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Press Act Of Indonesia

Paper No.17
PRESS ACT
OF
INDONESIA

- Act No. 11 of 1966, on the Basic Principles of the Press.
- Act No. 21 of 1982, on the Amendments to Act No. 11 of 1966.
- Regulation of The Minister of Information of The Republic of Indonesia No. 01/PER/MENPEN/1984 Concerning Press Publication Permit.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
ACT No. 11 OF 1966
ON
THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESS
WITH THE BLESSING OF GOD, ALMIGHTY
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering:

a. that the Proclamation of the Indonesian Independence on August 17, 1945, was the manifestation of the struggle of the whole of the Indonesian Nation to carry on the Message of the Sufferings of the People;
b. that the National Press should constitute an active and creative reflection of the life and the way of life of the Nation, based on Pancasila Democracy;
c. that in line with the principles of Pancasila Democracy, the guidance and promotion of the Press is in the hands of the Government together with the Representation of the Press;
d. that the Press is an instrument of the Revolution, an instrument of social control, an instrument of education, a means to channelising and building public opinion and a means to mobilising the masses;
e. that the Indonesian Press is the guardian of the Revolution having the duty of actively and creatively implementing Pancasila Democracy;
f. that it is deemed necessary to have an Act, stipulating the basic principles of the Press, guaranteeing the legal position of the Press and journalism, in order that the National Press may fulfil its function as best as possible, heading towards the materialisation of a Pancasila Press.

In view of:

1. The Preamble and Articles 28 and 33 of the 1945 Constitution;
2. The Decisions of the Plenary Session of the
Central National Committee on December 15, 1945 concerning Protection of the Press;
3. Provisional MPR Decree No. II/MPRS/1960, Annex (a) concerning Mass Information;
4. Provisional MPR Decree No. XXXII/MPRS/1966 concerning Promotion of the Press;
5. Article 5 jo Article 20 of the 1945 Constitution.

With the approval of the House of People's Representatives (DPR-GR),

Hereby resolves:

I. To revoke:
   a. Presidential Decree No. 6/1963 concerning Promotion of the Press;
   b. All regulations being contradictory to this Act;

II. To Decree: The Act on the Basic Principles of the Press.

CHAPTER I.
General Provisions.
Article 1.

What is meant in this Act by the following terminologies:

(1) The Press is a social institution, an instrument of the Revolution, serving the function of a public medium of mass communications, in the form of regular publications supplemented or not supplemented by the possession of own equipment such as a printing house, photo equipment, blocs, stencil machines, or other technical implements.

(2) A Press Corporation is a Corporation of Dailies, News Agencies, Bulletin publications and so on, as mentioned in the paragraphs, 6, 7 and 8 of this Article.

(3) Journalism is the legal work/activity/efforts in relation with the gathering, editing and dissemination of facts, opinions, comments, pictures and other such matters in the interest of the Press, Radio, Television and Films.

(4) A Journalist is a person doing journalistic work on a regular basis as meant in paragraph (3) of this Article.

(5) A Press Organisation is an organisation of journalists and of Press Corporations as recognised by the Government.

(6) A News Agency is a centre of gathering and disseminating news, information material and articles to serve Dailies, Periodicals, Radio and Television-programmes, Government's Services, other Public and Private bodies, the activities of which cover all manifestations of the life of the Indonesian Society in world intercourse.

(7) A Daily is a publication which appears every day or 6 days a week.

(8) A Periodical is another publication which is regularly published, at least once in three months.

(9) What is meant by Government Newspaper or Periodical is a Newspaper or Periodical issued at the initiative of and financed by the Government.

(10) The Government in this respect is the Minister of Information with the exception of Article 6 paragraph (3) and (5) and Article 9, paragraph (2) and (3).

CHAPTER II.
Function, Duties and Rights of the Press.
Article 2.

(1) The National Press is an instrument of the Revolution constituting an active, dynamic, creative, educative, informative mass medium with the social function of stimulating and encouraging in progressive thinking, covering all manifestations of the life of the Indonesian society.

(2) The National Press is obliged to:
   a. safeguard, defend, uphold and implement Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution consistently and in all its purity;
   b. fight for the implementation of the Message of the Sufferings of the People based on Pancasila Democracy;
   c. fight for truth and justice based on the freedom of the Press;
   d. foster the unity of progressive-revolutionary forces in the struggle opposing imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, feudalism, liberalism, communism and fascist-dictatorship;
e. become the channel of constructive, progressive and revolutionary public opinion.

Article 3.
The Press has the right of control, criticism and correction of a corrective and constructive nature.

Article 4.
No censorship or bridling shall be applied to the National Press.

Article 5.
(1) Freedom of the Press is guaranteed in accordance with the fundamental rights of citizens.
(2) This freedom of the Press is based on National responsibility and the implementation of Articles 2 and 3 of this Act.

CHAPTER III.
Press Council.

Article 6.
(1) In order to assist the Government in fostering jointly the growth and the development of the National Press, a Press Council is founded.
(2) The members of the Press Council are composed of representatives of Press Organisations and experts in the field of the Press.
(3) Requirements for Press Organisations which may send their representatives to the Press Council dealing with the number of members and the requirements for membership shall be fixed by a Government Regulation.
(4) The appointment of expert members in the field of the Press and additional membership are to be decided by the Government together with the members representing Press Organisations.
(5) The membership of the Press Council shall be legalised by a Government Regulation.

Article 7.
(1) The Chairman of the Press Council is the Minister of Information.

(2) The daily Executive of the Press Council is selected from and by the members of the Press Council.
(3) Further provisions concerning the duties of the Press Council, its system of working and filling vacancies in the Press Council, etc. are to be determined by the Government together with the Press Council.

CHAPTER IV.
The Right of Publication and Press Facilities.

Article 8.
(1) Every citizen has the right of Press Publication of a collective nature in accordance with the essence of Pancasila Democracy.
(2) For this, no publication permit is needed.

Article 9.
(1) To improve news reporting at home and abroad, Press institutions may collectively establish a News Agency.
(2) The Government may establish a News Agency.
(3) Matters with regard to problems pertaining to a News Agency are to be regulated by a Government Regulation.

Article 10.
(1) Whenever it is deemed necessary, the Central Government may publish more than one Daily in Indonesian and one Daily in a Foreign language according to necessity.
(2) The Government may publish a Periodical of an informative and professional nature.

Article 11.
Press publications contrary to Pancasila as is the case with those based on the ideology of Communism/Marxism-Leninism are prohibited.

