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intimate videos between two adults are a recent trend of criminal charges. , the government and relevant agencies must provide post-emergency medical care consistently, the More Jinayat Act for LGBT people has created a huge stigma against LGBT groups and at the same time discriminate against them for their sexual orientation. This law encourages people to be homophobic, to self-control and to detain anyone suspected of reading more torture, often occurring in many places. In 2015, the National Police ranks first in the ranking of institutions reported by the Society to the National Human Rights Commission (Comnas HAM). This situation is caused by various reasons, including More New Beginning in 2017, we decided to change the name of this publication from ICLaD to ICLU. This change is part of our efforts to provide review and basic information on the latest legal developments in Indonesia

More Criminal Defamation in the Draft Criminal Code (R KUHP): elements of criminal defamation need to be more accurate, justifications should be expanded and criminal sanctions should be easier. January 16, 2017 Working Commission on R.KUCP in The Commission Read more Crimes, related to decency, which are crimes without victims by nature, tend to be over-incriminated on December 14, 2016, The Working Commission (Panitia Kerja - Panja) of the Criminal Code Bill (RKUHP) in Commission III Read more Indonesian UPDATE AND TRANSACTION ON GRACE THE PRESIDENT PRESIDENT INDONESIA INDONESIA And. is a sustainable process that must constantly respond to the various dynamics taking place in society; b. That the globalization of information has placed Indonesia among the world's information societies, which requires the establishment of a mechanism for managing electronic information and operations at the national level so that the development of information technology can be made optimal, disseminative and disseminative at all levels of society in order to develop the intellectual life of the nation; c. That the development and development of information technology have contributed to changes in the lives of people in various fields that have directly influenced the emergence of new forms of legislation; d. That the use and use of information technology must be constantly developed to strengthen, maintain and strengthen national union and unity based on the Rules in the national interest; That the use of information technology plays an important role in national trade and economic growth in order to achieve the prosperity of society; (f. that the Government should support the development of information technology through the infrastructure of law and its regulation so that the use of information technology is carried out reliably to prevent its misuse, with due regard for the religious and socio-cultural values of Indonesian society; g. That, on the basis of consideration, as envisaged in paragraphs a, b, c, d, e and f, the Electronic Information and Transactions Act should be enacted; Subject to: Article 5 (1) and Article 20 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia1945; By joint approval OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA DECIDES: Stipulate: LAW CONCERNING ELECTRONIC INFORMATION AND TRANSACTIONS CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS Article 1 In This Law, which is implied by: 1. Electronic information is one or a set of electronic data, including, but not limited to text, sounds, images, maps, drafts, photos, electronic data exchange (EDI), e-mail, telegrams, telex, teletype or the like, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols or perforations that have been processed for meaning or understandable. 2. Electronic transaction is a legal act that is carried out through computers, computer networks and/or other electronic media. Information technology is a method of collecting, preparing, storing, processing, declaring, analyzing and/or disseminating information. 4. An electronic document is any electronic information that is generated, sent, received or stored in analog, digital, electromagnetic, optical form, etc., displayed and/or sounded using computers or electronic systems, including, but not limited to, works, sounds, images, maps, drafts, or the like, letters, signs, numbers, access codes, symbols or perforations that have a certain meaning or definition or understandable to people qualified to understand them. The electronic system is a set of electronic devices and procedures that serve to prepare, collect, process, analyze, store, display, advertise, send and/or disseminate electronic information. The operation of the electronic system is the use of the electronic system by public administrators, business entities and/or society. The electronic systems network is an interconnected network of two or more electronic systems that are closed or open. 8. An electronic agent is an automated electronic tool that is used to initiate a claim against certain electronic information that is controlled by individuals. 9. An electronic certificate is an electronic certificate that contains an electronic signature and identity card, demonstrating the status of the legal subject of the parties to the electronic transaction issued by the certification service providers. 