

Business News

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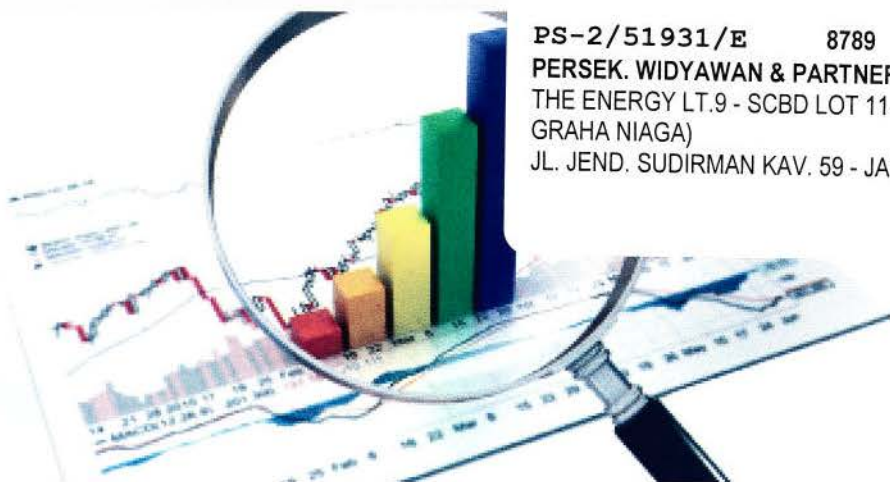
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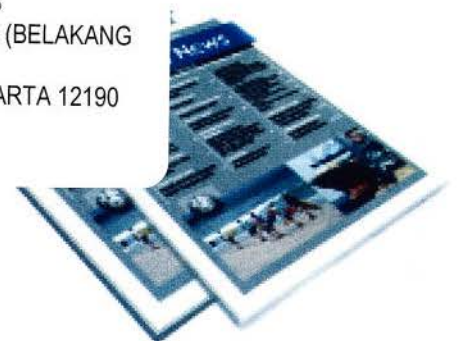
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SUPPORTING FOOT OF LABOR INTENSIVE INDUSTRY

It is increasingly attractive to observe the economic packages launched sequentially by the government as from last September. To the best of our beliefs, up to the first half of December 2015, the government has launched seven economic packages with the respective specifications and sectoral targets. The seventh economic package launched on December 4, 2015 covers relief in securing investment license, tax relief for labor intensive industry and relief in securing land certificate. In relations to this article, it is attractive to note policy granting income tax relief to labor intensive industry for two years for companies employing minimally 5,000 people.

Labor intensive industry, first of all, is always attractive to observe because of reasons. However, the most relevant reason is that labor intensive industry reflects characteristic of Indonesian manpower. The quantity of manpower tends to increase every year so that labor intensive industry automatically becomes important in the absorption of manpower. In relations thereto, any increase in the number of manpower or decrease in the absorption of manpower could be ascertained to focus our main attention to labor intensive industry issues.

Secondly, it is attractive to observe the assignment from Coordinating Minister for Economy Darmin Nasution to Head of the Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) Franky Sibarani to communicate with business communities in relations to effectiveness of the implementation of the incentive scheme. Here, the government seems to attract element of BKPM into the domain of the absorption of manpower. It is attractive because investment has been rarely combined with the function of manpower absorption and manpower affairs are handled by two different

institutions. When the investment started to be linked seriously to the function of manpower absorption wherein labor intensive industry becomes the main element, there is expectation to change paradigm related to investment and the opening of job opportunities or the absorption of manpower.

Another attractive issue related to the first and second point above is the rebirth of opinion of Bung Hatta about economic development. According to the independence declarer, the nature of economic development is the increase in the purchasing power of people. Based on the opinion, the absorption of manpower into job market becomes very important so that the instrument of investment must be in line with the function of manpower absorption.

The real thing is the great expectation to see change in paradigm over investment from the volume to the effectiveness of the investment in executing the function of manpower absorption. If labor intensive industry secures reliefs from the government, there is a will to see the importance of function of manpower absorption in the constellation of economy currently encountering serious crisis.

Eventually our great expectation to the seventh economic package, which may be the package closing 2015, is the birth of additional energy for the function of manpower absorption and better help labor intensive industry so as to be stronger to block the ongoing economic crisis. Surely the policy would be very helpful to the government and industry, in an atmosphere of the rising jobless rate compared to last year. Our nearest expectation is that the seventh economic package could drive down layoff.

Jakarta, December 11, 2015

JAKARTA CITY COUNCIL ALLOWS PROPERTY DEVELOPMENT IN THOUSAND ISLANDS

Jakarta, *Business News*

The Jakarta City Council considers positive the phenomenon of island tours, especially to the Thousand Islands as long as the development and construction are in accordance with the Zoning Plan formulated by central and local government, particularly provincial, regental / city government. Massive development in the Thousand Islands is the excess of the increase of traffic congestion of Jagorawi toll road towards Puncak, Bogor, and Bandung. "In addition to being pollution-free, the people of Jakarta can refresh their minds in the midst of a quiet atmosphere and leafy trees. Perhaps many wealthy people would also build property and buy houses on the island. But the problem is that transportation is rather expensive because they have to buy a boat. The cost of rental is too expensive. We had anticipated the rapid development in the Thousand Islands in the future," Siegvrieda Lauwani, a member of Commission A (administration) of Jakarta City Council told *Business News* (December 11).

Draft regional regulations are still being discussed with some reference to regulation and legislation. The hierarchy of Spatial Planning and Zoning Plan Law No. 26/2007, Law No. 27/2007 on General Plan (Regional), Detailed Plan (Zone / Functional), Zoning Plan (Regional), Detailed Zoning Plan (Region / Functional), National Spatial Development Plan (RTRW), Provincial RTRW, Regental RTRW, City RTRW, Island Spatial Plans (RTR), Spatial Plans for National Strategic Areas (RTR KSN), Spatial Plans (RTR) for Provincial Strategic Areas, Detailed Spatial Plans for the City (RDTR Kota), RDTR for Regency, Spatial Plans for Regental Strategic Areas, National Regional Zon-

ing Plans (RZW), Provincial Coastal Areas and Small Islands Zoning Plan (RZWP3K), Regental RZWP3K, City RZWP3K, Cross Regional/escapade Detailed Zoning Plan (RZR), Detailed Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZR KSNT), Provincial RZR, City RZR, Regional RZR, Regental RZR, Cross District / City RZR, Detailed Zoning Plan for WP3K in accordance with the mandate of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.27 / 2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

Discussion of Draft Regional Regulation on Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (RZWP3-K), which is underway, also determines the future of Jakarta. In addition, the draft regional regulation on Spatial Plans for Strategic Areas of North Coast of Jakarta (RTRKSPUJ) has an impact on reclamation activities, especially Kamal Muara, Pluit and Ancol. "The old regional regulations must be renewed and reinforced. The new regional regulation will be able to meet the needs and protect everyone, including the residents of North Jakarta."

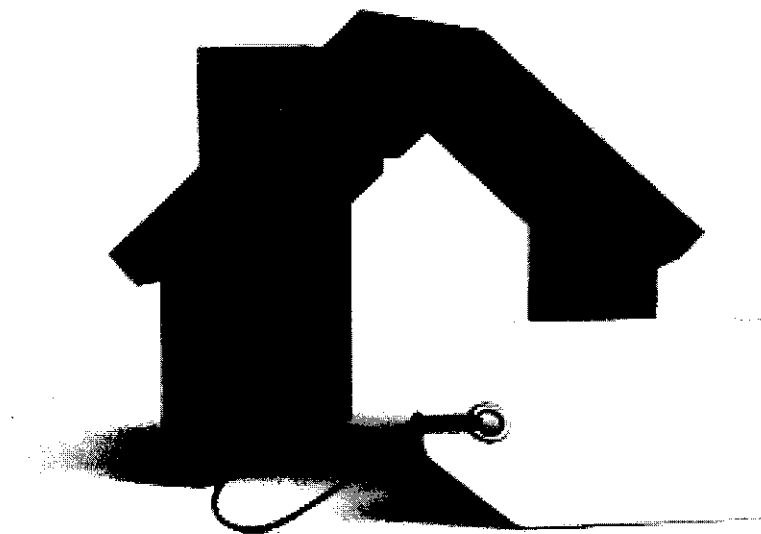
The trend of visiting small islands, including the Thousand Islands, for the people of Jakarta and its surrounding areas, are no longer limited to holiday affairs, but also business affairs. Many businesses are turning to the island for business and leisure. Comfort aspects of business activities on the island include the beauty of the sea and the smooth traffic. "The sea is definitely a great and exclusive place. But the travel manager or owner of the island must be diligently doing renovation, especially facilities and infrastructures," Effendi Wen, a businessman from Kelapa Gading, Jakarta told *Business News* (December 11).

Of the many islands in the Thousand Islands, one island, named H-island. In the row of luxury

villas, shady trees that shade visitors and residents. Jakarta business community takes advantage of their free time for leisure, enjoying the sea breeze. From the window of each villa, there are beautiful beaches and clear sea. Occupants can freely enjoy the blue sky. H island stretches up to ten-hectare length with a total of 42 luxury villas. Blue sky with a sea view is a testament to the beauty of the H island. This island is no less beautiful than the Maldives. "Regarding holiday to Puncak, the air is no longer cool. In addition to the increase in traffic congestion on Jagorawi

toll road, more people of Jakarta like to go to the island. "

Nevertheless, travel to the island is not cheap. The cost is many times more expensive than a vacation to Puncak, Bogor, and Bandung. Owner of villas on island H on average has a boat. But, visitors sometimes rent a boat. The cost of rent is too expensive, especially for gasoline / diesel. "For one departure, we need at least 30 million for gasoline, ship's captain and crews. When I visited the island, we boarded a boat with three engines, 900 pk." (E)



MINISTER OF INDUSTRY ENCOURAGES NATIONAL RAILWAY INDUSTRY RESEARCH

Jakarta, *Business News*

Industry Minister Saleh Husin visited the train factory and China's railway industry research center, China Railway Rolling Stock Corporation (CRRC) Qingdao Sifang Co. Ltd. in Qingdao, southeast of Beijing, in the end of his visit this week. The visit was conducted on the sidelines of spare time during a visit to the telematics and smartphone industry (Hisense) and automotive industry (SGMW-Wuling).