Article 12.
Whenever it is deemed necessary, the Government shall give aid to the National Press in the form of providing facilities to secure the very existence of the Press.
Article 15.

(1) The Chairman of the Central Board is responsible for the whole of the publicity at home as well as abroad.

(2) The responsibility to Act of the Chairman of the Central Board may be transferred to the Chairman of the Editorial Board concerning the contents of the publications (editorial) and to the Chairman of the Managing Board concerning affairs related to the corporation.

(3) The Chairman of the Editorial Board is responsible for the Editorial execution and is obliged to exercise the right of reply and correction.

(4) The Chairman of the Editorial Board may transfer his responsibility to another member of the Editorial Staff or to the writer concerned.

(5) In giving account of an article to Act, the General Chairman of the Central Board, the Chairman of the Editorial Board and the Member of the Editorial Staff or the writer have the right of rejection.

CHAPTER VI.

Journalists.

Article 16.

(1) The requirements which Journalists shall meet are:

a. being an Indonesia National;

b. fully understanding the position, function and obligations of the Press as mentioned in Articles 2 and 3 of this Act;

c. being imbued with the spirit of Pancasila and never having betrayed the Revolution;

d. possessing skill, experience, training, high morals and responsibility.

(2) Further provisions concerning journalists shall be determined jointly by the Government and the Press Council.
Articles 2 and 3 of this Act, shall be sentenced with imprisonment for not longer than one year.

CHAPTER IX.
Transitional Provisions.

Article 20.

(1) a. During the transitional period the obligation of having a permit of publication is still valid until the Decision of revocation is issued by the Government and the House of People's Representatives.

b. Provisions concerning the permit of publication during the transitional period are to be regulated jointly by the Government and the Press Council.

(2) The granting of aid by the Government to the National Press as executed before the passing of this Bill into Act, continues until new Regulations have been decided upon by the Government.

(3) Within the period of not more than 3 (three) months after this Bill is passed into Act, the Government shall already have issued a Government Regulation implementing this Act.

(4) Press Corporations already in existence at the time this Act comes into effect, within a period of 3 (three) months after the issuance of the above implementing Regulation as meant in paragraph (3) of this Article, shall have already adjusted its form, management and organisation of their corporation to the provisions of this Act and shall have already registered their corporation at the Government and the Press Council.

(5) Whosoever at the time this Act becomes effective is already working as a journalist for at least three years is recognised as such.

(6) Matters not yet provided for in this Act shall be regulated jointly by the Government and the Press Council.

CHAPTER X.
Conclusion.

Article 21.

(1) This Act is called the Act on the Basic Principles of the Press.
ACT No. 4 OF 1967
CONCERNING
ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS TO ACT No. 11 OF 1966 ON THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESS.

WITH THE BLESSING OF GOD ALMIGHTY,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering : That it is deemed necessary to add one paragraph more to Article 21, of Chapter X, Conclusion, of Act No. 11 of 1966, on the Basic Principles of the Press, in order to confirm even more the implementation of the first dictum of mentioned Act;

In view of : 1. Article 5 and Article 20 of the Constitution;
2. MPRS Decree No. XIX/MPRS/1966;
3. MPRS Decree No. XXXII/MPRS/1966;
4. MPRS Decree No. XXXIII/MPRS/1967;

With the approval of the House of People's Representatives,

Has resolved :


Article 1.

(1) Article 21 of Chapter X, relating to Concluding part of Act No. 11 of 1966, on the Basic Principles of the Press is to be added with a new paragraph (2), which reads as follows : With the coming into effect of this Act, stipulations as contained in Presidential Decree No. 4 of 1963, concerning the safeguarding of printing matters the contents of which may disturb public security, especially in regard to Bulletins, Newspapers/Dailies, Magazines and other regular publications shall no longer be valid.

(2) Paragraph (2) of Article 21 of the Act No. 11 of 1966 on the Basic Principles of the Press, has been changed into paragraph (3).
ELUCIDATION TO ACT No. 4 OF 1967.

CONCERNING ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS TO ACT No. 11 OF 1966 ON THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE PRESS.

Article 1, paragraph (1) of Presidential Decree No. 4/1963 stipulates that the Attorney General is authorised to prohibit the circulation of printed matters, which are regarded as disturbing public order, while printed matters as stipulated in Article 2, paragraph (3) are among others, Bulletins, Newspapers/Dailies, Magazines and other regular publications.

With the coming into effect of the Act on the Basic Principles of the Press, the prohibition therefore of the circulation of the National Press, in the form of Bulletins, Newspapers/Dailies, Magazines, and other such regular publications, shall no longer be valid according to Presidential Decree No. 4/1963, as Act No. 11 of 1966 has since become applicable to the National Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO STATE GAZETTE No. 2822/1967.

Article 2.

This Act shall come into effect as from the date of its promulgation. In order that everybody may take cognizance of this Act, its promulgation in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia is hereby ordered.

Sanctioned in: Jakarta

On: May 6, 1967

ACTING PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

(signed)

 general of the TNI

STATE GAZETTE No. 7/1967.
ACT No. 21 OF 1982

ON

AMENDMENTS TO ACT No. 11/1966 CONCERNING BASIC PROVISIONS ON THE PRESS AS AMENDED BY ACT No. 4/1967

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering: that for the implementation of the Decree of the People's Deliberative Assembly No. IV/MPR/1978 on the Guidelines of State Policy especially in the fields of Information and Press it is considered necessary to make amendments to Act No. 11/1966 concerning Basic Provisions on the Press as amended by Act No. 4/1967.

In view of:
1. Article 5 section (1), Article 20 section (1), Article 28 and Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution;
2. Decree of the People's Deliberative Assembly No. II/MPR/1978 on Guidelines for the Substantiation and Implementation of Pancasila;
3. Decree of the People's Deliberative Assembly No. IV/MPR/1978 on the Guidelines of State Policy;
4. "Bedrijfsreglementeering Ordonnantie" of 1934 "Staatsblad" 1938 No. 86 on the Channeling of Enterprises, as amended and supplemented;
5. Act No. 4 Pnps/1963 on Safety Measures with regard to Printed Materials whose Contents Can Disturb Public Order (State Gazette No. 23/1963, Supplementary State Gazette No. 2533);
6. Act No. 11/1966 concerning Basic Provisions on the Press (State Gazette No. 40/1966, Supplementary State Gazette No. 2815);

With the Approval of

THE HOUSE OF PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DECIDES

To decree: THE LAW ON AMENDMENTS TO ACT No. 11/1966 CONCERNING BASIC PROVISIONS ON THE PRESS AS AMENDED BY ACT No. 4/1967.