10. The electronic certification service provider is a legal entity that acts as a reliable party, issues and checks electronic certificates. 11. The Reliability Certification Institute is an independent institution that is formed by professionals recognized, certified and controlled by the Government, whose authority is to audit and issue certificates of reliability of electronic transactions. An electronic signature is a signature that contains electronic information that is attached, linked or related to other electronic information that is used for verification and authentication. 13. A signatory/signer is a legal entity associated with or associated with an electronic signature. Computer i is an electronic, magnetic, optical data processing device or system that functions as logic, arithmetic and data storage. Access is an interaction activity with independent or network electronic systems. 16. An access code is a shape, letter, symbol, other character or combination that is the key to accessing computers and/or other electronic systems. The electronic contract is an agreement between the electronic systems parties. The sender/initiator is a legal entity that sends electronic information and/or electronic documents. The recipient/recipient is a legal entity that receives electronic information and/or electronic documents from the senders. 20. A domain name is the Internet address of a government administrator, a person, a legal entity and/or a society that can be used to communicate over the Internet, as a unique symbol code or to identify a particular location on the Internet. The person is a person, whether an Indonesian national, a foreign national or a legal entity. The entrepreneur is an individual entrepreneur or a partnership of both a legal entity and a non-ready person. 23. Government A minister or other official appointed by the President. Article 2 Of this law applies to any person to commit legal acts as it is governed by the Act, both within the jurisdiction of Indonesia and outside the jurisdiction of Indonesia, which is legally within the jurisdiction of Indonesia and/or outside Indonesia's jurisdiction and is detrimental to Indonesia's interests. Chapter II PRINCES AND GOAL Article 3 Information Technology and the use of electronic transactions must be carried out in accordance with the principles of legal certainty, benefit, prudence, integrity and freedom of choice of technology or technological neutrality. Article 4 Information Technology and Electronic Transactions should be carried out with the aim of: a. promoting the intellectual life of the people as part of the global information community; Development of national trade and the economy to improve the well-being of society; Improving the efficiency and efficiency of public services; To open up ample opportunities for anyone to develop his/her understanding and ability to use and use information technology in the best and responsible way; and e. provide a sense of security, fairness and legal certainty for users and IT operators. Chapter III ELECTRONIC INFORMATION, DOCUMENTS, AND SIGNATURES Article 5 (1) Electronic information and/or electronic documents and/or printouts of them are valid legal evidence. (2) Electronic information and/or electronic documents and/or printouts, as provided for by paragraph (1), must be an extension of the legal means of proof in accordance with the procedural law applicable in Indonesia. (3) Electronic information and/or electronic documents must be recognized as legitimate when using electronic systems in accordance with the provisions of the Act. (4) The electronic information and/or electronic documents regulations, as stipulated in paragraph (1), do not apply to: certificates that must be written in accordance with the law; and b. certificates, together with their documents, that they must be made in accordance with the law in notary documents or documents made by transfer of land. Article 6 Where there are other provisions not contained in paragraph 4 of article 5, requiring that information be written or originally written or in the original form, electronic information and/or electronic documents are considered legitimate to the extent that the information it contains is available, display, integrity and responsibility in order to be informed. Article 7 Any person defending his or her rights, affirming existing rights or citing the rights of others with regard to the availability of electronic information and/or documents should ensure that electronic information and/or electronic documents with him/her are obtained in electronic systems consistent with laws and regulations. Article 8 (1) If only otherwise, the time e-mail and/or electronic documents are sent at the time of sending electronic information and/or electronic documents to the appropriate address by senders in electronic systems that recipients identify or use, and have introduced electronic systems beyond the control of senders. (2) If otherwise has not been agreed upon, the time it is determined to obtain electronic information and/or electronic documents at the time of the introduction of electronic information and/or electronic documents into electronic systems under the supervision of authorized recipients. (3) Where recipients have assigned certain electronic systems to obtain electronic information, admission