According to the Minister of Industry, the growth of the national economy and the increasing mobility of passengers and goods should ideally be supported by railway transport. To that end, the development of the railway industry and its supporting industries should be based on mastery of technology and continuous research activity with long-term vision. "In line with industrial development outside Java, economic area continues to grow and requires mass transportation network, such as trains. We expect that the increase in railway construction has an impact on the growth of the railway industry," said Saleh.

In addition to Java and Sumatra, Indonesia would develop railway network in Kalimantan (2,428 km) and in Sulawesi (1,772 km). This is an opportunity for the national railway industry, including through partnerships with global companies. According to the Minister of Industry, train requires a lot of raw materials and components. This requirement is an opportunity for our railway industry, such as PT INKA, the steel industry, metal including aluminum, mineral processing industries such as nickel and bauxite smelter, and component manufacturers to supply to the railway industry, "he said.

In a visit to CRRC Sifang, Minister of Industry opens opportunities and offers cooperation in production and research to the CRRC. According to Deputy President of CRRC Sifang, Tian Xuehua, cooperation can be done by observation and calculating of the ability of the company's prospective partners. "The railway industry needs a broad market with long-term development needs. We are open on every occasion and will perform a study because now the industry is technology-intensive," he said.

Furthermore, Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Industry, Soerjono, asserted that the mastery of technology will ensure the independence of the Indonesian railway industry in the future. "The railway industry needs to be driven to be oriented to import substitution. It saves budget and makes the engineers freely develop railways according to specific needs," he said.

Director General of Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Electronics Industry (IL-MATE) of the Ministry of Industry, I Gusti Putu Suriawirawan, said that it is time for Indonesia to have an integrated railway research and production facilities, such as CRRC. "Currently we have PT INKA in Madiun where if the facilities are improved, it is possible for us to develop and produce various kinds of mass transportation. Moreover, Indonesia has all of its main raw materials, such as aluminum (bauxite) and stainless steel (nickel)," he concluded.

Spurring Telematics Industry Technology Innovation

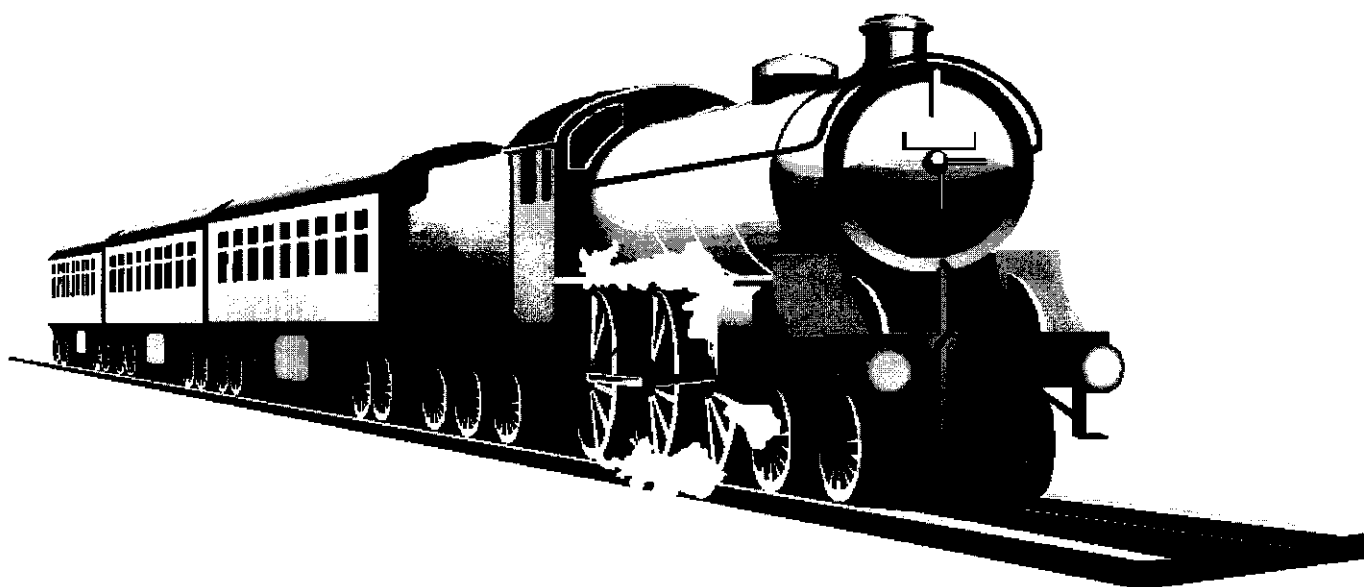
After visiting Hisense smartphone and television factory in Qingdao, China, Industry Minister Saleh Husin encouraged Indonesian companies to partner with global companies to develop telecommunications

and informatics industry. The cooperation is at the same time a strategic step to accelerate mastery of product technology and marketing. "This is a tactical move to bring together foreign telematics industry which masters the technology with Indonesian company which has superior human resources and who know the consumers more closely," said Industry Minister after visiting Hisense smartphone and television factory in Qingdao, China.

"R & D becomes a 'life' and shows long-term vision. Indonesian companies should do the same thing, either alone or in cooperation with foreign partners. The key is that we also have technology and innovation orientation so as to rapidly evolve in line with their counterparts," he described. In line with that, the Director General of Metal, Machinery, Transportation Equipment and Electronics Industry (ILMATE) of the Industry Ministry, I Gusti Putu Suryawirawan, appreciates Indonesian companies who partner with global manufacturers. In the future, the cooperation

is expected to drive the supporting industries, such as component industry, it complements the previous partnership, such as in marketing and production facilities.

The company has started its business by doing assembly in Indonesia. President Director of Hisense International Indonesia, Stephen Qu, recognizes Indonesia as a huge country with strong business potential. "In addition to working on the production of hardware for Andromax products, we also support the 4G LTE network with Pure Shot products that are specially made for the Indonesian market and can be used by all 4G operators in Indonesia," he said. Accompanied by the Inspector General of the Ministry of Industry, Soerjono, Director General ILMATE, Putu Suryawirawan, and Director of Electronics Industry of the Minister of Industry visited Hisense factory and design center for smartphones, tv, and household appliances. (E)



EMPLOYERS EXPECT THE BUSINESS WORLD TO BE INVITED TO DISCUSSION BEFORE REVISING REGULATION

Jakarta, *Business News*

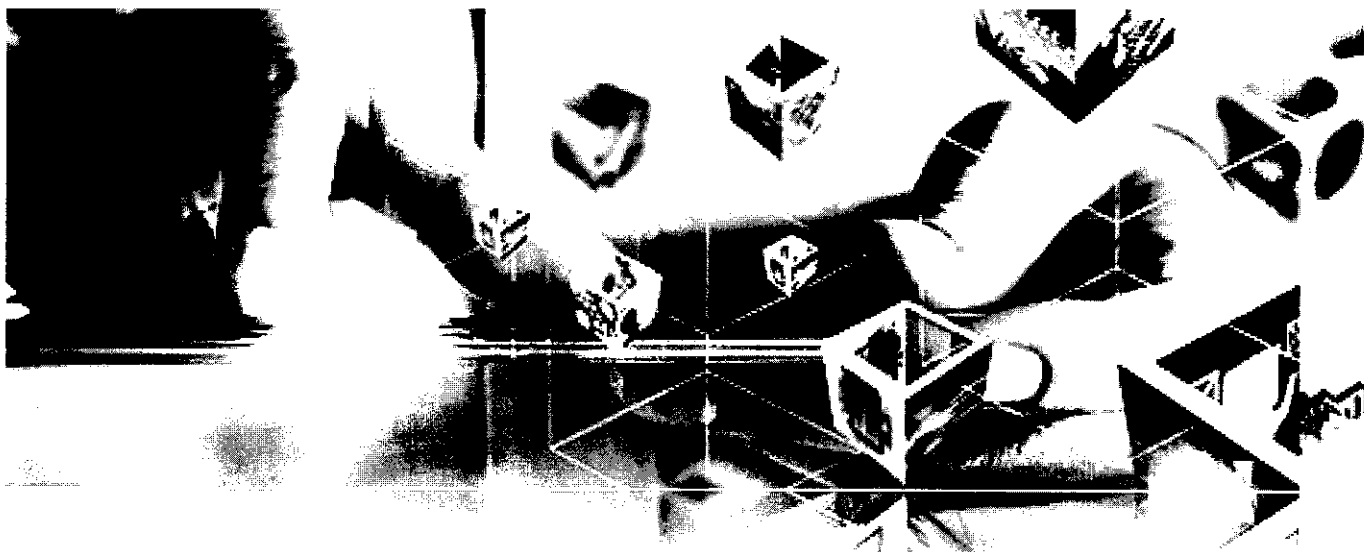
Employers expect that if the government revises a regulation, especially on issues related to licensing or other regulations, before the regulation was enacted, it should be discussed first with the business world. According to the Chairman of the Certification Board of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BSK), Berry B. Purba, this is important because there are times that when a regulation is applied, the government only pays attention after receiving a lot of criticism from the public and the business world.

"What we want is that before the decision was made, the business world, such as the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), being the only umbrella organization for the businesses, is involved and given the same opportunity. Moreover, all the licensing process is now under the coordination of the One Stop Services (PTSP), which is becoming more

effective, while still receiving inputs adjusted to the developments in the society," he said on the sidelines of a panel discussion titled "Business World Licensing Consultancy Services Related to PTSP," in Jakarta, on Thursday (December 10).

Specifically related to the certification service process, Berry expressed his hope that the central government and the Jakarta Provincial Government pay attention to the conditions of certification development, as one of the tools to face the implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). It is hoped that national entrepreneurs will improve their competitiveness in a more competitive way. That's why he wanted certifications to be required in the licensing and auction of government goods / services.