Article I.

The provisions in Act No. 11/1966 concerning Basic Provisions on the Press as amended by Act No. 4/1967, shall be amended again as follows:

1.a. The terms in Act No. 11/1966 shall be changed as follows:
   - "alat revolusi" (tool of the revolution) shall be changed into "alat Perjuangan Nasional" (instrument of the National Struggle).
   - "alat penggerak massa" (means for activating the masses) shall be changed into "alat penggerak pembangunan bangsa" (means for activating the development of the nation).
   - "pengawal revolusi" (guardians of the revolution) shall be changed into "pengawal ideologi Pancasila" (guardians of the Pancasila ideology).
   - "Pers Sosialis Pancasila" (Pancasila Socialist Press) shall be changed into "Pers Pancasila" (Pancasila Press).
   - "tiga kerangka revolusi" (three frameworks of the revolution) shall be changed into "Tujuan Nasional" (National Goal).
   - "progresif" (progressive) shall be changed into "konstruktif progresif" (constructive progressive).
   - "kontra-revolusi" (counter-revolutionary) shall be changed into "menentang Pancasila" (opposing Pancasila).
   - "berkhianat terhadap revolusi" (betraying the revolution)
The National Press shall have the task and duty:

a. to preserve and popularize Pancasila as contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution through the Guidelines for the Substantiation and Implementation of Pancasila;

b. to fight for the realization of the message of the people's sufferings on the basis of Pancasila Democracy;

c. to fight for truth and justice on the basis of a responsible freedom of the press;

d. to fan up the spirit of dedication to the nation's struggle, to strengthen national unity and integrity, to heighten responsibility feelings and national discipline, to help promote the nation's intelligence and the enthusiastic participation of the people in development;

e. to fight for the realization of a new international order in the fields of information and communication on the basis of national interests and self-confidence in fostering regional, inter-regional and international cooperations especially in the field of the press.

In Article 2 section (3) shall be added which shall read as follows:

In the framework of enhancing its role in development, the press shall function as the disseminator of objective information, as the channel of the people's aspirations, as a means to widen communication and participation in the community and to exercise social control which is constructive. In this respect it is necessary to develop positive inter-actions between the Government, the press and the community.

In Article 3 shall be changed so as to read as follows:

The press shall have the rights of control, criticism and correction which shall be constructive in character.

In Article 6 changes shall be made as follows:

a. Section (2) shall be changed so as to read as follows:

Members of the Press Council shall consist of representatives of press organizations, the Government and the community, in this case experts in the field of the press and other fields.
Provisions on SIUPP shall be arranged by the Government after hearing considerations from the Press Council.

(6) The advertising media constitute one of the important supporting elements in the development of the press enterprise. Provisions concerning the advertising media shall be arranged by the Government after hearing considerations from the Press Council.

14. In Article 15 section (6) and section (7) shall be added which shall read as follows:

(6) Journalists who because of their work have the obligation to keep secret, in this case the name, position, address or other identities of the person constituting their source of information, have the Right of Refusal.

(7) Provisions on the Right of Refusal shall be arranged by the Government after hearing considerations from the Press Council.

15. In Chapter V after Article 15 provisions shall be added to become 15 a and consisting of 3 (three) sections which shall read as follows:

(1) The right of reply constitutes the right of a person, organization or corporate body which feels harmed by writings in one or several press publications, to ask the press publisher concerned that his/its explanation and response to writings distributed or published, be carried in the press publication concerned.

(2) Within reasonable limits press publications are obliged to meet the requests of their community of readers who are using their Right of Reply.

(3) Further provisions on the Right of Reply shall be arranged by the Government after hearing considerations from the Press Council.

16. In Article 17 the following changes shall be made:

In sections (2), (3), (4) the word "Penerbitan" (publication) shall be added before the words "pers asing" (foreign press), and in section (6), the word "pers" (press) shall be added between the words "penerbitan" (publication) and "asing" (foreign).
e. Section (5) and section (6) become section (4) and section (5).

Article II.

This Law can be called Law on the Second Amendment to the Law concerning Basic Provisions on the Press and comes into force on the date of promulgation.

In order that every one shall know, orders the promulgation of this Law by its inclusion in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Confirm in: Jakarta

PRESIDENT
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
sgd.
SOEHARTO

Promulgated in: Jakarta

MINISTER/STATE SECRETARY
OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
sgd.
SOEDHARMONO, SH.

STATE GAZETTE No. 52/1982.
ELUCIDATION
ON
THE ACT No. 21/1982
ON
AMENDMENTS TO ACT No. 11/1966 CONCERNING
BASIC PROVISIONS ON THE PRESS AS AMENDED
BY ACT No. 4/1967

I. GENERAL.
In the Guidelines of State Policy as contained in the Decree of the People’s Deliberative Assembly No. IV/MPR/1978 CHAPTER IV D figure 4 letter f, there is a provision for the revision of Act No. 11/1966 concerning Basic Provisions on the Press, as amended by Act No. 4/1967.

The purpose of said revision is in order to be able "to guarantee a healthy growth of the press, a press which is independent and responsible", and it covers the understanding that the law concerned should be in line with the level of development and the stage of the community’s struggle in the framework of substantiating and implementing Pancasila as intended in the Decree of the People’s Deliberative Assembly No. II/MPR/1978.

Several matters which can be noted in this connection is that among other things there are terms which no longer suit the level of the community’s development; there is a transitional article namely Article 20 section (1) of Act No. 11/1966, and there is the necessity to respond to the challenge of the future in view of the even more rapid development of technology especially in the fields of information, communication and the mass media.

It can be pointed out that Act No. 11/1966 is one of the first legislative products of the New Order Government which is based on the determination to carry out Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in a genuine and consistent way.

The articles contained in Act No. 11/1966 already reflect in essence the aspirations of the New Order’s struggle for the realization of a National press system which:

1. From the idealistic point of view contributes actively, creatively, and positively towards the maintenance of a life based on Pancasila Democracy.
2. From the material point of view contributes actively, creatively, and positively towards the maintenance of an Economic Democracy in line with the provision in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution concerning the management of press publication enterprises in our country.
3. Profesionally breathes freedom coupled with responsibility which is supported by skill in the field of its dedication and is capable of giving content and weight to the principle of freedom with responsibility.