must take place at a time when electronic information and/or electronic documents are entered into designated electronic systems. (4) If two or more information systems are used when sending or receiving electronic information and/or electronic documents, a. The time of delivery should be the time when electronic information and/or electronic documents enter the first information system outside the control of the senders. b. The time of receipt should be the moment when electronic information and/or electronic documents are included in the latest information system, controlled by the Recipients. Article 9 Business entities that offer products through electronic systems must provide complete and true information about contractual terms, manufacturers and products on offer. Article 10 (1) Any entrepreneur who conducts electronic operations may be certified by the Institutes of Reliability Certification. (2) Regulations establishing reliability certification institutions, as stipulated in paragraph (1), are governed by a government decree. Article 11 (1) Electronic signatures are legally valid and legally valid to the extent that it meets the following requirements: electronic signature creation data should only be associated with signatories; Data on the creation of an electronic signature at the time of electronic signing should be only in the authority of the signatories; C. Any changes in electronic signatures that occur after the time is signed, you can find out; D. Any changes in electronic information related to electronic signatures after signing, you can find out; E. There are certain methods adopted to identify the signatories; And f. There are certain methods to demonstrate that signatories have consented to related electronic information; (2) Additional provisions on electronic signatures, as stipulated in paragraph (1), are governed by the Government's decree article 12 (1) Any person holding an electronic signature ensures the safety of the use of electronic signatures; (2) The safety of electronic signatures, as it should be in paragraph (1), should At least: a. a. Faces; Signatories should apply the principle of prudence to avoid unauthorized use of electronic signature data; c. Signatories must immediately adopt methods recommended by electronic signature providers or other relevant methods and should immediately notify signatories that they believe to be relying on electronic signatures, or notify parties, such as electronic signature services, if: 1. Signatories know that the data on the creation of the electronic signature has been compromised; Or two. Circumstances known to signatories may pose significant risks associated with the likelihood of compromised electronic signature creation data; and d. Where electronic certificates are used to support electronic signatures, signatories must prove the truth and integrity of all information in connection with electronic certificates. (3) Any person who incurs a violation of the provisions, as stipulated in paragraph (1), is liable for any damage and legal consequences. CHAPTER IV ELECTRONIC CERTIFICATION AND ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS Part 1 Of The Electronic Certification Operation Article 13 (1) Any person is entitled to engage in the service of electronic certification service providers to create electronic signatures. (2) Electronic certification service providers must certify the electronic signature to the owner. (3) Electronic certification service providers must include: Indonesian electronic certification service providers; and b. Foreign e-certification service providers. (4) Indonesian electronic certification service providers must be an Indonesian legal entity and are marked in Indonesia. (5) Foreign e-certification service providers operating in Indonesia must be registered in Indonesia. (6) Further provisions on electronic certification providers, as stipulated in paragraph (3), are governed by a government decree. Article 14 Of e-certification service providers, as stipulated in article 13 (1) through (5), should provide any user with a service with accurate, clear and specific information that includes: a. methods that are adopted to identify signatories; b. Things that can be used to recognize personal data create an electronic signature; c. Things that can demonstrate the authenticity and security of electronic signatures; Part 2 of Article 15 (1) Any electronic system must provide electronic systems in a reliable and secure manner and be responsible for the proper functioning of electronic systems. (2) Electronic system providers are responsible for their electronic systems. (3) The provision, as stipulated in paragraph (2), does not apply where that there are compelling circumstances, malfunctions and/or negligence on the part of users of the electronic system. Article 16 (1) To the extent that it is not otherwise, under separate laws, any electronic systems provider is required to operate electronic systems in accordance with the following minimum requirements: a. may replay electronic information and/or electronic documents in full in accordance with the period of storage provided by the Regulations; b. Can protect the availability, completeness, authenticity, privacy and accessibility of electronic information when providing electronic systems; c. May