

**GOVERNOR OF SPECIAL CAPITAL
REGION OF JAKARTA**

REGIONAL REGULATION OF SPECIAL CAPITAL
REGION OF JAKARTA PROVINCE

NUMBER 2 OF 2020

REGARDING

MANAGEMENT OF THE CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019

WITH THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

GOVERNOR OF SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA,

- Considering:
- a. whereas the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic has caused an emergency that has impacted aspects of public health, socio-economy, and public services in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province;
 - b. whereas the Provincial Regional Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta has the responsibility to provide health protection for the public from the spread of the Corona Virus Disease 2019, but on the other hand the administration of government affairs must continue to carry out immediate social protection and regional economic recovery as a result of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 pandemic which has disrupted various aspects of the life of the people of Jakarta;

- c. whereas the provisions of laws and regulations regarding the handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province have not been able to be used as a strong and comprehensive legal basis to strengthen efforts and increase the effectiveness of public health protection, social protection, economic recovery and law enforcement to combat the Corona Virus Disease pandemic 2019;
- d. whereas based on the consideration as referred to in letter a, letter b, and letter c, it is necessary to stipulate a Regional Regulation regarding Management of the Corona Virus Disease 2019;

- Bearing in Mind:
1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution;
 2. Law Number 1 of 1970 regarding Occupational Health and Safety (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1970 Number 1);
 3. Law Number 4 of 1984 regarding Outbreak of Communicable Disease (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1984 Number 20, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1984 Number 3723);
 4. Law Number 24 of 2007 regarding Disaster Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 66, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4723);
 5. Law Number 29 of 2007 regarding the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Provincial Government as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 93, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4744);
 6. Law Number 36 of 2009 regarding Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 144, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063);

7. Law Number 12 of 2011 regarding Establishment of Laws and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 regarding Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 regarding Establishment of Laws and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6398);
8. Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, the latest by Law Number 9 of 2015 regarding the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 regarding Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
9. Law Number 6 of 2018 regarding Health Quarantine (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 128, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6236);
10. Law Number 2 of 2020 regarding Stipulation of Government Regulation in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 regarding State Finance Policy and the Financial System Stability for the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic and/or In the Context of Encountering Threats that are Dangerous for the National Economy and/or Financial System Stability to become Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 134, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6485);
11. Government Regulation Number 16 of 2018 regarding the Pamong Praja Police Unit (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 72, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6205);

12. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions to Accelerate the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 91, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6487);
13. Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 regarding the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and National Economic Recovery Committee (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 170);
14. Regulation of the Minister of Domestic Affairs Number 80 of 2015 regarding the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036) as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 regarding Amendment to the Regulation of the Minister of Domestic Affairs Number 80 of 2015 regarding the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2019 Number 157);
15. Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 9 of 2020 regarding Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 326);

With Mutual Agreement of

THE REGIONAL PEOPLE'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA PROVINCE

and

GOVERNOR OF SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA

DECIDED:

To Stipulate: REGIONAL REGULATION REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF THE
CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

1. The Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province, hereinafter referred to as the DKI Jakarta Province, is a province that is specialized in its regional government administration because of its position as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Regional Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta is the administration of government affairs by the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta and the Regional Representative Council of the DKI Jakarta Province according to the principle of autonomy and duty of assistance with the broadest autonomy principle in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Constitution.
3. The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is the Governor and Regional Apparatus of the DKI Jakarta Province as an element of the administration of the DKI Jakarta Province.
4. Governor is the Regional Head of the DKI Jakarta Province who because of his position is also the representative of the government in the DKI Jakarta Province.
5. People's Legislative Council of DKI Jakarta Province, hereinafter referred to as DPRD of DKI Jakarta Province, is a regional people's representative institution as an element in administering regional government in DKI Jakarta Province.
6. Regional Apparatus are elements that assist the Governor and the People's Legislative Council in administering government affairs under the authority of the DKI Jakarta Province.