The revision of Act No. 11/1966 as amended by Act No. 4/1967, is being effected in this law. Act No. 4/1967 has not entirely revoked Act No. 4 Pnps/1963. Apart from that, in line with the elucidation on the law mentioned above, Act No. 4/1967 has only abolished the provision concerning bans on the National Press, without touching on foreign press circulations.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE.
Article I
Figure 1.

a. In Act No. 11/1966 there are several terms which are no longer in line with the level of the community’s development. Therefore in this Law, the terms mentioned are changed and replaced by new terms. The changes and replacements cover terms which are found in the consideration, the main body and the elucidation on Act No. 11/1966 and the executory law regulations.

b. The meaning of "Pemerintah setelah mendengar per­timbangan Dewan Pers" (the Government after hearing considerations from the Press Council) does not change the essence and spirit of Article 6 Section (1) of Act No. 11/1966 as amended by Act No. 4/1967 and the Law on the Second Amendment to the Law concerning Basic Provisions on the Press.
The Guidelines of State Policy (the Decree of the People's Deliberative Assembly No. IV/MPR/1978) have determined the tasks and function of the National Press in the framework of ensuring the success of National Development. Matters dealt with in the Decree have been covered by this Law. The task and obligation to preserve Pancasila is performed by the National Press on the basis of the Decree of the People's Deliberative Assembly No. H/MPR/1978 on Guidelines for the Substantiation and Implementation of Pancasila.

The membership composition of the Press Council as decided under this figure 8 as an improvement of Article 6 section (2) of Act No. 11/1966, reflects the existence of positive interaction between the press, the Government and the Community as called for in the Guidelines of State Policy.

The role of advertising is very significant to the sustenance of press life. It is for this reason that organizations of advertising agencies are included in the "family" of the press.

The Government as intended in Article 1 section (9) in matters involving newspapers is the Minister of Information.
point of view and from those of development, promotion and at the same time control. Its regulation will be handled by the Government after hearing considerations from the Press Council by taking into account the usefulness of the entire national fund derived from advertising for the development of the national mass media including the press in an equitable manner. The Government as intended in this case is the Minister of Information and the Minister of Trade and Cooperatives.

The development of advertising is not only promotional in nature but also involves idealistic aims, so that control and promotion with regard to advertising materials is carried out by the Minister of Information, and that in the field of business by the Minister of Trade and Cooperatives.

Figure 14.

There is a close relationship between journalists performing the tasks to which they are dedicated and sources of news.

In carrying out their social control functions, journalists are free to find their sources of information, provided these activities remain within the boundaries of their responsibility to God Almighty, the people's interests and the safety of the State, the perpetuation of national development, the moral and ethical values and the identity of the nation, in line with the General Elucidation on Act No. 11/1966 as amended by Act No. 4/1967 and the Law on the Second Amendment to the Law concerning Basic Provisions on the Press.

In this connection, journalists have the obligation to protect the identities of their sources of information.

In performing their tasks, therefore, journalists are obliged to keep secret the identities of their sources of information. This provision, if applied in its relation to the Law Book on Criminal Procedure (Criminal Code), has the following strength of validity:

1. In a court session, in line with the spirit and essence of Article 170 section (1), journalists belong to people who because of their work are obliged to keep secrets, so that they can ask to be freed from the obligation to give information.
mation as witnesses, namely on matters entrusted to them in the sense of protecting the identities of their sources of information.

2. outside a court session, in line with the spirit and essence of Article 120 section (1), journalists belong to experts or to those having special skills, and in line with section (2) of said article, journalists are obliged because of their work to keep secrets, especially in protecting the identities of their sources of information, so that they can refuse to give the information asked by the investigator.

Within the limits of responsibility which go with the freedom enjoyed by journalists, the right of journalists to refuse also has its limits, namely the Right to Refusal as intended in the provisions of Article 120 and Article 170 of the Law Book on Criminal Procedure, does not apply in matters involving especially the order and security of the State.

In order to determine whether or not something involves the order and security of the State, journalists can ask for a separate decision from the judge in a court session, and said decision must be given as soon as possible. So long as that decision has not yet been given, while the journalists concerned have submitted a request to that effect to the judge in a court session, the journalists concerned will continue to enjoy the Right of Refusal.

Figure 15.
The Right of Reply as intended under this figure is not burdened with costs of carriage or publication.

Figure 16.
Sufficiently clear.

Figure 17.

Article 19 section (1):
Press publications must be safeguarded against any possibility of their being used by anyone whomsoever for purposes which endanger the security of the State, public order, or national interests, or to harm the community, or to affect the growth and development of an independent and responsible National Press, for instance, for the publication of the teachings of Communism/Marxism-Leninism, or writings which affect the nation's morals, damage national integrity or create inter-tribal, inter-religious, inter-racial or inter-group controversies.

Article 19 section (2).
Sufficiently clear.

Figure 18.
Letter a.
Sufficiently clear.
Letter b.
Sufficiently clear.
Letter c.
Sufficiently clear.
Letter d.
The registration as intended under this letter d is that which is in line with the field of undertaking concerned, namely the field of the press.
Letter e.
Sufficiently clear.

Article II.
Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATE GAZETTE NO. 3235.
REGULATION
OF THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
No. 01/PER/MENPEN/1984
CONCERNING
PRESS PUBLICATION OPERATION PERMIT

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering:
that with the enactment of Act No. 21/1982 concerning the Second Amendment to Act No. 11/1966 regarding the Basic Provisions on the Press, it is therefore deemed necessary to issue the Regulation of the Minister of Information of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Press Publication Operation Permit.

In view of:
1. Article 28 and Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution;
2. Decree No. II/MPR/1978 of the People's Consultative Assembly concerning the Guide to the Full Comprehension and Practical Application of Pancasila;
3. Decree No. II/MPR/1983 of the People's Consultative Assembly concerning the Guidelines of State Policy;
4. Commercial Code (State Gazette 1847 No. 23) as amended and added by Act No. 4/1971 (State Gazette 1971 No. 20, Supplement No. 2959);
5. The 1926 Ordinance on Disturbance (State Gazette 1926 No. 226) as amended and ultimately added by State Gazette 1940 No. 450;
6. Trade Regulation Ordinance 1934 (State Gazette 1938 No. 86) concerning the Channeling of Companies as amended and added;
8. Act No. 12/1967 concerning the Basic Provisions on Co-operatives (State Gazette 1967 No. 23, Supplement No. 2832);
9. Act No. 3/1982 concerning the Compulsory Registration of Business Companies (State Gazette 1982 No. 7, Supplement No. 3214);
10. Government Regulation No. 1/1984 concerning the Press Council (State Gazette 1984 No. 1);

With due regard to:
Suggestions and considerations of the Press Council.