act in accordance with electronic systems procedures or guidelines; Procedures or guidelines are presented that are announced with languages, information or symbols that are clear to parties attributed to the provision of electronic systems; and e. adopt a sustainable mechanism to maintain updates, clarity and accountability with respect to procedures or guidelines; (2) Further provisions on the provision of electronic systems, as stipulated in paragraph (1), are governed by a government decree. Chapter V ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS Article 17 (1) The Operator of Electronic Transactions may be conducted in the public or private sphere. (2) Parties that conduct electronic transactions, as intended by paragraph (1), must interact in good faith and/or exchange electronic information and/or electronic documents during transactions. (3) Further provisions on the operation of electronic operations, as stipulated in paragraph (1), are governed by a government decree. Article 18 (1) Electronic transactions, which are specified in electronic contracts, are contacted by the parties. (2) Parties have the right to choose the right applicable to the international electronic transactions they enter. (3) If the parties do not opt for the right in international electronic transactions, the applicable law must be in accordance with the principles of private international law. (4) Parties have the power to determine the forums of courts, arbitrations or other alternative dispute resolution institutions that have jurisdiction to resolve disputes that may arise as a result of the international electronic transactions in which they are part of. (5) If the parties do not choose a forum as defined by paragraph (4), the jurisdiction of the court, arbitration or other alternative dispute resolution institution with jurisdiction to resolve disputes that may arise as a result of such transactions is determined in accordance with the principles of private international law. Article 19 of the Electronic Parties must adopt agreed electronic systems. Article 20 (1) Unless otherwise provided by the parties, electronic transactions occur at a time when transaction offers sent by senders have been received and accepted by the Recipients. (2) Receiving offers on electronic transactions as must be conceived paragraph (1), must be made with electronic confirmation of receipt. Article 21 (1) Senders or or may conduct electronic transactions in person, either by his proxy, or by electronic agents. (2) Parties responsible for any legal force in electronic transactions, as is settled by paragraph (1), are governed by this: a. If they are conducted in person, any legal action in electronic transactions becomes the responsibility of the parties to the transaction; b. If this is done by proxy, any legal effect for electronic transactions is responsible for electronic transactions; or c. in the case of electronic agents, any legal action in electronic transactions becomes the responsibility of electronic agents. (3) If the damage from electronic transactions is caused by the denial of electronic agents as a result of direct third-party action against electronic systems, any legal activity becomes the responsibility of electronic agent suppliers. (4) If the damage from electronic transactions is caused by the denial of electronic agents due to negligence of users of the service, any legal action becomes the responsibility of users of the service. (5) This provision, as stipulated in paragraph (2), does not apply unless it is proven that there are compelling circumstances, malfunctions and/or negligence on the part of users of the electronic system. Article 22 (1) Some electronic agent vendors must provide functions to the electronic agents with which they work so that their users can modify information that is still in the process of transaction. (2) Additional provisions on certain suppliers of electronic agents, as stipulated in paragraph (1), are governed by a government decree. CHAPTER VI DOMAIN NAMES, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND PROTECTION OF PRIVACY RIGHTS Article 23 (1) Any public administrator, entity and/or society is entitled to domain names based on the first applicant's principle. (2) The conduct and use of domain names, as should be intended by paragraph (1), must be based on good faith, non-fair business competition and not infringement on the rights of others. (3) Any public administrator, person, entity or society damaged by the unauthorized use of domain names by others has the right to file a claim to revoke such domain names. Article 24 (1) Domain Name Administrators must be government and/or society. (2) In cases where there is a dispute over the management of domain names by the society, the Government has the right to temporarily take over the management of the domain name in a dispute. (3) Domain name administrators living outside Indonesia and their registered domain names are recognized to the extent that they are not against the Rules. (4) Further administration provisions (2) and (3) are governed by a Government Decree. Government. 