a limited period of residence is granted to an alien to stay in the territory of Indonesia for a limited period of time.
- (4) The Permit for permanent residence is given to an alien who resides in the territory of Indonesia.

Article 26

- (1) The stipulation in Article 8 also applies to the application for the permit as referred to in Article 25.
- (2) The Permit for permanent residence is not granted to an alien who has obtained a permit to enter the territory of Indonesia but does not hold a passport from a certain country.

Article 27

Holders of a permit for a limited period of time or a Permit for Permanent Residence may be given a Re-entry Permit if they make a trip out of the territory of Indonesia and intend to return.

Article 28

Further stipulation regarding the requirements and procedure for the application, granting or rejection of immigration permits as well as other matters connected with the presence of an alien in the territory of Indonesia shall be provided for by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER V  
TRAVELING DOCUMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Article 29

- (1) The Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia consists of:
  - a. Common Passport;
  - b. Diplomatic Passport;
  - c. Passport for Government Office Assignment;
  - d. Passport for *Haj* Pilgrimage;
  - e. Passport for Aliens;
  - f. Traveling Document serving as Passport for Citizens of Indonesia;
  - g. Traveling Document serving as Passport for Aliens;
  - h. Traveling Document serving as Passport for Government Office Assignment.
- (2) A Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia is a state document.

Article 30

- (1) A Common Passport is granted to the Citizen of Indonesia who is going to travel out of the territory of Indonesia.
- (2) A Common Passport is given also to Indonesian Citizens domiciled abroad.
- (3) In a particular situation if the Common Passport cannot be given, as its substitute there shall be issued a Traveling Document serving as Passport for Indonesian Citizens.

Article 31

A Diplomatic Passport is given to Indonesian Citizens who are going to travel outside the territory of Indonesia in conjunction with an assignment of a diplomatic nature.

Article 32

- (1) A Passport for Government Office Assignment is given to Indonesian Citizens who are going to travel out of the territory of Indonesia in connection with their assignment abroad or in conjunction with non-diplomatic journey for his government assignment.

- (2) In a particular situation, if the Passport for Government Office Assignment can not be given, as its substitute there shall be issued a Traveling Document serving as Passport for Government Office Assignment.

Article 33

A Passport for *Haj* Pilgrimage is given to Indonesian Citizens who are going to travel outside the territory of Indonesia in conjunction with performing a *Haj* Pilgrimage.

Article 34

- (1) Passport for Aliens can be given to Aliens, who when this Law comes into force, have got a Permit for Permanent Residence, and are going to travel outside the territory of Indonesia and who do not have a Traveling Document and in a proper time can not obtain one from his country or from another country.
- (2) Passport for Aliens is not valid any more if the holder has obtained a Traveling Document from another country.

Article 35

- (1) A Traveling Document serving as a Passport for Aliens can be given to aliens who do not have a Legal Traveling Document and:
  - a. of their own will go out of the territory of Indonesia as far as those aliens are not subject to acts of deterring;
  - b. are expelled or deported; or
  - c. in a certain situation not contradicting national interest, are permitted to enter the territory of Indonesia.
- (2) Traveling Document serving as Passport as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be given only for one trip.

Article 36

Children below 16 (sixteen) years of age ay be included in their parent's Traveling Document.

Article 37

Further stipulations on the requirements and procedure fro the application, granting or revocation as well as other matters connected with the Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia shall be provided for with a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI  
SUPERVISION OVER ALIENS AND IMMIGRATION ACTS

Article 38

- (1) Supervision over aliens in Indonesia encompasses:
  - a. Entry and exit of aliens into and out of the territory of Indonesia;
  - b. The presence and activities of aliens in the territory of Indonesia.
- (2) To expedite and to put in order supervision, the Government takes registration of aliens in the territory of Indonesia.

Article 39

Every alien in the territory of Indonesia is obligated:

- a. to provide all necessary information regarding their identity and or the identity of their families, alteration of civilian status and citizenship as well as change of address;
- b. to show a raveling Document or Immigration documents in their possession when needed in conjunction with supervision;
- c. To register themselves when in Indonesia for over 90 (ninety) days.

Article 40

Supervision over aliens shall be conducted in the form or and by means of:

- a. collection and processing of the data of aliens entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia;
- b. registering aliens in the territory of Indonesia;
- c. monitoring, collecting and processing information regarding alien's activities in Indonesia;
- d. drawing up of a list of the names of aliens the Government does not want to enter or leave the territory of Indonesia; and
- e. other activities.