HAS DECIDED
To revoke:
2. Regulation of the Minister of Information of the Republic of Indonesia No. 03/PER/MENPEN/1969 concerning the Institution of Publication Permits during the transitional period for press publications which are published for the public.

To sanction:
REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA CONCERNING PRESS PUBLICATION OPERATION PERMIT.
CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Meant in this Regulation by:

a. Press Publication Operation Permit, further abbreviated as SIUPP is a permit issued by the Minister of Information to Press Companies/Publishers to run press publications;

b. Press publication, in conformity with the existing regulations, covers the publication of daily newspapers, weeklies, magazines, Press Agencies, bulletins and other such regular publications published by Press Companies/Publishers;

c. Press Companies/Publishers, in conformity with the existing regulations, cover private national corporate bodies, co-operatives, or press companies run by the state, operating sound press publications, which are free and responsible, giving priorities to the idealistic aspects, run in collective way;

d. The Administrators of press publications are managers of a press publication consisting of the general manager, editor-in-chief and publishing manager;

e. National capital is a part of a state asset and/or of an Indonesian citizen, including properties owned by the state, by a co-operative, or by a national private company domiciled in Indonesia, put aside/earmarked to run a company;

f. A press printing office is a company equipped with means to print a press publication with a production giving priorities to press publications;

g. Press workers are those who jointly work in a unit, producing press publications and consisting of administrators of a press publication, entrepreneurial workers, journalists, administrative/technical workers and other press workers.

CHAPTER II
GENERAL REQUIREMENT TO OBTAIN SIUPP

Article 2

All press publications published by Press Companies/Publishers shall possess a SIUPP issued by the Minister of Information.

Article 3

(1) Press publications can only be published by Press Companies/Publishers as meant in Article 10 of this Regulation which are established by:

a. An Indonesian national jointly with at least two others;

b. The Government.

(2) Press Publications shall give priority to the idealistic aspect and shall be managed on the basis of the family principle, in line with the essence of Pancasila Democracy.

Article 4

Requirements for SIUPP have been enacted in the interest of achieving the following targets:

a. To disseminate information, news and views in the whole of the archipelagic region and overseas as well;
b. A broad spectrum from leading positive public opinion sources;
c. Protection of the continuity and developments of the existing press publications;
d. To elevate the welfare of the press workers.

Article 5

(1) SIUPPs are granted to bonafide, free and responsible Press Companies/Publishers which have met the requirements as mentioned in this Chapter and Chapter III up till Chapter VIII of this Regulation accompanied by other requirements as decided by the Minister of Information.

(2) To each Press Company/Publisher, at the most 2 (two) SIUPPs can be granted for press publications which differ in character as well as in the period of its publication.

(3) Procedures and technical administrative requirement to obtain SIUPP shall further be decided by virtue of a Decision of the Minister of Information.

(4) Each SIUPP shall only be valid and be used for publishing of one type of publication.

Article 6

SIUPPs are issued to Press Companies/Publishers for publishing of press publications at the place which is in conformity with the domicile of the company which has submitted the request.

Article 7

(1) Press publications published by Press Companies/Publishers shall be conformed to the provisions as stipulated in the SIUPP.

(2) For every amendment to the provisions as stipulated in the SIUPP shall obtain prior written consent from the Minister of Information.

Article 8

Every holder of a SIUPP shall not be justified to transfer his rights and responsibilities of managing his publication to anybody else.

Article 9

Press Companies/Publishers having obtained SIUPP as meant in Article 5 of this Regulation and the relevant press publication concerned, evaluations of them shall be made by the Press Council which submits findings and considerations to the Minister of Information on matters as have been decided in Chapter I, Articles 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the Government Regulation No. 1/1984 concerning the Press Council.

CHAPTER III

THE FORM OF A PRESS PUBLICATION COMPANY

Article 10

(1) A Press Company/Publisher shall have the form of a corporate body the founding deed of which has been registered and/or has been legalised by the office authorised for it.

(2) The legal form of a Press Company/Publisher as meant in clause (1) of this Article shall be a Limited Company, Co-operative, Institute, or a State Company.

(3) Provisions related to a Press Company/Publisher which has the form of a State Company shall be re-
Article 11
Press Companies/Publishers as meant in Article 10 clause (2) of this Regulation shall in their deed include among others, the founders, administrators and their respective competence, aims and objectives and their undertaking, authorised capital or assets earmarked, the internal and external accounts of the council of founders and administrators, the system of cessation of the administrators and their dissolution.

Article 12
(1) A Press Company/Publisher shall be established by Indonesian nationals who have never defied Pancasila.

(2) The field of undertaking of a Press Company/Publisher shall be confined to the publishing of press publications as its basic undertaking with or without a press printing office.

(3) In case the field of undertaking of a Press Company/Publisher includes a press printing office, a permit shall be required from the Minister of Information for mentioned undertaking.

(4) A Press Company/Publisher shall be managed or the basis of the family principle in conformity with the essence of Pancasila Democracy, reflecting the realization of a mutual help system or "Gotong Royong" in the management of the undertaking in which the press workers shall have a share in the capital.

Article 13
The manager of the Press Company/Publisher shall decide the composition of administrators and the press publications' personnel by way of a Letter of Appointment to be registered at the Department of Information and the Press Council.

Article 14
A Press Company/Publisher is obliged to be a member of the Organisation of Press Companies which has been sanctioned by the Government.

CHAPTER IV
CAPITAL AND OWNERSHIP OF A PRESS COMPANY/PUBLISHER

Article 15
(1) The capital of a Press Company/Publisher shall wholly be national capital.

(2) A Press Company/Publisher and its respective publications are prohibited to receive services, aids or contributions by foreign parties, except with the consent of the Minister of Information after consulting and hearing the views of the Press Council.

(3) Press Companies/Publishers and their respective publications are not justified to give or to receive aids in the form of capital or any other contribution in whatever form to/from other parties, including other Press Companies/Publishers which openly or in a disguised form will cause a shift in ownership/management of the Press Companies/Publishers concerned to the party of the donor.
Article 17
Ownership and capitalising of a Press Company/Publisher as far as priority shares are concerned shall be made with the consent of the Minister of Information.