25 Electronic information and/or electronic documents created in intellectual works, internet sites and intellectual works contained in them must be protected in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations as intellectual property rights. Article 26 (1) If this is not provided by the rules, the use of any information through electronic media, which includes the personal data of the person, must be done with the consent of the entity. (2) Any person whose rights are violated under paragraph (1) may sue for damages incurred under the Act. Chapter VII BANS ACT Article 27 (1) Any person who knowingly and without authority distributes and/or transmits and/or insuses access to electronic information and/or electronic documents with content against decency. (2) Any person who knowingly and without authority distributes and/or transmits and/or ins causes access to electronic information and/or electronic gambling documents. (3) Any person who knowingly and without authority distributes and/or transmits and/or calls access to electronic information and/or electronic documents containing insults and/or defamation. (4) Any person who knowingly and without authority distributes and/or transmits and/or insolcs access to electronic information and/or electronic documents containing extortion and/or threats. Article 28 (1) Any person who knowingly and without authority disseminates false and misleading information leading to the loss of electronic transactions by the consumer. (2) Anyone who knowingly and without authority disseminates information aimed at inciting hatred or discord against individuals and/or certain groups of communities based on ethnic groups, religions, races and inter-ethnic groups (SARA). Article 29 Any person who knowingly and without authority sends electronic information and/or electronic documents containing threats of violence or intimidation directed in person. Article 30 (1) Any person who knowingly and without any authority or illegally accesses the computers and/or electronic systems of others in any way. (2) Any person who knowingly and without authority or illegally accesses computers and/or electronic systems in any way in order to obtain electronic information and/or electronic documents. (3) Any person who knowingly and without authority or illegally access computers and/or electronic systems in any way by hacking, hacking, infiltrating or hacking security systems. Article 31 (1) Any person who knowingly and without authority or illegally intercepts or listens to electronic information and/or electronic documents in certain computers (2) Any person who knowingly and without authority or illegally intercepts the transmission of a transfer Electronic information and/or electronic documents from, before and in some computers and/or electronic systems of others, whether they are the cause of the change, deletion and/or interruption of the transmission of electronic information and/or electronic documents. (3) Interception, with the exception of one, as indicated in paragraphs (1) and (2), interception is carried out within law enforcement agencies at the request of the police, prosecutor's office and/or other law enforcement agencies, as stated in the laws. 4 Further provisions on interception procedures, as stipulated in paragraph (3), are governed by a government decree. Article 32 (1) Any person who knowingly and without authority or illegally alters, reduces, transfers, falsifies, moves, hides the electronic information and/or electronic documents of others or the public. (2) Any person who knowingly and without any authority or unlawfully transfers or transfers electronic information and/or electronic documents to the electronic systems of unauthorized persons. (3) Actions as provided by paragraph (1) must be actions that result in any confidential electronic information and/or electronic document compromised so that the data becomes available to the public in an improper manner. Article 33 Any person who knowingly and without authority or unlawfully commits an act leading to electronic system failures and/or improper actions of electronic systems. Article 34 (1) Any person who knowingly and without authority or illegally manufactures, sells, causes the use, import, distribution, provides or possesses: a. computer equipment or software developed or specially designed to facilitate action, as stipulated in article 27 of article 33; B. Computer passwords, access codes or the like make electronic systems available to facilitate action, as stipulated in Article 33 article 27; (2) Actions like this in the mind of paragraph (1) are not criminal acts if they are aimed at conducting research activities, testing electronic systems, protecting the electronic systems themselves lawfully and lawfully. Article 35 Any person who knowingly and without authority or unlawfully manipulates, alters, deletes, falsifies electronic information and/or electronic documents with the intention that such electronic information and/or electronic documents appear to be genuine data. Article 36 Any person who knowingly and without authority or unlawfully commits acts committed under article 27 under article 34 is detrimental to others. Article 37 Any person who knowingly commits prohibited article 27, through article 36 outside Indonesian territory, with regard to electronic systems residing in Indonesian jurisdiction. CHAPTER VIII VIII DISPUTE Article 38 (1) Any person may be brought against parties that provide electronic systems and/or use information technology