In the same occasion, Head of the Jakarta One Stop Integrated Service Agency, Edy Junaedi, said that according to Regional Regulation No. 1 of 2014, there are only 46 types of activities related to spatial planning, which can be identified in four cat-



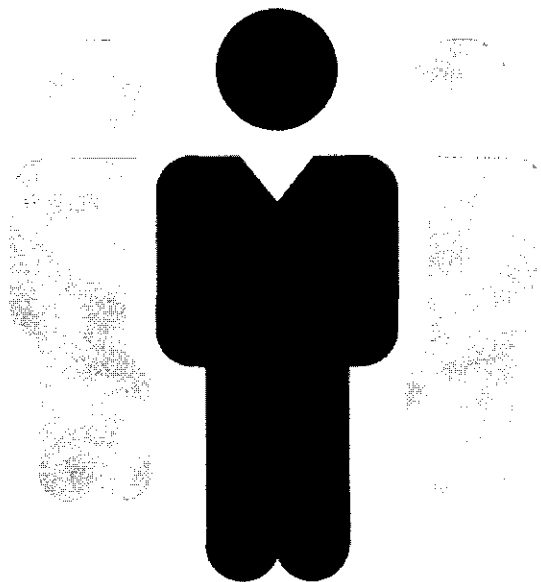
egories (home or umbrella of business activities). "It means that if such activity is permitted, it is allowed on a limited basis, conditionally permissible, or not permitted. The utilization of residential spaces is associated with religious elements, business activities, socio- cultural, and its special functions.

Meanwhile, when viewed based on the territory, there are 23 zones, which are combined with 46 activities. But, at the time of the making of Regional Regulation No. 1/2014, there is no presumption that the business activities cannot be fully defined, so that there are new businesses emerging, "he said. An example of such business operations is 'gojek.' In the past, it was never imagined that in the making of this law, there will be various businesses emerging, such as Gojek, Uber Taxi, and so on.

Likewise, forms of business, such as consultancy, is not included in this category, and there is a clause in the regional regulation, activities that have not been defined. Later, these activities can be pro-

posed in a joint forum. Because this activity is equated with existing activities and will be adjusted, and the category of activities can be sought. For example, business permit for veterinarian, because it is not contained in the General Spatial Planning and Zoning, finally veterinarian activities are included into medical practitioner license.

"So if there are people who apply for a veterinarian permit, it is similar to requesting a medical practitioner license. Later, maybe consulting activities are delivered only to the Governor and the PTSP, whether the permit allowed the practice to be done in a residential area. This is done considering that consultancy activities do not result in environmental disruption. They work from home, such as architects and similar businesses, "he said. PTSP also handles 518 licenses, from the birth to the death of people. That is why, Junaedi said, his party handles things ranging from birth certificates to Cemetery Land Use Permit (IPTM). (E)



President :

LAW ENFORCERS AND THE PUBLIC MUST STICK TOGETHER TO PREVENT CORRUPTION

Jakarta, Business News

To prevent and fight corruption, it became imperative to take comprehensive measures. The key solution was people's participation in fighting corruption and shoulder to shoulder teamwork among law enforcers and the executive, legislative and judiciary. This was written message by President Joko Widodo read by the Coordinating Minister of Politics, Law and Security Luhut Pamjaitan on the occasion of World Corruption Day at the Sasana Budaya Ganesha Hall in Bandung on Thursday (10/12).

The key solution was, the President said, was exemplary attitude of leaders from central to local governments to stand affront to build clean leadership. The President underscored that corruption was fought not just because it incurred loss on state's finance but also because it destructed mankind. Evidently corruption had driven world's people to pov-

erty. Corruption brought injustice and backwardness. That was why corruption was public enemy and enemy to all nations.

Corruption, wherever or whenever it was committed, evolved to a stage where fraudulence was committed systematically and even collectively to form networking. It took courage to take two steps, namely preventive measures and law enforcement that was truly harsh and stringent.

Corruption prevention was not less important than eradication. Therefore it became imperative for all stakeholders to build good and clean governance, because it would prevent corruption. For that matter the Government was accelerating the process of reformation of the bureaucracy including reformation of public service and permit application procedures. Bureaucracy must be reformed toward E-Government, encompassing cashflow system, on-line taxation, e-budgeting, e-purchasing system, e-catalogue,



enhancement of whistleblowing system etc. "Bureaucracy could be by far more efficient by on-line" President Jokowi said.

The President underscored that e-Government was the key phrase for promoting public service to step up transparency and accountability.

Furthermore the President asked all elements of the nation to share the common goal, i.e. a corruption free Indonesia. "The shared spirit would never materialize if we don't stick together to fight corruption. "If there is no synergy among Government institutions, the corruptors would be happy" the President said.

"As long as we are trapped in discourse and debates without sound action, the corruptors would laugh heartily. The World Anti Corruption Day remind us that corruption could only be fought if we stick together. Corruption could not be fought by just one person or organization. There must be collective effort by 250 million Indonesian people to work

shoulder to shoulder" the President was quoted as saying.

The President believed that when the nation was actively involved in corruption eradication, there would be sound action to fight corruption at home. "Again I underscore that the Government would support all actions in preventing and eradicating corruption" the President said who further remarked that in a competitive climate Indonesia would not be able to compete against other nations if actions were not effective. The corruptors would operate the massively the systematic way. "We would no rank with other countries of the world" the President concluded.

Meanwhile Acting Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) Taufiqurachman Ruki in his report underscored that KPK must synergize with all components of the nation to accomplish the great mission to free from corruption, to pursue the goals of independence and excell in international competition. (SS)

You can stop CORRUPTION



LOCAL DATA CENTER PROGRAM, AN INSTRUMENT OF COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE

Jakarta, *Business News*

In the process of globalization, the application of Local Data Center Program was indispensable for Government or private institutions. Therefore the Ministry of industry would facilitate would facilitate Government institutions with adequate data center. "To support facilitation of adequate data center." Gati Wibawaningsih of ILMATE of the Ministry of Industry disclosed in Jakarta on Tuesday (8/12).

She said that the Government would assist institutions to be served by local based data service center whose information technology was by far better than imported products. Data Center was Electronic Data Center interconnected with servers of computer networking, with security support of hardware and software, data processing and air regulators.

To Government institutions, settlement of data center was designed to accelerate e-Government, accessible through networking of Working units. Dati stated that the Ministry of Industry fully supported the emergence of local companies in IT technology as it would minimize dependency on foreign servers. Much assistance had been extended to keep things running. The many local players in IT industry was supportive to Domestic Product Application (P3DN) Program.

One of the local data provider company was PT Pusat Data Nusantara (PDN). The company which was based in Surabaya offered movable data center. The Director of PDN Rezha Pradana stated that the data center system they produced was result out-

come of 5 Japan based university and the Surabaya Institute of Technology (ITS). By their information technology the data center produced by PDN could be operated in one portable container.

From this data container data transmission from the region such as district of regency could be received and processed by the central swiftly, Thereby the Central Government could scheme up policy or respond to the data sent by the region, The data kept in the system would be safely protected from virus attack or other disturbances which might cause loss of data.

"Data would not be damaged or lost because users of our data center had back up of all the data at the data center" he said The power used for operating the system in the container was electricity or diesel of 60 kwh. He also guaranteed that the data center system produced locally could compete against foreign data centers.

"In terms of product quality competitive or even superior price wise and after sales service," he said. The excellence in terms of pricing was because PDN was made by local experts. So in case of damage, we will repair instantly" she said.

Distinction in quality, price and after sales service caused products made by PDN to be used by the Marine Security Center (Bakmial). "Bakmial had chosen our data system center to obtain, process, and store data related to Indonesia's maritime." She said. Besides they were also making discussions with regional Governments of provincial or regency level. (SS)

BILATERAL TAX TREATY MIGHT SERVE AS COMPANY'S TARIFF SOLUTION

Jakarta, *Business News*

Subsidiary companies who "evaded" from taxation bore various risks including the calculation of margin on gross basis for tax calculation. But there was Bilateral Tax Treaty between two countries which could help adjustments process of company's tax tariff. Tax Treaty was part of the Law on Income Tax (Pph). Tax Treaty restricted the authority of tax imposition according to the effective domestic Law. In case of different condition the rules in Tax Treaty would be effective.

This was already specified in Article 32A of Law No 7 year 1983 on Income tax (Pph). Article 16 also clarified the stipulation for Tax Collector and Tax Subject. "Margin being grossed up with calculations on tax could not evade from Pph. The risk was that tax subject would be sanctioned.

Other points related to Withholding Tax and vice versa was in Article 16 Law No.7/1983. Withholding Tax was a certain amount of employee's money sent to the Government as Pph by partial payment. Article 26 of Law no 71/1983 specified that the Tax Collector collected by company's guarantee.

"The meaning of withholding tax was that a company domiciled in Indonesia bore Pph tax paying. If there was treaty the tariff could be adjusted to the agreement with treaty partner (of other countries).

Meanwhile one PMA company from Taiwan, Banten admitted there was miscalculation of tax by tax collector on the company. The result was that the company was most disadvantaged by the mistake made by the tax Collector Agus Johana from KPP PMA1 who definitely made a mistake. 'The case should be the Government's attention including BKPM and the related institutions. So far we have jacked up export, but Agus action had been disadvantageous. It could generate bad effect on Indonesia's economy. I was summoned by the Tax Dept and was asked how much was my taxpaying capacity," Anthony Chang Senior Director of PT Come Best in Serang told Business News. (7/12)

The company stated their objections to Notice on Tax Underpayment PPN No: 00034/27/13/25 and the corrections. The calculation was burdened on the company. Among the mistakes were : in column 1 a. 2 i.e. submission to PPN must be collected by the taxpayer himself amounting to Rp 3,615,000,000 the



correct amount should be Rp 115,000 and column 5 a. Interest Chapter 13 (2) KUP Rp 62,016,953."

So tax inspection on company was not valid. Loss borne by the company was also in terms of interest fine. This year 2015 was a year of tax amnesty. The company had applied for Tax Amnesty to DJP Office Jakarta special KPP PMA 1. "The process is underway" But the company's account in a certain bank was blockaded by the Tax Dept. Even the private account of the company's President was blockaded. The case was serious and tend to be an act of criminalization. "And yet we are a PMA com-

pany actively investing, we are being cooperative with Indonesia's Tax Dept. We expect justice, not just for our benefit but for the benefit of Indonesia's economy."