Article 18
The transfer of the rights over shares of a worker which occurs due to the cease of the working relations of the worker concerned with the Press Company/Publisher where he works, shall be arranged by the worker himself or his agent with the following requirements:

a. That it shall not run counter to the existing valid regulations;
b. That it shall not diminish the rights or parts of the benefits which shall be received by the worker concerned or his heir apparent;
c. That it shall pay attention to the responsibilities which have to be borne/met by the worker concerned or by his heir apparent.

Article 19
(1) The working capital earmarked by a Press Company/Publisher shall be sufficient for the financing of its regular publications for the duration of at least one year.

(2) The earmarked of funds as meant in clause (1) of this Article shall be evidenced by a bank guarantee.

(3) If it is deemed necessary the Minister of Information may decide a policy other than the provisions.
as contained in clause (1) of this Article in the interest of protecting the existence of the existing Press Companies/Publishers at the time this Regulation comes into effect.

Article 20

(1) For the arrangement of co-operative capital ownership, the provisions as contained in Act No. 12/1967 concerning Basic Provisions on Co-operatives shall be applicable.

(2) Every worker shall be given the priority to become a member of the co-operative.

(3) In case no arrangements are made in Act No. 12/1967 concerning the Basic Provisions on Co-operatives, or in its implementing regulations, provisions in this Regulation shall be applicable for the Press Companies/Publishers concerned so far as those are not in contradiction with the Basic Act on Co-operatives concerned.

Article 21

Press Companies/Publishers are obliged to share their profits with the workers in conformity with what has been decided by the respective Press Companies/Publishers in the framework of elevating their welfare.

CHAPTER V

ADMINISTRATORS AND WORKERS OF PRESS PUBLICATIONS

Part One

ADMINISTRATORS OF PRESS PUBLICATIONS

Article 22

Administrators of press publications as meant in Article 13 of this Regulation shall meet the following requirements:

a. They shall be Indonesian nationals who have never committed a criminal offence which can be punished by an additional punishment as contained in Article 35 of the Criminal Code;

b. Never having been involved in actions opposing Pancasila to be evidenced by a written statement of the authorised office concerned;

c. Fully understand the position and function of the press and to serve his job in the field of the press in a professional way which shall be strengthened by a written confirmation from a Press Companies Organisation and/or Working Journalists Organisation.

Article 23

(1) The general manager is responsible over the overall running of the press publication internally as well as externally.

(2) The general manager may delegate his responsibility in legal matters to the editor-in-chief as far as it involves the content of the publication (editorial) and to the publishing manager if it concerns the management of the publishing company.

(3) The editor-in-chief is in charge of the daily execution of the publication company editorially and is obliged to obey the Journalist Code of Ethics, including rendering services to the rights of reply and corrections.

(4) The editor-in-chief is entitled to delegate his legal responsibility as far as some writing/news is concerned published in a press publication con-
Article 26
Press publication administrators shall obey the Code of Ethics of a Press Company, Code of Ethics of Journalists, Code of Ethics of Press Graphics, Code of Ethics of Advertising and other provisions which are applicable to the life of a sound national press, which is free and responsible.

Part Two
RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE WORKERS OF A PRESS PUBLICATION

Article 27
(1) A Press Company/Publisher shall, within its ability, provide welfare guarantees to its workers, in line with their respective duties and responsibilities within the publication.

(2) Welfare guarantees as meant in clause (1) of this Article cover among others, the following:
   a. the monthly minimum wages shall be in conformity with what has been fixed by the organisation of press company to finance the normal daily life of a family according to the local living cost index;
   b. family allowance, health allowance, representation and transportation allowances;
   c. work accident guarantee allowance for workers who have an accident risk in carrying out their duties, which covers the costs for transportation, medication, hospital/medical treatment and/or funeral;

(5) The general manager, editor-in-chief, members of editorial board and writers, so far as they possess the status of journalists, within the context of accounting for their writings in a legal case, have the right of rejection.

(6) The delegation of responsibilities as meant in clause (2) of this Article shall be stated in writing, and be notified to the Minister of Information.

Article 24
Press publication administrators, in either their individual capacity or jointly, are entitled to become administrators of at most 2 (two) other press publications which are of a different character and of a different publishing period.

Article 25
Dual function of press publication administrators within a publication shall have the following guidelines:
   a. Managerial element of a Press Company/Publisher is entitled to become a general manager concurrently an editor-in-chief, or publishing manager of the press publication published by him;
   b. A general manager is entitled to be concurrently the editor-in-chief, or the publishing manager as far as this dual function cannot be avoided;
   c. An editor-in-chief, who is not concurrently the general manager, shall not concurrently be the publishing manager, or vice versa.
d. guarantee to get Workers Social Insurance (AS-TEK).

(3) The implementation of the provisions as meant in clause (2) of this Article shall be stated in a written agreement.

(4) Journalists and workers of a press publication are obliged to obey the existing valid regulations in the respective company, and are obliged to join in the development of the Press Company/Publisher concerned, and to obey the respective profession's code of ethics.

Article 28

(1) Conflicts occurring in a Press Company/Publisher shall be solved by way of consultation and consensus.

(2) In case the consultation as meant in clause (1) of this Article cannot produce a consensus, the respective conflicting parties can bring their case to the mother organisation to obtain a solution through consultation and consensus.

(3) In case the consultation, as meant in clause (2) of this Article cannot produce a consensus in solving the conflict concerned, the Minister of Information, having heard the Press Council, when it is deemed necessary, can form a mediation team consisting of elements from the Department of Information and the Press Organisation concerned.

(4) In case the conflict, as meant in clauses (1) and (2) of this Article, cannot be solved by the mediating team, the respective conflicting parties may bring their case before the court.

CHAPTER VI
OTHER PROVISIONS

Article 29

Press Printing Offices are obliged to become members of the Press Graphic Organisation which has been sanctioned by the Government.

Article 30

Printing Offices are prohibited to print press publications which do not possess SIUPPs.

Article 31

Press Printing Offices are obliged to report the products of their press publication to the Department of Information every month clarifying the name of edition, the circulation, the publishing date and the amount of newsprint used.

CHAPTER VII
SANCTIONS

Article 32

Those who carry out a press publication without possessing a SIUPP are liable to the sanction as meant in Article 19 clause (2) Act No. 11/1966 concerning the Basic Provisions on the Press as amended by Act No. 4/1967 and Act No. 21/1982.