7. Pamong Praja Police Unit hereinafter abbreviated as Satpol PP is the Pamong Praja Police unit in the DKI Jakarta Province.
8. Health Service Office is the Health Service Office in the DKI Jakarta Province.
9. Transportation Service Office is the Transportation Service Office in the DKI Jakarta Province.
10. Manpower, Transmigration, and Energy Service Office is the Manpower, Transmigration, and Energy Service Office in the DKI Jakarta Province.
11. Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Service Office is the Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Service Office in the DKI Jakarta Province.
12. Tourism and Creative Economy Service Office is the Tourism and Creative Economy Service Office in the DKI Jakarta Province.
13. Education Service Office is the Education Service Office of the DKI Jakarta Province.
14. Provincial Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force is the DKI Jakarta Province Covid-19 Handling Task Force.
15. The Corona Virus Disease 2019 hereinafter abbreviated as Covid-19 is an infectious respiratory disease resulting from severe acute respiratory syndrome virus corona 2 (SARS-CoV-2) which has been a global pandemic as stipulated by the World Health Organization (WHO) and stipulated as a national non-natural disaster under Presidential Decree Number 12 of 2020 regarding the Stipulation of Non-Natural Disaster of the Spread of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as a National Disaster.
16. Large-Scale Social Restrictions, hereinafter abbreviated as PSBB, are restrictions on certain activities of residents in an area suspected of being infected with a disease and/or contamination in such a way as to prevent the possibility of spreading disease or contamination.
17. Isolation is the process of reducing the risk of transmission through efforts to separate sick individuals who are either laboratory confirmed or have symptoms of Covid-19 from the wider community.

18. Surveillance is the activity of systematic and continuous observation of data and information on the incidence of disease or health problems and conditions that affect the increase and spread of diseases or health problems to obtain and provide information in order to direct effective and efficient control and control measures.
19. Clean and Healthy Living Conduct (*Perilaku Hidup Bersih dan Sehat*) during the Covid-19 pandemic, hereinafter abbreviated as Covid-19 prevention PHBS is a set of behaviors exercised on the basis of awareness to prevent oneself and the surrounding environment from the spread of Covid-19.
20. Each Person is an individual or business entity, either incorporated or not.
21. Medical Devices are instruments, apparatus, machines, and/or implants that do not contain medicine that is used to prevent, diagnose, cure and alleviate diseases, treat sick people, restore health to humans, and/or form structures and improve body functions.
22. Medicine is a substance or combination of substances, including biological products that is used to influence or investigate physiological systems or pathological conditions in the framework of determining diagnosis, prevention, cure, recovery, improvement of health and contraception, for humans.
23. Covid-19 Medical Waste is all B3 medical waste generated from health service facility activities and isolation places in the form of solid, liquid, paste (gel) or gas, in the form of medical equipment, drugs, personal protective equipment that has been used/utilized for Covid-19 management.
24. Suspects are people who fulfill one of the following criteria:
 - a. People with Acute Respiratory Tract Infection and in the last 14 days before symptoms develop had a history of travel or lived in a country/territory of Indonesia that reported local transmission;
 - b. People with one of the symptoms of severe Acute Respiratory Tract Infection and in the last 14 days before symptoms develop had a history of contact with the confirmed/probable Covid-19 case; or
 - c. People with severe Acute Respiratory Tract Infection/severe pneumonia requiring hospitalization and no other cause based on a convincing clinical picture.

25. Probable is someone with severe Acute Respiratory Tract Infection/severe acute respiratory distress syndrome/who died with a convincing clinical picture of Covid-19 and there are no Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction laboratory results.
26. Confirmation is a person who is tested positive for the Covid-19 virus, which is proven by laboratory examination of Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction.
27. Close Contact is a person with a history of contact with probable or confirmed Covid-19 cases.
28. Masks are personal protective equipment that meets standards in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health.
29. Indonesian National Army (*Tentara Nasional Indonesia*), hereinafter abbreviated as TNI, is the National Army of the Republic of Indonesia.
30. Police is the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 2

Covid-19 management is based on the principles of:

- a. humanity;
- b. protection;
- c. benefit;
- d. public interest;
- e. transparency;
- f. partnership and collaboration;
- g. legal awareness; and
- h. effectiveness.

Article 3

This Regional Regulation aims to:

- a. provide public health protection from transmission and spread of Covid-19;
- b. increase public awareness and compliance with health protocols;
- c. provide protection and social security for the community from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic;

- d. provide protection and legal certainty for officers, officers implementing Covid-19 countermeasures, and the public;
- e. build partnerships and collaboration among the Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta and elements of society, government agencies, TNI / Police, and other local governments;
- f. increase the effectiveness of the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in the management of Covid-19; and
- g. synergize the Covid-19 management by the Regional Government of DKI Jakarta Province.