Article 41

The implementation of supervision over aliens in the territory of Indonesia shall be conducted by the Minister in co-ordination with relevant Government Office of Agencies.

Article 42

- (1) An immigration act shall be taken against aliens being in Indonesia and committing activities which are dangerous or should be suspected to bring danger to public security and order, or not honoring or complying with the prevailing laws.
- (2) The Immigration act as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
  - a. limitation to, alteration or cancellation of the staying permit;
  - b. prohibition to stay in one or several particular places in the territory of Indonesia;
  - c. expelling or deportation from the territory of Indonesia or rejection of entry into the territory of Indonesia.

Article 43

- (1) The decision regarding immigration acts must be accompanied with the reasons as referred in Article 42 paragraph (1).
- (2) Every alien subjected to an immigration act may file an objection to the Minister.

Article 44

- (1) Every alien in the territory of Indonesia may be put in the immigration quarantine:
  - a. if he/she is in the territory of Indonesia without a legal immigration permit;  
or
  - b. while waiting for the process of being expelled or deported out of the territory of Indonesia.
- (2) Owing to certain reasons the alien referred to in paragraph (1) may be put in other places.

Article 45

- (1) Every alien in the territory of Indonesia is subjected to costs of burden if his stay exceeds not longer than 60 (sixty) from the time given in his immigration permit.
- (2) Costs of burden shall also be imposed on the party responsible for the means of transport not fulfilling his obligation as referred to in Article 9.
- (3) The determination of the amount of the costs of burden as referred to I paragraph (1) and (2) shall be provided for by the Minister with the approval of the Ministry of Finance.

Article 46

Further stipulations regarding the supervision of aliens and immigration acts shall be provided for in Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VII  
INVESTIGATION

Article 47

- (1) Besides Investigators from the Indonesia Police Force, certain Civilian Civil servant Officers within the Ministry whose scope of duty and responsibility encompass the up building of immigration affairs, shall also be given special authority to act as investigators as referred to in Law Number 8, Year 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law, to carry out investigations into immigration criminal acts.
- (2) The Civilian Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) are authorized:
  - a. to receive reports on criminal acts of immigration being committed;
  - b. to summon, examine, search, arrest, detain a person suspected of having committed criminal acts of immigration;
  - c. to examine and/or confiscate letters, documents, Traveling Documents, or objects connected with criminal acts of immigration;
  - d. to summon someone to be heard as a witness;
  - e. to search certain places where, it is assumed, letters, documents, Traveling Documents or other objects connected with criminal acts of immigration can be found;
  - f. to take finger-prints and a picture of a suspect.

- (3) The authority of an Investigator as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be exercised pursuant to Law Number 8, Year 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law.

CHAPTER VIII  
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 48

Anyone entering or leaving the territory of Indonesia without going through the examination conducted by Immigration Officer the Immigration Check Spot shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 3 (three) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah).

Article 49

Penalized with imprisonment of at most 6 (six) years and fined with maximum IDR 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah) are:

- a. aliens deliberately faking a Visa or Immigration Permit; or
- b. aliens deliberately using a fake Visa Immigration Permit to enter or stay in the territory of Indonesia.

Article 50

Aliens deliberately abusing or doing activities not in concordance with the intention for which an immigration permit is granted shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah).

Article 51

Aliens not performing their obligation as referred to in Article 39 or not paying costs of burden as referred to in Article 45 shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 1 (one) year and/or a fine at maximum of IDR 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 52

Aliens whose immigration permits have expired and are still staying in the territory of Indonesia more than 60 (sixty) days from the time limit given, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah).



Article 53

Aliens who illegally stay in Indonesia territory or has been evicted or deported and illegally re enter to Indonesia, shall be penalized with imprisonment at maximum 5 (five) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah).

Article 54

Anyone deliberately hiding, protecting, accommodating, providing a living or a job for aliens who are known or who should be assumed:

- a. to have once been expelled or deported and to be staying again in the territory of Indonesia illegally, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 6 (six) years and/or a fine at maximum of IDR 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah);
- b. to be staying in the territory of Indonesia illegally shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years and/or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah);
- c. to possess expiring permit of immigration shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 1 (one) year or a fine at maximum of IDR 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 55

Anyone who deliberately:

- a. uses the Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia while he knows or should suspect that the Traveling Document is fake or has been forged, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah).
- b. uses someone else's Traveling Document or a Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia already revoked or cancelled, or hands to other people his own Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia with the intention of penalized with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah).
- c. provides invalid data or incorrect information to obtain a Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia for himself or for other people, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 2 (two) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).
- d. owns or uses in ways against the law 2 (two) or more Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia both or all of which are still valid, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 2 (two) years or a fine at maximum of IDR 10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah).