Article 33

The issuance of SIUPP to a Press Company/Publisher can be annulled by the Minister of Information after hearing the Press Council if:

a. The Press Company/Publisher violates the provi-
sions as mentioned in Article 15 clauses (1), (2), and (3) and does not carry out Article 16 clause (1) of this Regulation:

b. The Press Company/Publisher takes steps without the consent of the Minister of Information which are in violation of administrative provisions as sanctioned by the Minister of Information;

c. The Press Company/Publisher is not yet or not able to carry out its publication three months after the issuance of SIUPP;

d. A daily publication is not regularly published during 3 (three) months;

e. A weekly publication is not regularly published during 4 (four) months;

f. A fortnightly publication is not regularly published during 5 (five) months;

g. A monthly and other regular publications are not regularly published during 6 (six) months;

h. According to the evaluation of the Press Council, as meant in Article 9 of this Regulation a Press Company/Publisher and the press publications concerned do not any longer reflect a sound, free and responsible press.

CHAPTER VIII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 34

(1) Already existing Press Companies/Publishers at the time this Regulation comes into force shall adjust the form of their undertaking and the composition of the management of their press publications within 6 (six) months.

(2) Press Companies/Publishers which have carried out the provisions as meant in clause (1) of this Article within 6 (six) months shall submit a request for a SIUPP.

(3) In case a Press Company/Publisher does not use the opportunity as meant in clauses (1) and (2) of this Article, its press publication operation permit in its possession shall be declared null and void.

(4) A Press Company/Publisher, the form of the corporate body of which is already in conformity with the provision concerned as mentioned in this Regulation, shall be allowed to continue using mentioned corporate body status as the form of the undertaking of the Press Company/Publisher concerned.

(5) A Press Company/Publisher of which the form of its corporate body still has to be adjusted with the provisions as mentioned in this Regulation, the adjustment shall be made in conformity with the provisions as fixed in the Establishment Deed of the Press Company/Publisher concerned before this Regulation comes into force.

Article 35

A Press Company/Publisher which is in a process of adjustment as meant in Article 34 clauses (1) and (2) of this Regulation may still continue with its publication on the basis of the permit in its possession.

CHAPTER IX
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 36

Matters which have not as yet been arranged in this
DECISION OF THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
No. 214A/KBP/MENPEN/1984
CONCERNING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A PRESS PUBLICATION OPERATION PERMIT

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.

Considering: that with the issuance of the Decision of the Minister of Information No. 01/PER/MENPEN/1984 concerning Press Publication Operation Permit, it is deemed necessary to stipulate the procedures and requirements to obtain a Press Publication Operation Permit (SIUPP).

In view of: 1. Commercial Code (State Gazette 1847 No. 23) as amended and added by Act No. 4/1971 (State Gazette 1971, No. 20, Supplement No. 2959);
3. Act No. 12/1967 concerning Basic Provisions on Co-operatives (State Gazette 1967 No. 25, Supplement No. 2831);
4. Act No. 3/1982 concerning the Obligation to Register one's Company (State Gazette 1982 No. 7, Supplement No. 3214);
5. Government Regulation No. 1/1984 concerning the Press Council (State Gazette 1984 No. 1):

91
Regulation shall be regulated by virtue of a special Decision by the Minister of Information.

Article 37
This regulation shall come into effect at the date of its sanctioning.
In order that everyone may take cognizance of it, it is hereby ordered to place this Regulation in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Sanctioned at: Jakarta
On: 31st October 1984

MINISTER OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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licitation concerned gives priority to the ideal aspect of the company and is to be managed on the basis of the family principle in conformity with the essence of Pancasila Democracy;

c. A copy/photocopy of the ratification of the establishment deed of the Press Company/Publisher of an authorised office, to that end, at least a Certificate from a Notary stating that mentioned deed is still being processed/ratified and/or registered;
d. A statement concerning its working capital, at least for financing the press publication regularly for one year, to be evidenced by a bank guarantee;
e. A statement of domicile of the Press Company/Publisher from the local Village Head/Sub-District Head;
f. A copy/photocopy of the Permit Certificate to operate a company from the authorised local government as far as it is obliged by provisions of the Disturbance Act (HO);
g. Decision of the Manager of the Press Company/Publisher concerning the composition of the press publication administrators;
h. A curriculum vitae and 3 passport photos of the founder/manager and the administrators of the Press Company/Publisher and a certificate of good conduct, stating that they have never been involved in actions in defiance of Pancasila, from the local Police

With due regard to:

To sanction : THE DECISION OF THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA CONCERNING PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS TO OBTAIN A PRESS PUBLICATION OPERATION PERMIT.

CHAPTER I

Article 1

Press Companies/Publishers which are entitled to apply for SIUPP are Press Companies/Publishers which have met the requirements as meant in the Regulation of the Minister of Information No. 01/PER/MENPEN/1984 concerning Press Publication Operation Permit.

Article 2

(1) Applications as meant in Article 1 of this Decision shall be submitted by the manager of the Press Company/Publisher in writing, to the Minister of Information with the following enclosures:

a. SIUPP application forms fully filled-in to be made in five copies duly provided with seals;
b. A statement on sealed form that the press publication

6. Presidential Decision No. 45/N/1983;
7. Regulation of the Minister of Information of the Republic of Indonesia No. 01/PER/MENPEN/1984 concerning Press Publication Operation Permit.

HAS DECIDED

CHAPTBR I

PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR SIUPP

Press Companies/Publishers which are entitled to apply for SIUPP are Press Companies/Publishers which have met the requirements as meant in the Regulation of the Minister of Information No. 01/PER/MENPEN/1984 concerning Press Publication Operation Permit.

Article 1

Press Companies/Publishers which are entitled to apply for SIUPP are Press Companies/Publishers which have

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and/or from other authorised government services:

1. A photocopy of the Identity Card of the administrator(s) of the press publication;

2. Evidence of the latest annual tax disbursement of the Press Company/Publisher and the taxpayer's register number (NPWP) from the local tax office;

3. Recommendation letter from the branch as well as the central organisation of the Newspaper Publishers Association (SPS) concerning the Press Company/Publisher for the General Manager and Managing Director of the Press Company/Publisher;

4. Recommendation letter from the Indonesian Journalists Association's (PWI) branch and central organisation as far as it concerns the field of journalism for the Editor-in-Chief of a press publication;

5. Statement of readiness to print the press publication concerned from a printing office;

6. Company Registration Certificate from the Department of Trade;

7. Copy/photocopy of stipulations as decided by the Press Company/Publisher concerning the division of their shares and/or any other form of ownership, at least 20% of the company's capital should be destined for its workers, and stipulations concerning requirements of ownership transfers.