Article 4

The scope of this Regional Regulation encompasses:

- a. responsibility and authority;
- b. right and obligation;
- c. PSBB implementation;
- d. utilization of information technology and information dissemination;
- e. partnerships and collaboration;
- f. economic recovery and social protection;
- g. monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
- h. funding; and
- i. criminal provisions.

CHAPTER II

RESPONSIBILITIES AND AUTHORITY

First Section

Responsibility

Article 5

The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in its effort to manage Covid-19 has the responsibility to:

- a. carry out surveillance and risk assessment of Covid-19 transmission from the local community (*rukun warga*) level to the provincial level;
- b. provide support for health workers and support personnel;
- c. increase the Covid-19 management through socialization, monitoring, coaching and assistance for work/activity places and the community;

- d. provide personal protective equipment for the prevention of Covid-19 for health workers and supporting personnel;
- e. provide facilities, infrastructure, Medicine, Medical Devices and consumable medical materials for handling Covid-19 cases;
- f. assist the central government in distributing vaccines to the public;
- g. provide facilities for controlled isolation, providing health services and food needs and other forms of assistance for patients with confirmed Covid-19;
- h. improve the governance of the Covid-19 inspection;
- i. carry out Close Contact tracing with confirmed patients through a rapid test and/or Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) test;
- j. provide psychosocial support for Covid-19 management officers, patients and the community;
- k. provide facilities and infrastructure for victims who died due to Covid-19; and
- l. implement economic recovery and social protection efforts for people affected by Covid-19.

Second Section

Authority

Article 6

The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government in its effort to manage Covid-19 has the authority to:

- a. carry out integrated Covid-19 management efforts;
- b. carry out inspection, tracking, Isolation, and treatment against the contracted;
- c. supervise community activities;
- d. enforce discipline in Covid-19 prevention protocol compliance;
- e. determine the status of an outbreak/extraordinary event;
- f. provide incentives to health workers and support personnel;
- g. give awards to people who have contributed to Covid-19 management;
- h. make arrangements for all health service facilities in the DKI Jakarta Province in terms of services, resources, and a reporting recording system to accelerate Covid-19 management;
- i. report suspected criminal acts relating to Covid-19 management; and
- j. make other necessary efforts in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER III
RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

First Section

Rights

Article 7

Every person in implementing Covid-19 management has the right to:

- a. receive the same treatment in efforts to protect public health and safety and other forms during the Covid-19 pandemic;
- b. participate in efforts to manage the transmission of the Covid-19 pandemic in the DKI Jakarta Province; and
- c. obtain information regarding Covid-19 management.

Second Section

Obligation

Paragraph 1

Individual Health Protection

Article 8

- (1) Every Person in the DKI Jakarta Province is required to implement individual health protection, which includes:
- a. using a mask in accordance with health standards that covers the nose, mouth, and chin, when outside of the house, while driving, at work and/or other places of activity;
 - b. washing hands regularly with running water and soap before and after activities;
 - c. limiting physical interaction with a safe distance in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
 - d. implementing Covid-19 prevention PHBS;
 - e. participating in Close Contact tracing activities;

- f. Isolation for confirmed patients at a location determined by the Provincial Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force; and
 - g. Performing quarantine on the patient's Close Contacts determined by the authorized health officer.
- (2) Further provisions regarding Mask standards, implementation of Covid-19 prevention PHBS, and carrying out Isolation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, letter d, and letter f shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 9

- (1) Every Person that does not use Masks as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) shall be imposed to sanctions in the form of:
- a. Social work by cleaning public facilities; or
 - b. Administrative fine of up to Rp. 250,000.00 (two hundred fifty thousand rupiah).
- (2) Every Person who does not carry out Isolation as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) letter f shall be subject to coercive efforts to be taken to the Isolation location as determined by the Provincial Level Covid-19 Handling Task Force.
- (3) The imposition of sanctions and coercive measures as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be carried out by Satpol PP with assistance by the relevant Regional Apparatus, and may be accompanied by elements of the Police and/or TNI.
- (4) Every time they impose sanctions and coercive measures as referred to in paragraph (3), Satpol PP records the name, address, and population identification to be entered into the electronic system.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the imposition of sanctions and coercive measures shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Paragraph 2

Public Health Protection

Article 10

Public health protection is carried out in public places and facilities, which includes:

- a. offices/workplaces, businesses, industry places, hotels/other similar other similar lodgings and tourist attractions;
- b. education units;
- c. places of worship;
- d. public transportation;
- e. food stalls, diners, cafes and restaurants;
- f. street vendors/hawker stalls;
- g. health service facilities; and
- h. public areas and other places where large crowds can be generated.