The company had been trying to discuss the matter Tax Officials at KPP PMA 1, but the tax official attitude was arrogant. They denied that KPP PMA was not doing any mistake. "We have been trying to meet Head of the Tax Dept Official but they always claimed to be busy. We do not want to be forced to pay taxes which is not ours" (SS)



NOW LESS FOREST-BURNING AS PLANTATION COMPANIES TURN MORE COOPERATIVE

Jakarta, *Business News*

The Government already had comprehensive Regulations that served as instrument for preventing forest fire especially in palm plantations. The peatland fire that happened recently were mostly in people's land, only 10% were happening in plantations, meaning plantation companies were becoming cooperative. Dudi Gunadi, Director of Plantation Protection told *Business News*.

"But the public tend to verdict that it was palm plantations that was the culprit and fire. In every coordinative meeting I am always the convicted fire bug of peatland fire." He said.

In accordance with Inpres No 11/2015 on stepping up prevention of forest fire and land, the duty of the Ministry of Agriculture was to set up guidelines on plantation fire, to enhance performance of Civil Servant Inspector in law enforcement on forest burners, to increase quantity and quality fire preventors' personnel, to facilitate application of fire preventing technology in plantations.

The execution would be to step up the process of land clearing without burning; to build a preventor team and fire brigade; to promote early warning system of forest fire by satellite monitoring technology.

Separately Joko Supriyono, Chairman of GAPKI stated that palm plantations were heavily troubled by fire caused by forest fire in Indonesia. The magnitude of fire was bigger than the years before although less terrible than 1977.

In 2015 forest fire had burned 2 million ha of land. Of the total area of land on fire 59% happened on non peatland and 49% on peatland.

According to Global Forest Watch who regularly and independently monitored forest fire, of the total area on fire 10% was in palm concession zone, 59% outside the HTI plantation zone and 5% in HPH concession zone. Data was taken in January-November 2015 for Sumatra, Kalimantan and Sulawesi.

Forest fire was a natural disaster that nobody wanted but caused disastrous effect on all parties. "Palm plantations are victims, not doers who deliberately clear land by burning in which to plant palm trees. We palm growers are often accused as deliberately clearing land for planting palm trees" he said.

"We are not the cause of fire. Fact showed that fire flared up everywhere, fuelled by long drought and El Nino. We were striving to keep fire from spreading out but we couldn't do it."

The loss incurred on plantation companies were death of plants, falling productivity and reduced yields. Research showed that productivity dropped by 28% -41%, not to mention punishment by criminal law on fire bugs. "Considering the loss potential it doesn't make sense that companies deliberately burned land because it would disadvantage themselves.

Since the very start GPI members had taken measures to fight forest fire individually or collectively with the people whose land were burned. The action taken was trying to extinguish fire to keep from spreading out. Actions were taken in Riau, South Sumatra, West Kalimantan and Central Kalimantan by distributing masks, and setting up post of health clinic.

"We are aware that our effort to overcome the smoke tragedy was not at maximum by we are trying hard" he said.

Now the important thing was how to keep forest fire from happening again. Even if the cause was nature it must be controled.

What could be done to keep forest fire under control was to improve management of forests and

peatland, to revise the Law at central or local level, to develop proper and green way of farming and to build sustainable peatland management including water management, to strengthen fire brigades in companies and to set up early warning system in the rural areas. (SS)

General Manager/Business Manager : Taufik Sumawinata
 Editor in Chief : Taufik Sumawinata
 Managing Editor : Arisanto
 Correspondents : Expert from Business & Scientific world
 Published/Printed by : PT. Business News, Member of SPS/SGP
 Address : Komplek P & K Jl. Pendidikan 3 No. 12 Terogong - Cilandak Barat Jakarta Selatan 12430

Press Publication License (SIUPP)
 No. 012/SK/MENPEN/SIUPP/F.5/1985,
 November 19, 1985

www.businessnews.co.id

English Edition : Wednesday and Friday, Except holidays
 Indonesia Edition : Monday, Wednesday and Friday, Except holiday

Circulation : 759 20 118
 Fax : 758 19 268

New subscriber : Minimally 3 (three) months, without restitution

ISSN 1410 - 2501

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BASIC NEEDS PRICE

Jakarta, *Business News*

No.	Commodity	Unit	DECEMBER 2015						
			15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1	Rice IR. I (IR 64)	Kilogram	10,805.00	10,920.00	10,770.00	10,790.00	10,790.00	10,790.00	10,780.00
2	Rice IR. II (IR 64)	Kilogram	10,111.00	10,056.00	10,056.00	10,078.00	10,056.00	10,067.00	10,056.00
3	Rice IR. III (IR 64)	Kilogram	12,078.00	12,078.00	12,078.00	12,100.00	12,078.00	12,089.00	12,078.00
4	Rice Muncul .I	Kilogram	13,245.00	13,245.00	13,270.00	13,310.00	13,310.00	13,310.00	13,310.00
5	Rice IR 42	Kilogram	12,220.00	12,290.00	12,270.00	12,290.00	12,250.00	12,290.00	12,290.00
6	Rice SETRA - I	Kilogram	10,909.00	10,909.00	10,955.00	11,045.00	11,000.00	11,091.00	11,091.00
7	Cooking oil (yellow/curah)	Kilogram	28,636.00	29,182.00	31,364.00	34,727.00	34,545.00	34,545.00	35,727.00
8	Curly red chilli	Kilogram	26,909.00	26,864.00	29,000.00	30,636.00	29,727.00	30,273.00	30,545.00
9	Red Chilli (TW)	Kilogram	30,273.00	30,182.00	30,818.00	31,727.00	32,273.00	32,273.00	31,818.00
10	Red cayenne pepper	Kilogram	30,545.00	30,364.00	29,909.00	30,545.00	31,091.00	31,273.00	32,455.00
11	Green cayenne pepper	Kilogram	22,364.00	22,364.00	22,727.00	23,273.00	23,545.00	23,545.00	23,909.00
12	Red onion	Kilogram	25,091.00	25,091.00	25,091.00	25,455.00	25,273.00	25,182.00	24,818.00
13	White onion	Kilogram	121,364.00	121,818.00	122,727.00	122,727.00	122,727.00	122,727.00	122,727.00
14	Tenderloin	Kilogram	110,000.00	109,545.00	110,909.00	110,909.00	110,909.00	110,909.00	110,909.00
15	Chuck (Semur)	Kilogram	31,700.00	31,800.00	31,700.00	31,700.00	31,800.00	32,000.00	31,800.00
16	Broiller chicken (Ras)	Pieces	22,045.00	22,045.00	21,909.00	22,127.00	22,127.00	22,218.00	22,127.00
17	Chicken egg	Kilogram	22,045.00	22,045.00	21,909.00	22,127.00	22,127.00	22,218.00	22,127.00
18	Lamb	Kilogram	107,125.00	105,875.00	107,500.00	107,500.00	108,125.00	107,500.00	107,500.00
19	Fatty pork	Kilogram	67,000.00	67,000.00	67,500.00	68,000.00	68,000.00	68,000.00	68,000.00
20	Milkfish (medium)	Kilogram	35,182.00	34,818.00	35,273.00	35,455.00	35,455.00	35,455.00	35,455.00
21	Goldfish	Kilogram	30,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
22	Satfish	Kilogram	24,600.00	24,500.00	24,600.00	24,500.00	24,700.00	24,700.00	24,600.00
23	Sugar	Kilogram	12,864.00	12,864.00	12,864.00	12,864.00	12,864.00	12,864.00	12,864.00
24	Wheat Flour	Kilogram	8,727.00	8,727.00	8,727.00	8,727.00	8,727.00	8,727.00	8,727.00
25	Salt	200 Gram	4,650.00	4,650.00	4,650.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	4,750.00	4,750.00
26	Gas Elpiji (3Kg)	3 Kilogram	19,688.00	19,688.00	19,688.00	19,688.00	19,688.00	19,688.00	19,688.00
27	Bendera powder milk (400 gr)	Box	42,214.00	42,214.00	42,214.00	42,214.00	42,214.00	42,214.00	42,214.00
28	Dancow powder milk (400 gr)	Box	48,575.00	48,575.00	48,575.00	48,575.00	48,575.00	48,575.00	48,575.00
29	Bendera condensed milk (200 gr)	Can	11,750.00	11,625.00	11,625.00	11,750.00	11,750.00	11,750.00	11,750.00
30	Enak condensed milk (200 gr)	Can	11,160.00	11,160.00	11,160.00	11,160.00	11,160.00	11,160.00	11,160.00
31	Margarine Blueband Cup (250 Gr)	Can	9,745.00	9,836.00	9,827.00	9,836.00	9,836.00	9,836.00	9,882.00
32	Margarine Blueband Cup (200 gr)	200 Gram	6,782.00	6,782.00	6,691.00	6,691.00	6,691.00	6,691.00	6,691.00
33	Potato (medium)	Kilogram	11,682.00	11,818.00	11,636.00	11,727.00	11,727.00	11,727.00	11,818.00
34	Tomato	Kilogram	11,818.00	11,818.00	11,727.00	11,727.00	11,727.00	11,727.00	12,182.00
35	coconut peeled	Pieces	6,850.00	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00	6,700.00
36	Water melon	Kilogram	7,650.00	7,650.00	7,650.00	7,670.00	7,650.00	7,700.00	7,550.00
37	Orange Medan	Kilogram	23,556.00	23,556.00	23,556.00	23,556.00	23,667.00	23,667.00	23,556.00

Source : PD Pasar Jaya

(BN)