In case the administrator of a press publication is occupied by the founder/principal shareholder of the Press Company/Publisher concerned, this shall not diminish the right to own at least 20% of the shares which are to be destined for workers of the press;

8. Copy/photocopy of working contracts between the Press Company/Publisher with its workers in respect of their welfare insurances.

(2) Applications to obtain SIUPP submitted by a Press Company/Publisher which has a status of a Limited Liability Company (PT), besides having to fulfil the requirements as mentioned in clause (1) of this Article, shall also enclose the following:

a. Copies/photocopies of the establishment deed of the Press Company/Publisher, legalised in the presence of a Notary;

b. Copies/photocopies of the minutes of the General Meeting of Shareholders concerning the election of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners;

c. List of shareholders and the number and value of shares possessed.

(3) Applications to obtain SIUPP submitted by a Press Company/Publisher having the status of a Cooperative, besides having to fulfil all the requirements as mentioned in clause (1) of this Article, shall also enclose:

a. Copies/photocopies of the deed of establishment of the Co-operative legalised by the Department of Co-operatives;

b. Copies/photocopies of the minutes of the meeting of members concerning the appointment of the Executive Board and the Audit Board/Advisor;
Article 4

For Press Company/Publisher, the activities of which cover press printing, to obtain a permit to operate a printing office from the Department of Industry, a recommendation from the Minister of Information is required.

CHAPTER II

THE ISSUANCE OF SIUPPs

Article 5

(1) Applications submitted by a Press Company/Publisher having met the procedure and the requirements as meant in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of this Decision, shall be passed on to the Minister of Information for considerations as to the issuance of a SIUPP.

(2) To the respective applicants concerned, after being approved by the Minister of Information, SIUPPs shall be issued.

Article 6

A Press Company/Publisher which has already obtained a SIUPP shall publish its press publication, at the latest 3 (three) months after the issuance of the SIUPP.

Article 7

A Press Company/Publisher which has already obtained a SIUPP shall publish regularly and continuously its press publication in accordance with its publishing periods as stipulated in the SIUPP.
Article 8
Press Companies/Publishers shall:

a. Print in a box of their publication, at least the number and the date of the SIUPP, name and address of the Press Company/Publisher, the administrators of the press publication, including the person in charge and the name of the printing office where the press publication concerned is printed.
b. To send copies of their press publications at every time of issuance to the Department of Information, cq the Press Promotion Directorate.

Article 9
All Press Publishers are obliged to follow the inventory of the growth and development of the press organised by the Department of Information annually.

CHAPTER III
SIUPP AMENDMENTS

Article 10
(1) Press Companies/Publishers are not allowed to make amendments which are of an administrative nature as stipulated in the SIUPP, without a written approval from the Minister of Information.

(2) Amendments as meant in clause (1) of this Article covers the following:

a. Name, form and composition of the managers of the Press Company/Publisher;
b. Name, publishing period, composition of the administrators, mission/motto, form/type of press publication and name of the printing office which prints the press publication concerned;
c. Amendments which result in a transfer of rights and responsibilities in respect to the management of the press publication to another party in whatever form.

Article 11
(1) For making amendments as mentioned in Article 10 clause (2) letter a of this Decision, the manager of the Press Company/Publisher shall submit a written request to the Minister of Information with the following enclosures:

a. Copies/photocopies of the minutes of the general meeting of shareholders for Limited Liability Companies (PT), minutes of the meeting of members, for Co-operatives, minutes of the meeting of their founders/administrators, for Foundations are required as far as amendments are concerned;
b. Copies/photocopies of the deed of amendment legalised by a Notary;
c. Curriculum Vitae and 3 (three) passport photos of 3 x 4 cm of the founders/managers of the new Press Company/Publisher, certificate of good conduct and evidence of having never been involved in actions in defiance of Pancasila from the local Police and/or other authorised government services;
d. Recommendation from the branch and central organisations of the Newspapers Publishers Association (SPS).
(2) To amend the composition of the administrators of a press publication as mentioned in Article 10 clause (2) letter b of this Decision, the manager of the Press Company/Publisher shall submit a written request to the Minister of Information with the following enclosures:

a. Decision of the manager of the Press Company/Publisher concerning the amendment to the composition of its administrators;
b. Records of the transfer of the function of the old to the new administrators;
c. Curriculum Vitae and 3 (three) copies of passport photos of 3 x 4 cm of the new administrators of the press publication, and a certificate of good conduct from the local police and evidence of having never been involved in actions in defiance of Pancasila;
d. Photocopies of Identity Cards (KTP) of the new administrators of the press publication;
e. Recommendation from the branch and central organisations of the Newspapers Publishers Association (SPS) for the new General Manager and/or Managers;
f. Recommendation from the branch and central organisations of the Indonesian Journalists Association (PWI) for the new Editor-in-Chief.

(3) For the amendments to the name of publication, its publication period, the characteristic of content and form/type, the managers of the Press Companies/Publishers are to submit a written request to the Minister of Information with the following enclosures:

a. Decision of the manager of the Press Enterprise/Publisher concerning the said amendment;
b. Recommendation from the branch and central organisations of the Newspaper Publishers Association (SPS).

(4) For a change/shift of press publication printing office, the General Manager of the Press Publication is to submit a written request to the Minister of Information with the following enclosures:

a. A statement of no objection to change printing office from the old one;
b. A statement from the new printing office stating its readiness to print.

(5) Changes to be made as mentioned in Article 10, clause (2) letter c. are not allowed.

Article 12

The Head of the Regional Office of the Department of Information, except that in the Special Territory of the Capital City of Jakarta, after examining the requirements in the application for changes as mentioned in Article 11 of this Decision shall pass it to the Minister of Information, accompanied with his written recommendations.

Applications for obtaining SIUPP by a Press Company/Publisher domiciled in the Special Territory of the Capital City of Jakarta shall be submitted directly to the Department of Information.

Article 13

Press Companies/Publishers who have already met the procedure and requirements as meant in Articles 11 and
In order that everyone may take cognizance of it, it is hereby ordered the placing of this Decision in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Sanctioned at: Jakarta
On: 30th November 1984

MINISTER OF INFORMATION
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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