to the detriment of themselves. (2) The Company under the provisions of the Rules may file class action against parties that provide electronic systems and/or use information technology to loss society, in accordance with the Rules. Article 39 (1) Civil suits must be brought in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. (2) In addition to allowing civil claims, as stipulated in paragraph (1), parties may resolve disputes through arbitration or other alternative dispute resolution institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations. HOME IX ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND ROLE OF THE SOCIETY Article 40 (1) The Government promotes the use of information technology and electronic transactions in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations. (2) The Government protects the public interest from any type of threat as a result of undue electronic information and electronic transactions that offend public order, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules. (3) The government must specify institutions or institutions that have a high-security strategic electronic data that should be protected. (4) Agencies or agencies, as stipulated in paragraph (3), must create electronic documents and electronic backups and connect them to the data centers in the interests of data security. (5) Other agencies or agencies not regulated by paragraph (3) must create electronic documents and electronic backups as needed to protect the data they hold. 6 Further provisions on the role of the Government, as stipulated in paragraphs (1), (2) and 3, are governed by a government decree. Article 41 (1) The Society may play a role in improving the use of information technology through the use and operation of electronic systems and electronic operations in accordance with the provisions of the Act. (2) The role of society in the designation of paragraph (1) can be played through institutions formed by society. (3) Agencies, as intended by paragraph (2), may serve as consultations and mediation. Chapter X OF INVESTIGATION Article 42 The investigation of criminal acts, as stipulated by this law, is conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure and the provisions of this law. Article 43 (1) In addition to the State Police investigators of the Republic of Indonesia, some civil service officials in the Government whose responsibilities and responsibilities are in the areas of information technology and electronic operations, special powers are granted as investigators under the Criminal Procedure Act to investigate criminal information technology and electronic transactions. (2) Information Technology and Electronic Electronic Research paragraph 1 must be done with due regard to the protection of confidentiality, secrecy, uninterrupted public services, the integrity of data or data in full in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations. (3) Searches and/or seizures of electronic systems suspected of criminal acts should be carried out with the permission of the local Chief Justice of the District Court. (4) In searches and/or seizures, as intended by paragraph 3, investigators are required to support the interests of the public service. (5) Civil service investigators, as stipulated in paragraph (1), have the right: a. to receive reports or complaints from persons about the commission of criminal acts in accordance with the provisions of this law; To extradite any person or other party for hearing and/or questioning as suspects or witnesses in connection with alleged criminal acts on the ground related to the provisions of this law; (c. Examining the truth of reports or investigations of criminal acts in accordance with the provisions of this law; d. to conduct background checks on persons and/or commercial entities who should be suspected of committing criminal acts under the Act; To inspect equipment and/or facilities in connection with information technology suspected of being used to commit criminal acts under the Act; Search in some locations suspected of being used as a place to commit criminal acts in accordance with the provisions of this law; the sealing and confiscation of information technology equipment and/or facilities suspected to have been used to deviate from the provisions of the Regulations; To seek the assistance of experts necessary to investigate criminal acts under the Act; and/or i. to discontinue the investigation of criminal acts under the Act in accordance with the provisions of the current criminal procedure law. 6) In order to arrest and detain investigators, through public prosecutors, are required to seek an order from the local Chief Justice of the District Court for twenty-four hours. (7) Civil service investigators, as intended by paragraph 1, are coordinating with the investigators of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia in connection with notification of the comer and delivery of the results to its prosecutors. (8) As part of the disclosure of criminal acts committed in connection with electronic information and electronic transactions, investigators may cooperate with investigators in other countries in the exchange of information and means of evidence. Article 44 Means of proof for investigation, prosecution and court review in accordance with the