Business News 8/789/12-14-2015

ECONOMY & BUSINESS

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Jakarta, *Business News*

EXCHANGE RATES ON TRANSACTION

CURRENCY	VALUE	DECEMBER 11, 2015		
		BUYING	MIDDLE RATE	SELLING
AUD (Australia)	1,-	10,054.96	10,109.22	10,163.48
BND (Brunei)	1,-	9,861.33	9,914.30	9,967.27
CAD (Canada)	1,-	10,153.02	10,206.91	10,260.79
CHF (Switzerland)	1,-	14,011.32	14,089.21	14,167.09
CNY (China Yuan)	1,-	2,154.67	2,165.55	2,176.42
DKK (Denmark)	1,-	2,032.15	2,042.56	2,052.97
GBP (United Kingdom)	1,-	20,987.70	21,097.15	21,206.60
HKD (Hong Kong)	1,-	1,789.17	1,798.26	1,807.35
JPY (Japan)	100,-	11,358.94	11,418.63	11,478.32
KRW (Korean)	1,-	11.74	11.81	11.88
KWD (Kuwaiti Dinar)	1,-	45,690.28	45,951.38	46,212.47
MYR (Malaysia)	1,-	3,247.54	3,267.02	3,286.49
NOK (Norway)	1,-	1,601.49	1,609.95	1,618.41
NZD (New Zealand)	1,-	9,349.13	9,398.43	9,447.72
PGK (Papua New Guinea)	1,-	4,541.44	4,669.42	4,797.40
PHP (The Philippines)	1,-	293.54	295.06	296.57
SAR (Saudi Arabian Riyal)	1,-	3,695.80	3,715.20	3,734.60
SEK (Sweden)	1,-	1,626.80	1,635.30	1,643.80
SGD (Singapore)	1,-	9,861.33	9,914.30	9,967.27
THB (Thailand)	1,-	384.98	387.03	389.08
USD (United States)	1,-	13,867.00	13,937.00	14,007.00
EUR (Europe)	1,-	15,162.18	15,240.12	15,318.06

NOTE : The middle rate is based on Business News calculation

GUIDANCE FOR THE PURCHASING PRICE OF UNHUSKED RICE AND RICE OUTSIDE THE QUALITY BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 21/Permentan/PP.200/4/2015, dated April 8, 2015)

BY GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY
THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND
THE DAILY CHAIRMAN OF
THE FOOD SECURITY COUNCIL

government;

In view of:

Considering:

- a. that Guidance for the Purchasing Price of Unhusked Rice and Rice Outside the Quality by the Government has been stipulated on the basis of Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture as the Daily Chairman of the Food Security Council Number 27/Permentan/PP.200/4/2012;
- b. that the Minister of Agriculture is authorized to stipulate the purchasing price of unhusked rice and rice outside the quality in accordance with Dictum Second of Presidential Instruction Number 5 Year 2015 regarding Policy on the Procurement of Unhusked Rice/Rice and Distribution of Rice by the government;
- c. that in relations thereto, it is necessary to stipulate again guidance for the purchasing price of unhusked rice and rice outside the quality by the

1. Law Number 18 Year 2012 on Food (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 2277, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360);
2. Law Number 23 Year 2014 on Regional Administration (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 244, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587);
3. Law Number 27 Year 2014 on the State Budget of Revenue and Expenditure in Fiscal Year 2015 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 259, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5593);
4. Government Regulation Number 68 Year 2002 on Food Security (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 142, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4254);
5. Government Regulation Number 7 Year 2003 on the Establishment of Public Corporation (PERUM)

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

- BULOG (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 8) juncto Government Regulation Number 61 Year 2003 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2003 Number 142);
6. Presidential Decree Number 42 Year 2002 on Guidance for the Realization of the State Budget of Revenue and Expenditure (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2002 Number 73, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4212) as already amended the latest by Presidential Regulation Number 53 Year 2010;
 7. Presidential Regulation Number 83 Year 2006 on the Food Security Council;
 8. Presidential Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 on Status, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as well as First-echelon Organizational Structure, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries;
 9. Presidential Decree Number 121/P Year 2014 on the Establishment of Ministries and the Appointment of Ministers of Working Cabinet 2014-2019;
 10. Presidential Regulation Number 165 Year 2014 on the Arrangement of Tasks and Functions of Working Cabinet (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 3139);
 11. Presidential Regulation Number 7 Year 2015 on Organization of State Ministries (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 8);
 12. Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 61/Permentan/OT.140/10/2010 on Organization and Working Mechanism of the Ministry of Agriculture;

Observing:

Presidential Instruction Number 5 Year 2015 regarding Policy on the Procurement of Unhusked Rice/ Rice and Distribution of Rice by the Government;

D E C I D E S :

To stipulate:

THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AS THE DAILY CHAIRMAN OF THE FOOD SECURITY COUNCIL ON GUIDANCE FOR THE PURCHASING PRICE OF UNHUSKED RICE/RICE OUTSIDE THE QUALITY BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Article 1

Guidance for the purchasing price of domestic unhusked rice and rice outside the quality shall be as contained in the attachment, which constitutes an integral part of this ministerial regulation.

Article 2

The guidance as referred to in Article 1 shall become reference to the purchase of unhusked rice and rice outside the quality by the government.

Article 3

Following the enforcement of this regulation, Regulation of the Minister of Agriculture Number 27/Permentan/PP.200/4/2012 shall be revoked and declared null and void.

Article 4

The ministerial regulation shall come into force on the date of stipulation.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On April 8, 2015

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

AS THE DAILY CHAIRMAN OF THE FOOD SECURITY COUNCIL

sgd.

AMRAN SULAIMAN

Copy of this regulation is made available to:

1. The Coordinating Minister for Economy;
2. The Coordinating Minister for Human and Culture Development;
3. The Minister of Home Affairs;
4. The Minister of Finance;
5. The Minister of Industry;
6. The Minister of Trade;
7. The Minister of Environment and Forestry;

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

8. The Minister of Public Works and People's Housing;
9. The Minister of Social Affairs;
10. The State Minister for National Development Planning/Head of BAPPENAS;
11. The State Minister for State-owned Enterprises;
12. The State Minister for Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Management/Head of the National Land Affairs Agency;
13. The Head of the Investment Coordinating Board;
14. The Head of the Central Board of Statistics;
15. Leaders of First-echelon Working Units within the Ministry of Agriculture;
16. The President Director of PERUM BULOG;
17. Governors;
18. Regents and Mayors.

ATTACHMENT

A. GUIDANCE FOR THE PURCHASING PRICE OF UNHUSKED RICE AND RICE OUTSIDE THE QUALITY BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE MILLING FACILITY

No	Quality	Criteria (%)		
		Water content	Vacuum content	Price (RP/ Kg)
1	Milled Dry Unhusked Rice (GKG)	max 14	max 3	4.600
2	Saved Dry Unhusked Rice 1 (GKS-1)	max 14 15 - 18	4 - 6 max 6	4 150
3	Saved Dry Unhusked Rice 2 (GKS-2)	14 - 18	7 - 10	4.000
4	Unhusked Rice Outside Quality 1 (GLK-1)	14 - 18	11-15	3.900

GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS

5	Harvest Dry Unhusked Rice (GKP)	19 - 25	7 - 10	3.750
6	Unhusked Rice outside Quality 2 (GLK-2)	19 - 25 26 - 30	11 - 15 max 10	3.500
7	Unhusked Rice Outside Quality 3 (GLK-3)	26 - 30	11 - 15	3.300

Remarks:

The price of unhusked rice in the farmer level is the price of unhusked rice in the milling level, subtracted by the transport cost according to regional condition.

B. GUIDANCE FOR THE PURCHASING PRICE OF RICE OUTSIDE THE QUALITY IN BULOG WAREHOUSE

No	Quality	Criteria (%)				
		Degree of cleanliness (min)	Water content (max)	Broken part (max)	Grain (max)	Price (Rp/kg)
1	Premium I	95	14	10	2	7.700
2	Premium II	95	14	15	2	7.500
3	Medium (HPP)	95	14	20	2	7.300
4	Low	95	14	25	2	7.150

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AS THE DAILY CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

sgd.

AMRAN SULAIMAN

(R)

ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF SHARIA COMMERCIAL BANKS' AND SHARIA BUSINESS UNITS' ASSETS

**(Regulation of the Financial Service Authority of
the Republic of Indonesia No. 16/POJK.03/2014
dated November 18, 2014)**

[Continued from Business News No. 8786 page 22-48]

Letter b

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

"The accounting treatment of financing restructuring is among others applied to acknowledge:

- a. arising losses; and
- b. margin/profit sharing/ujrah income and other revenue.

Article 58

Paragraph (1)

The policy and procedure of financing restructuring is part of the bank's risk management policy as referred to in the existing provisions.

The procedure of restructuring financing related to the aspect of fulfilling sharia principles is drawn up by taking into account the opinion of the Sharia Supervisory Council.

Paragraph (2) up to Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59 and Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Paragraph (1)

Example :

Bank Z restructures financing to client A whose quality is doubtful. After being restructured, the quality of client A's financing is set as follows:

- a. before the client can fulfill the obligation to pay installments on principal and/or margin/profit sharing/ujrah 3 (three) consecutive times according to the timeline agreed upon, the highest financing quality is doubtful.
- b. after the client can fulfill the obligation to pay installments on principal and/or margin/profit sharing/ujrah 3 (three) consecutive times according to the timeline agreed upon, the financing quality is 1 (one) level higher to become less liquid.
- c. The quality of financing is later based on 3 (three) factors of financing appraisal.

Paragraph (2) up to Paragraph (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Paragraph (1)

Referred to as "grace period" is a grace period given by the bank to the client not to pay installments on principal or margin/profit sharing/ujrah.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63 up to Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Sufficiently clear.

Letter b

Referred to as "cumulative profit" is the profit of a company after being deducted from losses in the previous years.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

"The decision on setting the quality of financing" includes adjusting the calculation of PPA.

Article 69

Paragraph (1)

The policy and procedure of write off and hair cut among others contain criteria, conditions, limit, authority and responsibility as well as procedure of write off and hair cut.

Referred to as "write off" is the bank's administrative act to write off financing with bad quality from the balance sheet as much as the client's obligation without abolishing the bank's claim right to the client.

Referred to as "hair cut" is the bank's act to abolish the client's obligation that cannot be settled forever (the claim right becomes abolished).

Paragraph (2) up to Paragraph (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Paragraph (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Paragraph (2)

Write off is done to all fund provisions given and bound in an agreement.

Paragraph (3) and Paragraph (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71

Paragraph (1)

Efforts that can be made include asking for payment from the party providing guarantee over productive assets, and/or settlement of financing by taking over collateral.

Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3)

Sufficiently clear

Article 72 up to Article 77

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO STATUTE BOOK OF THE
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NO. 5625

(S)

INTEGRATED TRADING SERVICE

(Regulation of the Minister of Trade R.I Number 53/M-DAG/PER/9/2014, dated September 2, 2014)

BY GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY

THE MINISTER OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

- a. that in the framework of enhancing the quality and assuring the availability of public service within the Ministry of Trade, it is necessary to organize integrated service for communities;
- b. that having regards to letter a, it is necessary to stipulate a regulation of the Minister of Trade on Integrated Trading Service.

In view of:

1. Law Number 3 Year 1982 on Corporate Registration (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1982 Number 7, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3214);
2. Law Number 20 Year 1997 on Non-Tax State Revenue;
3. Law Number 32 Year 1997 on Future Commodity Exchange (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 93, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3720) as already amended by Law Number 10 Year 2011 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 79, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5232);
4. Law Number 9 Year 2006 on Warehouse Receipt System (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 59, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Republik Indonesia Number 4630) as already amended by Law Number 9 Year 2011 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 78, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5231);
5. Law Number 39 Year 2008 on State Ministry (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 166, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4916);
6. Law Number 25 Year 2009 on Public Service (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 112, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5038);
7. Law Number 7 Year 2014 on Trade (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 45,

Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5512);

8. Government Regulation Number 45 Year 2012 on Kinds and Rates of Non-Tax State Revenues Effective in the Ministry of Trade (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 77, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5300);
9. Presidential Decree Number 84/P Year 2009 on the Establishment of the Second United Indonesia Cabinet as already amended several times and the latest by Presidential Decree Number 8/P Year 2014;
10. Presidential Regulation Number 47 Year 2009 on the Establishment and Organization of State Ministries as already amended several times and the latest by Presidential Regulation Number 13 Year 2014 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 24);
11. Presidential Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 on Status, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as well as First-echelon Organizational Structures, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as already amended several times and the latest by Presidential Regulation Number 14 Year 2014 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 25);
12. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 31/M-DAG/PER/7/2010 on Organization and Working Mechanism of the Ministry of Trade as already amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 57/M-DAG/PER/8/2012;

D E C I D E S :

To stipulate:

THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF TRADE ON INTEGRATED TRADING SERVICE

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Article 1

1. Integrated Trading Service shall be a series of public service activities, in the form of licensing and non-licensing service within the Ministry of Trade, having process executed and served in an integrated service system.
2. Integrated Trading Service Unit hereinafter abbreviated to UPTP shall be a unit organizing integrated trading service.

3. Licensing shall be the granting of business legality in the trading sector, in the form of license, recognition, appointment, stipulation, approval or registration.
4. Non Licensing shall be service provided for communities in the form of the provision of information, consultation and other non-licensing service in the trading sector.
5. Non-Tax State Revenue hereinafter abbreviated to PNBP shall be the whole revenue of the central government, which does not come from taxation revenue.
6. INATRADE shall be integrated trading service system in the Ministry of Trade, which is executed on-line electronically through the internet.
7. Mandatory Online shall be integrated trading service required to execute electronically through INATRADE.
8. Online shall be electronic integrated trading service through INATRADE.
9. Manual shall be a method of integrated trading service executed by coming directly to UPTP.
10. Access Right shall be a right granted to interact with independent electronic system or network.
11. Minister shall be the minister in charge of trading affairs.

CHAPTER II

SCOPE OF INTEGRATED TRADING SERVICE

Article 2

- (1) The provision of integrated trading service in the Ministry of Trade shall cover service in the field of:
 - a. domestic trade;
 - b. standardization and consumer protection;
 - c. international trade; and
 - d. future commodity exchange.
- (2) The domestic trade as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall consist of domestic trade-related licensing and non licensing.
- (3) The standardization and consumer protection as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall consist of licensing and non licensing related to standardization and consumer protection, including service in the field of quality of goods and metrology.
- (4) The international trade as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall consist of import and export-related licensing and non-licensing.
- (5) The future commodity exchange as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d shall consist of licensing and non-licensing related to future commodity exchange, warehouse receipt system and commodity auction market.

CHAPTER III
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED TRADING SERVICE

Article 3

- (1) In the framework of providing integrated trading service, the Minister shall organize UPTP.
- (2) The UPTP as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of:
 - a. UPTP I, domiciled in the Building of the Ministry of Trade, Jalan M.I. Ridwan Rais Number 5, Central Jakarta, 10110;
 - b. UPTP II, domiciled in the Building of the Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board, Jl. Kramat Raya Number 172, Jakarta, 10430;
 - c. UPTP III, domiciled in the Building of the Directorate of Goods Quality Development, Jl. Raya Bogor, KM 26, Ciracas, East Jakarta, 13740; and
 - d. UPTP IV, domiciled in the Building of the Directorate of Metrology, Jl. Pasteur Number 27, Bandung, West Java.

Article 4

- (1) The minister shall foster the implementation of integrated trading service.
- (2) The Secretary General shall be responsible for the institutional affairs of UPTP.
- (3) The secretary general as the institutional party in charge as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be assigned to:
 - a. coordinate the implementation of integrated trading service in all UPTP; and
 - b. submit report on the implementation of integrated trading service every semester to the minister.

Article 5

- (1) In the implementation of integrated trading service, the Minister shall assign official within the Ministry of Trade as personnel in charge of operational affairs, daily personnel in charge, executive coordinator and alternate executive coordinator.
- (2) The personnel in charge of operational affairs as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of:
 - a. the Director General of International Trade, Director General of Domestic Trade, and Director General of Standardization and Consumer Protection as personnel in charge of operational affairs in UPTP I;
 - b. the Head of the Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board as personnel in charge of operational affairs in UPTP II;

- c. the Director General of Standardization and Consumer Protection as personnel in charge of operational affairs in UPTP III and UPTP IV; and
 - d. the Head of the Trade Policy Assessment and Development Board as personnel in charge of operational affairs in integrated trading service network system.
- (3) The personnel in charge of operational affairs as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be assigned to:
- a. hold responsibility for the operational affairs of integrated trading service in UPTP; and
 - b. submit report on the implementation of integrated trading service every semester to the Secretary General.
- (4) The daily personnel in charge as referred to in paragraph (1), shall consist of :
- a. the Secretary of the Directorate General of Domestic Trade as the daily personnel in charge of integrated trading service in the field of domestic trade in UPTP I;
 - b. the Secretary of the Directorate General of International Trade as the daily personnel in charge of integrated trading service in the field of international trade in UPTP I;
 - c. the Secretary of the Directorate General of Standardization and Consumer Protection as the daily personnel in charge of integrated trading service in the field of standardization and consumer protection in UPTP I;
 - d. the Secretary of the Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board as the daily personnel in charge of integrated trading service in the field of future commodity exchange, warehouse receipt system and auction market in UPTP II;
 - e. the Director of Goods Quality Development as the daily personnel in charge of integrated trading service in the field of quality of goods in UPTP III; and
 - f. the Director of Metrology as the daily personnel in charge of integrated trading service in the field of metrology in UPTP IV.
- (5) The daily personnel in charge as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be assigned to hold responsibility for daily operation of integrated trading service in each UPTP.
- (6) The executive coordinator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of:
- a. the Director of Export and Import Facilitation as executive coordinator in UPTP I;
 - b. the Head of the Future Commodity Exchange Supervisory Board as executive coordinator in UPTP II;
 - c. the Director of Goods Quality Development as executive coordinator in UPTP III; and
 - d. the Director of Metrology as executive coordinator in UPTP IV.

- (7) The executive coordinator as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be obliged to submit report on the implementation of integrated trading service every semester to the personnel in charge of operational affairs by virtue of their authority.
- (8) The alternate executive coordinator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall consist of:
- a. the Secretary of the Directorate General of International Trade or the Director of Trading Business Development as alternate executive coordinator in UPTP I;
 - b. the Secretary of the Directorate General of Standardization and Consumer Protection or the Director of Standardization as alternate executive coordinator in UPTP III; and
 - c. the Secretary of the Directorate General of Standardization and Consumer Protection as alternate executive coordinator in UPTP IV.
- (9) The report as referred to in paragraph (7) letter b shall contain at least information or data about the issuance of licensing, non-licensing service, amount of the received PNB, quantity of complaints and follows up to complaints.

Article 6

- (1) Employees of UPTP shall execute the task of integrated trading service in local UPTP by virtue of their functions and authority.
- (2) The employees of UPTP as meant in paragraph (1) shall consist of:
- a. receptionist;
 - b. processor;
 - c. validator;
 - d. treasurer;
 - e. verifier;
 - f. customer service officer;
 - g. goods quality assessor (especially for UPTP III); and
 - h. technical metrologist (especially for UPTP IV).
- (3) The employees of UPTP as referred to in paragraph (1) shall cover:
- a. civil servant; and
 - b. honorary employees by work agreement.
- (4) The planning, procurement, placement and development of human resources in UPTP shall be done by the Organizational and Personnel Affairs Bureau.

CHAPTER IV
TASK AND FUNCTION OF UPTP

Article 7

UPTP shall be assigned to provide licensing and non-licensing service manually and/or Online through INATRADE.

Article 8

- (1) In the manual provision of integrated trading service, UPTP shall function to:
- a. receive, verify and validate documents of application for service as well as grant evidence of receipt of application already complete and true;
 - b. submit document of application for service along with the complete and true supporting day to technical unit handling licensing and non licensing; and
 - c. submit document of licensing and non licensing already issued by technical unit to applicant.
- (2) In the provision of online integrated trading service through INATRADE, UPTP shall function to:
- a. receive, verify and validate document of application for service already complete and true;
 - b. process document of application along with the complete and true supporting date; and
 - c. submit document of licensing and non licensing already issued by technical unit /UPTP to applicant.

CHAPTER V
LICENSING AND NON-LICENSING PROCESS

Article 9

- (1) In the provision of the licensing and non licensing service, UPTP shall apply the integrated trading service method as contained in Attachment I, which constitutes a part inseparable from this ministerial regulation, consisting of i:
- a. Service Method I, trade licensing service which may only be submitted on line and the process is executed UPTP and technical unit;
 - b. Service Method II, trade licensing and non-licensing service submitted on line and/or manually and having process needing verification and validation from technical unit within the Ministry of Trade.
- (2) The licensing service by using service method I as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be contained in Attachment 1.1 and Attachment 1.2, which constitute an integral part of this regulation.