Article 56

Penalized with imprisonment of at most 6 (six) years and/or a fine at maximum of IDR 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah) are:

- a. any people who deliberately and in ways against the law, own, keep blank Traveling Documents of the Republic of Indonesia or blank immigration documents; or
- b. any people who deliberately and in ways against the law, make, own or keep the stamp used to validate the Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia or immigration documents.

Article 57

Anyone who deliberately and in ways against the law for his own interest, or for other's damages, loses or alters part or whole of the information or the stamp found in the Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 5 (five) years and/or a fine at maximum of IDR 25,000,000.00 (twenty five million rupiah).

Article 58

Anyone who deliberately and in ways against the law for his own interest or for other's owns, keeps, alters or uses data of immigration manually or electronically, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 3 (three) years.

Article 59

The Official who deliberately and in ways against the law gives or renews the validity period of a Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia or immigration documents to someone who, in his knowledge, is not entitled to it, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 7 (seven) years.

Article 60

Anyone who provides as opportunity for an alien to spend the night and does not report this to the Police Officer of the Republic of Indonesia or the authorized local Official of Regional Administration within 24 (twenty four) hours after the arrival of the said alien, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 1 (one) year or a fine at maximum of IDR 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 61

An alien already having a residence permit but does not report to the police station of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia in his domicile within 30 (thirty) days after he obtains the permit, shall be penalized with imprisonment of at most 1 (one) year or a fine at maximum IDR 5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 62

The acts as referred to in Articles 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57 and 59 of this Law are crimes. The acts are referred to in Article 51, 60, and 61 of this Law are violations.

CHAPTER IX  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

When this Law takes effect:

- a. the residence permit already granted on the basis of Law Number 9 Emergency/1955 concerning Residence of Aliens (State Gazette of 1955, Number 53, Additional State Gazette Number 463), shall remain valid for the next 3 (three) years at the latest.
- b. other immigration permits already given and still valid shall remain valid until their periods expire.
- c. the Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia already issued shall remain valid until it expires.

Article 64

When this Law begins to take effect, Government Regulation and other implementation regulations in immigration affairs shall remain valid as far as they do not contradict and have not been replaced by new ones on the basis of this Law.

CHAPTER X  
OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 65

Immigration stipulations for the flow of people in the border areas may be provided for separately in a Border-Crossing Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the government of a neighboring country having a common border, with observance of the stipulation in this Law.

Article 66

Stipulations valid for aliens who came and stay in the territory of Indonesia in conjunction with their diplomatic assignments and their government's assignments shall be further laid by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XI  
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 67

When this Law begins to take effect:

- a. *Toelatings besluit* (*Staatsblad* 1916 No. 471 as has been amended and supplemented, the latest by *Staatsblad* 1949 No. 330 and *Toelatingsordonnantie* (*Staatsblad* 1949 No. 331);
- b. Law Number 9/Emergency/1953 concerning the Supervision over Aliens (State Gazette of 1953 Number 64, Additional State Gazette Number 463);
- c. Law Number 42/Emergency/1950 concerning Immigration Levies (State Gazette of 1953 Number 64, Additional State Gazette Number 463);
- d. Law Number 8/Emergency/1955 concerning Immigration Criminal Acts (State Gazette of 1955 Number 28, Additional State Gazette Number 807);
- e. Law Number 9/Emergency/1955 concerning the Residence of Aliens (State Gazette of 1955 Number 33, Additional State Gazette Number 812); and
- f. Law Number 14/Emergency/1959 concerning the Traveling Document of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of 1959 Number 56, Additional State Gazette Number 1799);

are declared to be null and void.

Article 68

This Law shall take effect as of the date of promulgation.

For public cognizance, the promulgation of this Law shall be published in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

AKBAR & AKBAR

Law Office

Stipulated in Jakarta

On March 31, 1992

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Signed

SOEHARTO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On March 31, 1992

THE MINISTER/STATE SECRETARY

Signed

MOERDIONO

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 1992 NUMBER 33