provisions of this Act should be: a. As required by the provisions of the laws; and b. other means of proof in the form of electronic information and/or electronic documents, as provided for by article 1 and paragraph 4, as well as paragraphs under article 5 (1), (2) and Chapter XI PENAL PROVISIONS Article 45 (1) Any person who satisfies elements as stipulated in article 27 (1), (2), (3) or (4) shall be sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding 6 (six) years and/or a fine not exceeding 1,000,000,000 rupees (one billion rupees). (2) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of article 28 or paragraph (2), shall be sentenced to imprisonment of no more than 6 (six) years and/or a fine not exceeding 1,000,000,000 rupees (one billion rupees). (3) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in article 29, shall be sentenced to prison terms of no more than 12 (twelve) years and/or a fine not exceeding 2,000,000 rupees (two billion rupees). Article 46 (1) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of article 30, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of no more than 6 (six) years and/or a fine not exceeding 600,000 rupees (six hundred million rupees). (2) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of article 30, shall be sentenced to prison terms of no more than 7 (seven) years and/or a fine not exceeding 700,000 rupees (seven hundred million rupees). (3) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in article 30 (3), shall be sentenced to prison terms of no more than 8 (eight) years and/or a fine of no more than 800,000 rupees (eight hundred million rupees). Article 47 Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of article 31 or paragraph (2), shall be sentenced to imprisonment no more than 10 (ten) years and/or a fine not exceeding 800,000 rupees (eight hundred million rupees). Article 48 (1) Any person who satisfies elements, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of article 32, shall be sentenced to imprisonment of no more than 8 (eight) years and/or a fine not exceeding 2,000,000 rupees (two billion rupees). (2) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in paragraph 2 of article 32, shall be sentenced to prison terms of no more than 9 (nine) years and/or a fine not exceeding 3,000,000,000 rupees (three billion rupees). (3) Any person who satisfies the elements, as stipulated in article 32 paragraph 3, shall be sentenced to prison terms not exceeding 10 (ten) years and/or a fine not exceeding 5,000,000 rupees (five billion rupees). Article 49 Any person who satisfies elements, as stipulated in article 33, shall be sentenced to prison terms of no more than 10 (ten) years and/or a fine not exceeding 10,000,000 rupees (ten billion rupees). Article 50 Any person who satisfies elements, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of article 34, shall be sentenced to a prison sentence not exceeding 10 and/or a fine not exceeding 10,000,000 rupees (ten billion rupees). Article 51 (1) Any person who satisfies elements, as stipulated in article 35, shall be sentenced to prison terms of no more than 12 (twelve) years and/or a fine not exceeding 12,000,000,000 rubles (twelve billion euros). Euro). (2) Any person who satisfies elements, as stipulated in article 36, is sentenced to prison terms of no more than 12 (twelve) years and/or a fine not exceeding 12,000,000 rupees (twelve billion rupees). Article 52 (1) Criminal acts, as stipulated in paragraph 1 of article 27, including the decency or sexual exploitation of children, are subject to an increase in the sentence by one third of the main sentence. (2) Criminal acts, as stipulated in article 30, article 37, aimed at computers and/or electronic systems, as well as electronic information and/or electronic systems, as well as electronic information and/or electronic government documents and/or used for public services, are sentenced to a basic sentence plus one third. (3) Criminal acts, as stipulated in article 30, article 37, aimed at computers and/or electronic systems, as well as electronic information and/or electronic documents of the Government and/or strategic institutions, including and not limited to defence institutions, the central bank, the bank, finances, international institutions, the aviation authority, are subject to a maximum baseline sentence under the relevant articles plus two thirds. (4) Criminal acts, as stipulated in article 27 under article 37, committed by corporations, are sentenced to a basic sentence plus two thirds. CHAPTER XII TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS Article 53 On the effectiveness of this law, all rules and institutions in relation to the use of information technology that are not against this law are declared valid. Chapter XIII CLOSING PROVISIONS Article 54 (1) This law will come into force from the day it is enacted. (2) Government provisions must be adopted for no more than 2 (two) years after the adoption of the Act. The law is made public by introducing it to the Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia. STIPULATED IN JAKARTA ON April 21, 2008 PRESIDENT INDONESIA SIGNED, DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO STATUTE BOOK OF THE REPUBLIC No 58 OF 2008 2008 uu ite english pdf

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