- (3) The licensing and non-licensing service by using service method II as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be contained in Attachment 1.3, which constitutes an integral part of this ministerial regulation.

Article 10

Licensing application shall be submitted to executive coordinator of UPTP by virtue of their authority manually or online through INATRADE.

Article 11

- (1) The licensing using service method I as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter a, which is in the form of registration, shall be issued in no later than 2 (two) working days as from the receipt of application completely and truthfully.
- (2) The licensing using service method I as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter a in the form of license, recognition, appointment, stipulation and approval shall be issued in accordance with the provision of legislation.
- (3) The licensing and non licensing by using service method II as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter b shall be issued in accordance with the provision of legislation.

Article 12

- (1) The on-line submission as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter a may only be executed by applicants already having access right.
- (2) In order to secure the access right as referred to in paragraph (1), applicants shall be obliged to :
 - a. register through website inatrade.kemendag.go.id in order to secure document of registration of INATRADE; and
 - b. submit document of registration of INATRADE, duty stamp i Rp. 6000, softcopy of SIUP, TDP, NPWP in color JPEG format as well as showing the original documents to UPTP.
- (3) The access right shall expire in the case of:
 - a. owner of the access right not using the access right for 6 (six) months consecutively; and/or
 - b. the access right being misused.

CHAPTER VII

DELEGATION OF LICENSING AND NON-LICENSING AUTHORITY

Article 13

- (1) The minister shall delegate authority to issue license and provide non-licensing service to executive coordinators in UPTP I, UPTP III and UPTP IV.
- (2) In the case of executive coordinator being absent, the authority as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be executed by alternate executive coordinator.

Article 14

In executing the delegation of authority to issue license and non license as referred to in Article 13, executive coordinator shall refer to norms, standards, procedures and criteria in accordance with the provision of legislation.

CHAPTER VIII

**STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE AND
SERVICE LEVEL ARRANGEMENT**

Article 15

Integrated trading service shall be executed in accordance with Standard Operating Procedure and Service Level Arrangement as contained in Attachment II and Attachment III, which constitute an integral part of this ministerial regulation.

CHAPTER IX

SERVICE FEE AND MANAGEMENT OF PNB

Article 16

- (1) In the provision of integrated trading service, applicants may be subject to service fee in accordance with the provision of legislation.
- (2) Kinds of integrated trading service subject to service fee as PNB shall be contained in Attachment IV, which constitutes a part inseparable form this ministerial regulation.

CHAPTER X

COMPLAINT

Article 17

- (1) Applicants may submit complaints to daily personnel in charge with a copy made available to the Inspectorate

General of the Ministry of Trade in relations to the implementation of integrated trading service.

- (2) The complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted through customer service officer, Website kemendaggo, and/or suggestion box in UPTP.
- (3) The settlement of the complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be supervised by the Inspectorate General of the Ministry of Trade.

CHAPTER XI

EVALUATION AND SUPERVISION

Article 18

- (1) Evaluation of the implementation of integrated trading service shall include:
 - a. operational activities of licensing and non-licensing service;
 - b. institutional and human resources;
 - c. facilities and infrastructure;
 - d. UPTP network system;
 - e. level of public satisfaction; and
 - f. access.
- (2) The implementation of integrated trading service as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be evaluated every year at the minimum.
- (3) The operational activities of integrated trading service as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall be evaluated by the Secretary General, Director General and Head of Boards by virtue of their authority in the case of the issuance of licensing and non-licensing.
- (4) The institutional and human resources affairs in the implementation of integrated trading service as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall be evaluated by the Secretary General in this case the Head of the Organizational and Personnel Affairs Bureau.
- (5) The facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of integrated trading service as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c shall be evaluated by the Secretary General in this case the Head of General Affairs Bureau.
- (6) The evaluation related to operation of UPTP network system UPTP as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d shall be done by the Head of the Trade Policy Assessment and Development Board in this case the Head of Data and Information Center.

- (7) The evaluation of integrated trading service in relations to the level of public satisfaction as referred to paragraph (1) letter e may be executed by independent third party on the basis of request from the Ministry of Trade.
- (8) The evaluation of integrated trading service in the case of the use of access right as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f shall be done by the Director General of International Trade in this case the Director of Export and Import Facilitation.

Article 19

- (1) Results of the evaluation of integrated trading service as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Secretary General.
- (2) The Secretary General shall submit recapitulation of results of the evaluation of integrated trading service as referred to in paragraph (1) to the Minister.

Article 20

The Inspector General shall supervise the implementation of integrated trading service in all UTP.

CHAPTER XII

FINANCING

Article 21

The whole costs spent for the implementation of integrated trading service shall be charged to the State Budget of Revenue and Expenditure (APBN) of the Ministry of Trade.

CHAPTER XIII

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISION

Article 22

Applications for licenses still issued by technical unit shall be submitted to executive coordinator of UTP and the licenses shall be submitted to applicants through UTP.

Article 23

If necessary, technical directives for the implementation of this ministerial regulation may be stipulated

further by the Director General of Head of Board by virtue of their authority.

CHAPTER XIV

CONCLUSION

Article 24

Following the enforcement of this ministerial regulation:

1. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 32/M-DAG/PER/8/2010 on Trading Service Unit as already amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 19/M-DAG/PER/3/2012 regarding the Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 32/M-DAG/PER/8/2010 on Trading Service Unit;
2. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 18/M-DAG/PER/3/2012 on Delegation of Authority to Issue License to Coordinators and Executives of Trading Service Unit;
3. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 28/M-DAG/PER/6/2013 on Kinds of Export and Import Licenses, Standard Operating Procedure and Service Level Arrangement by Electronic System through Intrade in the frame of Indonesia National Single Window.

Shall be revoked and declared null and void.

Article 25

The ministerial regulation shall start to apply 3 (three) months following the stipulation.

For public cognizance, the ministerial regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On September 2, 2014

THE MINISTER OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

MUHAMMAD LUTFI

Editor's Note:

Due to technical reason, the attachments are not published.

(R)

**PROVISION ON THE IMPORT OF
COOLER SYSTEM-BASED GOODS
(Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number
55/M-DAG/PER/9/2014, dated September 17, 2014)**

BY GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY

THE MINISTER OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering:

- a. that pursuant to Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol, party countries are obliged to abolish the use of Hydro Chloro Fluorocarbon (HCFC) categorized as ozone layer destroying substance (BPO) gradually and implement program for the total abolition of the use of HCFC before 2030;
- b. that in order to support the abolition of the use of HCFC as referred to in letter a, Indonesia as a party country needs to control and supervise the import of cooler system-based goods using and/or containing HCFC, which functions as refrigerant;
- c. that having regards to letters a and b, it is necessary to regulate the provision on the import of cooler system-based goods;
- d. that having regards to letters a, b and c, it is necessary to stipulate a regulation of the Minister of Trade regarding Provision on the Import of Cooler System-based Goods;

In view of:

1. Law Number 7 Year 1994 on Ratification of Agreement Establishing The World Trade Organization, (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1994 Number 57, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3564);
2. Law Number 10 Year 1995 on Customs Affairs (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1995 Number 75, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3612) as already amended by Law Number 17 Year 2006 (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 93, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4661);
3. Law Number 8 Year 1999 on Consumer Protection (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1999 Number 42, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3821);

4. Law Number 36 Year 2000 on Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2000 regarding Free Trade Zone and Free Port to become a law (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2000 Number 251, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4053) as already amended by Law Number 44 Year 2007 regarding Stipulation of Government Regulation In Lieu of Law Number 1 Year 2007 to Become A Law (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 130, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4775);
5. Law Number 39 Year 2008 on State Ministry (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 166, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4916);
6. Law Number 32 Year 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 140, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059);
7. Law Number 36 Year 2009 on Health (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 144, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063);
8. Law Number 3 Year 2014 on Industry (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 4, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5492);
9. Law Number 7 Year 2014 on Trade (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 45, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5512);
10. Government Regulation Number 74 Year 2001 on Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2001 Number 138, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4153);
11. Government Regulation Number 10 Year 2012 on Customs, Taxation and Excise Treatment as well as Procedures for the Import and Export of Goods to and from as well as in Areas already stipulated as free trade areas and free ports (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 17, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5277);
12. Presidential Decree Number 23 Year 1992 on Ratification of Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer as Adjusted and Amended by the Second Meeting of the Parties London, 27-29 June 1990;
13. Presidential Decree Number 92 Year 1998 on Ratification of Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Copenhagen 1992;
14. Presidential Decree Number 84/P Year 2009 on the Establishment of the Second United Indonesia Cabinet as already amended several times and the latest by Presidential Decree Number 8P Year 2014;

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15. Presidential Regulation Number 47 Year 2009 on the Establishment and Organization of State Ministries as already amended several times and the latest by Presidential Regulation Number 13 Year 2014;
16. Presidential Regulation Number 24 Year 2010 on Status, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as well as First-echelon Organizational Structures, Tasks and Functions of State Ministries as already amended several times by Presidential Regulation Number 14 Year 2014;
17. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 54/M-DAG/PER/9/2009 on Import General Provision;
18. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 31/M-DAG/PER/7/2010 on Organization and Working Mechanism of the Ministry of Trade as already amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 57/M-DAG/PER/8/2012;
19. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 03/M-DAG/PER/1/2012 regarding Provision on the Import of Ozone Layer Destroying Substances (BPO) as already amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 40/M-DAG/PER/7/2014;
20. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 27/M-DAG/PER/5/2012 regarding Provision on Importer Identity Number (API) as already amended several times and the latest by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 84/M-DAG/PER/12/2012;
21. Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 41/M-IND/PER/5/2014 regarding Prohibition on the Use of Hydro Chloro Fluorocarbon (HCFC) in the Industrial Sector;
22. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 46/M-DAG/PER/8/2014 regarding General Provision on Technical Verification or Inquiry in the trading sector;

DECIDES :

To stipulate:

THE REGULATION OF THE MINISTER OF TRADE REGARDING PROVISION ON THE IMPORT OF COOLER SYSTEM-BASED GOODS

Article 1

Referred to in this ministerial regulation as:

1. Cooler System-based Goods shall be goods that use cooler system in their operation and use and/or contain refrigerant as cooler media.

2. Hydro Chloro Fluorocarbon 22, hereinafter abbreviated to HCFC-22 shall be chemical compound functioning as refrigerant and potential to destroy ozone molecule in stratosphere.
3. Import shall be an activity importing goods into customs area.
4. Approved Importer of Cooler System-based Goods hereinafter abbreviated to IT-Cooler System-based Goods shall be a company importing cooler system-based goods.
5. Recommendation shall be a letter issued by the minister or the appointed official, which contain explanation about cooler system-based goods which are to be imported.
6. Technical Verification or Inquiry shall be evaluation and examination of imported goods by surveyor.
7. Surveyor shall be a company securing authority to verify or inquire technically imported goods.
8. Minister shall be the minister in charge of trading affairs.
9. Director General shall be the Director General of International Trade, Ministry of Trade.
10. Dirjen IUBTT shall be the Director General of High Technology-based Leading Industry, Ministry of Industry.
11. Deputy KLH shall be the Deputy for Control over Environmental Destruction and Climate Change, Ministry of Environmental Affairs.

Article 2

Cooler system-based goods having import restricted shall be as contained in the attachment that constitutes an integral part of this ministerial regulation.

Article 3

The cooler system-based goods as referred to in Article 2 using refrigerant HCFC-22 in the filled or empty condition may not be imported as from January 1, 2015.

Article 4

The import of the cooler system-based goods as referred to in Article 2 may only be executed through the following ports:

- a. Seaport Belawan, Medan;
- b. Seaport Tanjung Priok, Jakarta;
- c. Seaport Merak, Cilegon;
- d. Seaport Tanjung Mas, Semarang;
- e. Seaport Tanjung Perak, Surabaya;

- f. Seaport Soekarno Hatta, Makassar; and
- g. Seaport Batu Ampar, Batam.

Article 5

- (1) The cooler system – based goods as referred to in Article 2 may only be imported by companies already securing stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods.
- (2) The minister shall delegate the authority to issue the stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) to the Director General.

Article 6

- (1) In order to secure the stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (1), companies shall submit written application to the Director General by enclosing the following documents:
 - a. copy of Trading Business License or Industrial Business License or other business license of the same kind from the authorized institution;
 - b. copy of Importer Identity Number (API);
 - c. copy of Corporate Registry Number (TDP);
 - d. copy of Taxpayer Code Number (NPWP);
 - e. recommendation from Deputy KLH;
 - f. recommendation from Dirjen IUBTT; and
 - g. sufficiently duty stamped statement from importer, which certifies that the imported goods do not use refrigerant HCFC-22.
- (2) Based on the written application as referred to in paragraph (1), the Director General shall issue stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods in no later than 5 (five) working days as from the receipt of application completely and truthfully.
- (3) In the case of the written application as referred to in paragraph (1) being not complete and true, the Director General shall submit notification about the rejection of application in no later than 5 (five) working days as from the receipt of the application.

Article 7

The stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods as referred to in Article 6 paragraph (2) shall be effective for one year.

Article 8

- (1) The import of Cooler System-based Goods for the need of residents in Free Trade Areas and Free Ports outside the customs area shall be regulated in accordance with the provision of legislation regarding freed trade area and free port.
- (2) The cooler System-based Goods resulting from outside customs area as referred to in paragraph (1) may not be taken out of the free trade area and free port to other place inside the customs area.

Article 9

- (1) The import of Cooler System-based Goods by IT-Cooler System-based Goods shall be verified and inquired technically first at port of loading.
- (2) The technical verification or inquiry as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be executed by surveyors stipulated by the minister.

Article 10

In order to secure stipulation as the executor of the technical verification or inquiry, surveyors shall meet the following requirements:

- a. having Business License to Provide Survey Service (SIUJS);
- b. having experience in the implementation of technical verification or inquiry into imported goods minimally 5 (five) years;
- c. having branch or representative and/or affiliate abroad;
- d. having network to support the effectiveness of verification service; and
- e. having good track records in the management of technical verification or inquiry into the import.

Article 11

- (1) The technical verification or inquiry by surveyor as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) shall include the evaluation and examination of data or information minimally about:
 - a. identity (name and address) of importer and exporter;
 - b. quantity/volume or weight, kind, specification, tariff heading /HS 10 (ten) digit and description thereof;
 - c. information about place or country/port of loading, and destination port;

- d. data or information about country of origin of goods; and
 - e. kind of refrigerant which is used in goods.
- (2) Surveyor shall give an evidence of examination as result of technical verification or inquiry into the import in the form of seal in transport package in the case of Full Container Load (FCL) or evidence of examination by surveyor in the form of label in goods or other transport package.
- (3) Result of the technical verification or inquiry already executed by surveyor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be issued in the form of Surveyor Report (LS) to be used as complementary customs document in the settled of customs liabilities in the field of the import .
- (4) With regards to the implementation of the technical verification or inquiry into the import of Cooler System-based Goods, surveyor shall collect service fee from IT-Cooler System-based Goods with the amount determined by observing the benefit principle.

Article 12

The technical verification or inquiry into the import of Cooler System-based Goods by Surveyor shall not reduce the authority of the Directorate General of Customs and Excise, Ministry of Finance, to conduct customs inspection.

Article 13

- (1) IT-Cooler System-based Goods shall be obliged to submit report in writing, no matter whether they realize the import or not, to the Director General with a copy made available to:
- a. Dirjen IUBTT; and
 - b. Deputy KLH.
- (2) The report as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted every 3 (three) months, no later than the 15th of the first month of the ensuing quarter through <http://inatrade.kemendaggo.id>.

Article 14

Surveyor shall be obliged to submit:

- a. recapitulation of results of technical verification or inquiry into the import of Cooler System-based Goods by IT-Cooler System-based Goods every 3 (three) months to the Director General in no later than the 15th of the first month of the ensuing quarter; and
- b. Surveyor Report (LS) already issued through <http://inatrade.kemendag.go.id>.

Article 15

- (1) Stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods shall be revoked in the case of companies:
- a. submitting untrue data or information as requirement to secure stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods;
 - b. not submitting the report as referred to in Article 13 twice;
 - c. changing, supplementing and/or replacing content contained in document of stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods;
 - d. importing Cooler System-based Goods with the kind and/or quantity not matching the kind and quantity mentioned in import document of cooler system based goods; and/or
 - e. being declared guilty on the basis of legally fixed court decision in crime related to the misuse of stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods.
- (2) The revocation of stipulation as IT-Cooler System-based Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by the Director General.

Article 16

IT-Cooler System-based Goods already subject to the sanction of revocation as referred to in Article 15 may only submit again application for the stipulation IT-Cooler System-based Goods after one year as from the revocation date.

Article 17

- (1) Surveyors violating the provision on the reporting obligation as referred to in Article 14 shall be subject to administrative sanction in the form of revocation of stipulation as surveyor.
- (2) The revocation of stipulation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be preceded by written warning once.
- (3) The revocation of stipulation as surveyor as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be done by the minister.

Article 18

- (1) Companies importing cooler System-based Goods that do not match the provisions in this ministerial regulation shall be subject to sanction in accordance with the provision of legislation.
- (2) The imported cooler System-based Goods not matching the provisions in this ministerial regulation shall be re-exported or destroyed at expense of importer.

Article 19

Technical directive for this ministerial regulation may be stipulated by the Director General.

Article 20

- (1) The provisions of this ministerial regulation shall not apply to the import of Cooler System-based Goods which are shipped before the enforcement of this ministerial regulation.
- (2) The import of Cooler System-based Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be proven by Bill of Lading and Invoice.
- (3) The cooler system-based Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) shall have arrived at destination ports in no later than March 31, 2015, which is proven by customs document in the form of manifest (BC 1.1).

Article 21

The Cooler System-based Goods as contained in the Attachment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 83/M-DAG/PER/12/2012 regarding Provision on the Import of Specified Products as already amended several times and the latest by Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 36/M-DAG/PER/7/ 2014 and Attachment to Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 75/M-DAG/PER/12/2013 regarding Provision on the Import of Non-New Capital Goods shall abide by this ministerial regulation.

Article 22

The ministerial regulation shall come into force on January 1, 2015.

For public cognizance, the ministerial regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated in Jakarta

On September 17, 2014

THE MINISTER OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd.

MUHAMMAD LUTFI

ATTACHMENT

COOLER SYSTEM-BASED GOODS HAVING IMPORT RESTRICTED

No.	Description of Goods	Tariff Heading/HS
1	Air temperature, humidity and/or cleanliness regulating machines, Including machine unable to regulate humidity separately	8415.10.10.00
		8415.10.90.00
		8415.20.10.00
		8415.20.90.00
		8415.81.11.00
		8415.81.12.00
		8415.81.19.00
		8415.81.21.00
		8415.81.29.00
		8415.81.81.00
		8415.81.89.00
		8415.81.91.00
		8415.81.93.00
		8415.81.94.00
		8415.81.99.00
		8415.82.11.00
		8415.82.19.00
		8415.82.21.00
		8415.82.29.00
		8415.82.81.00
		8415.82.89.00
		8415.82.91.00
		8415.82.99.00
		8415.83.11.00
		8415.83.19.00
		8415.83.21.00

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		8415.83.29.00
		8415.83.81.00
		8415.83.89.00
		8415.83.91.00
		8415.83.99.00
2.	Refrigerator, freezer and other cooler or freezer appliance, Including heat pump for non-household purpose	8418.10.90.00
		8418.30.10.00
		8418.30.90.00
		8418.40.10.00
		8418.40.90.00
		8418.50.11.00
		8418.50.19.00
		8418.50.91.00
		8418.50.99.00
		8418.61.00.00
		8418.69.10.00
		8418.69.00.00
		8418.69.41.00
		8418.69.49.00
		8418.69.50.00
		8418.69.90.00
3	Container with cooler and/or freezer appliance	8509.00.00.10
		8609.00.00.20
		8609.00.00.00

THE MINISTER OF TRADE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

sgd

MUHAMMAD LUTFI

(R)