Article 11

- (1) Business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of offices/ workplaces, business places, industrial places, hotels/other similar lodgings and tourist attractions as referred to in Article 10 letter a, in carrying out work activities are obliged to implement public health protection, which includes:
 - a. carry out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols; and
 - b. limiting physical interaction in every work activity.
- (2) Business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge who do not carry out the obligations to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. administrative fines;
 - c. dissolution of activities;
 - d. temporary suspension of activities;
 - e. temporary suspension of permit; and/or
 - f. revocation of permit.
- (3) Imposition of administration sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by:
 - a. Manpower, Transmigration and Energy Service Office at offices/workplaces;
 - b. Tourism and Creative Economy Service Office at hotels/other similar lodgings, tourist attractions and businesses in accordance with the scope of their authority; and
 - c. Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Service Office at industrial places and businesses in accordance with the scope of their authority,

and can be accompanied from the relevant Regional Apparatus elements, elements of the Police and/or TNI.

- (4) Further provisions regarding public health protection at offices/ workplaces, business places, industrial places, hotels/other similar lodgings and tourist attractions, and the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 12

- (1) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of education units as referred to in Article 10 letter b, in carrying out teaching and learning activities are required to implement public health protection, which includes:
- a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols in the education unit environment; and
 - b. limiting physical interaction between students or education personnel.
- (2) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of education units who do not carry out the obligations to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. administrative fines; and/or
 - c. temporary suspension of activities;
- (3) Imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by the Education Service Office and can be accompanied by the relevant Regional Apparatus.
- (4) Further provisions regarding public health protection at education units, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 13

- (1) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of houses of worship as referred to in Article 10 letter c, in carrying out religious activities are required to implement public health protection, which includes:
 - a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols in the house of worship environment;
 - b. limiting physical interaction between users of the house of worship; and
 - c. complying with policy stipulated by the religious organization.
- (2) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of houses of worship who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings.
- (3) Imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by the Administrative Mayor/Regent and can be accompanied by the relevant Regional Apparatus.
- (4) Further provisions regarding public health protection at places of worship, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 14

- (1) Business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of public transportation as referred to in Article 10 letter d, including online transportation application companies, are required to implement public health protection, which includes:
 - a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols in the place of worship environment;
 - b. limiting the capacity of means of transportation;
 - c. limiting operational hours; and
 - d. traffic requirements management.
- (2) Limitation of the capacity of means of transportation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, is carried out against public means of transportation and individual means of transportation.

- (3) Limitation of operational hours as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, is carried out against public means of transportation and infrastructure.
- (4) Business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of public transportation, including online transportation application companies, who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings.
- (5) Every business actor, manager, organizer, or person in charge of public transportation, including online transportation application companies, who successively repeat the violation of not carrying out the obligation to protect public health as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. administrative fines;
 - b. temporary suspension of permits; and/or
 - c. revocation of permit.
- (6) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) shall be conducted by the Transportation Service Office.
- (7) Further provisions regarding public health protection on every mode of transportation, traffic requirement management, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (4) and paragraph (5) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 15

- (1) Business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of food stalls, diners, cafes, or restaurants as referred to in Article 10 letter e, in carrying out dine-in activities, are required to implement public health protection, which includes:
 - a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols; and
 - b. limiting the number of visitors.
- (2) Food stall business actors who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. dissolution of activities; and/or

- c. temporary suspension of activities.
- (3) Business actors, managers, organizers, or people in charge of diners, cafes, or restaurants who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. administration fines;
 - c. dissolution of activities;
 - d. temporary suspension of activities;
 - e. temporary suspension of permit; and/or
 - f. revocation of permit.
- (4) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is carried out by Satpol PP with accompaniment by the relevant Regional Apparatus, and can be accompanied by the Police and/or TNI.
- (5) Further provisions regarding public health protection at food stalls, diners, cafes, or restaurants, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 16

- (1) Food vendors/hawker stalls as referred to in Article 10 letter f at the fostered location, temporary location and certain other locations, are required to implement public health protection, which includes:
- a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols; and
 - b. limiting physical interaction between visitors.
- (2) Food vendors/hawker stalls at the fostered location, temporary location and other locations who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings and dissolution of activities.
- (3) Imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out with the following provisions:

- a. against food vendors/hawker stalls at the fostered location, temporary locations are carried out by the Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises Service Office;
 - b. against food vendors/hawker stalls in certain other locations is carried out by the Satpol PP;
- (4) Further provisions regarding public health protection at food vendors/hawker stalls, at the fostered location, temporary location and other certain locations, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 17

- (1) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of health service facilities as referred to in Article 10 letter g, in carrying out health service activities are required to implement public health protection, which includes:
- a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols during the implementation of health service activities in accordance with policies set by the authorized agency;
 - b. limiting physical interaction between visitors; and
 - c. reporting the result of Covid-19 related inspections to the Health Service Office.
- (2) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of health service facilities who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warning.
- (3) Imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by the Health Service Office.
- (4) Further provisions regarding public health protection at health service facilities, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Article 18

- (1) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of public areas and other places where large crowds can be generated as referred to in Article 10 letter h, in carrying out activities are required to implement public health protection, which includes:

- a. carrying out education and Covid-19 prevention protocols; and
 - b. limiting physical interaction among visitors.
- (2) Managers, organizers, or people in charge of public areas and other places where large crowds can be generated who do not carry out the obligation to implement public health protection as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings and dissolution of activities.
- (3) Imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings and dissolution of activities as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by Satpol PP and can be accompanied by the elements of the relevant Regional Apparatus, the Police and/or TNI.
- (4) Further provisions regarding public areas and other places where large crowds can be generated, and imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER IV

PSBB IMPLEMENTATION

First Section

PSBB

Article 19

- (1) In an effort to prevent the spread of Covid-19, the Governor may submit an application for the determination of PSBB and/or policies required in the implementation of health quarantine in the DKI Jakarta Province to the Minister of health in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations:
- (2) In the event that PSBB and/or policies required in the implementation of health quarantine in the DKI Jakarta Province as referred to in paragraph (1) have been stipulated by the Minister of Health, the Governor can stipulate policies to implement PSBB and/or policies required in the implementation of health quarantine in the DKI Jakarta Province as necessary.
- (3) Policies to carry out PSBB and/or policies required in the implementation of health quarantine in the DKI Jakarta Province as referred to in paragraph (2) must be first notified to the DKI Jakarta Province DPRD before they are stipulated.

- (4) Further provisions regarding policies to carry out PSBB and/or required in the implementation of health quarantine in the DKI Jakarta Province as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Second Section

Health Service Improvement

Article 20

- (1) In the event that there are workers and/or public members at work/activity places who are Close Contact, Suspect, Probable, Confirmation or traveler, the leaders/people in charge of work/activity places, both government and private, they are obliged to:
- a. report and coordinate with the public health center and/or the Health Service Office;
 - b. carry out temporary suspension of activities at the work/activity places during the cleaning and disinfection process for at least 3 x 24 (three times twenty four) hours by adjusting room capacity and Close Contact range;
 - c. clean all work areas on surfaces that workers frequently touch with cleaning fluid/disinfectant;
 - d. conduct disinfection of all workplaces/activities and work facilities and equipment that are contaminated by confirmed workers;
 - e. set the air circulation in the contaminated premises of confirmed workers; and
 - f. carry out health checks and isolation of workers and/or public members who have had physical contact with confirmed workers and/or public members.
- (2) The leader/person in charge of work/activity places, both government and private, who do not carry out the obligations referred to in paragraph (1) shall be imposed with administrative sanctions in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. administrative fines;
 - c. dissolution of activities;
 - d. temporary suspension of activities;
 - e. temporary suspension of permits; and/or
 - f. revocation of permit.

- (3) Workers and/or public members at work/activity places that meet with the criteria of Close Contact or Suspect based on epidemiological investigations, shall be taken a specimen/swab for examination of Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction or Molecular Rapid Test.
- (4) Further provisions regarding epidemiological investigations as mentioned in paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER V

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY UTILIZATION AND INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION

First Section

Information Technology Utilization

Article 21

- (1) The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government organizes informatics epidemiology surveillance activities for the public interest in the context of preventing the transmission of Covid-19.
- (2) The informatics epidemiological surveillance activities as mentioned in paragraph (1) aim to:
 - a. provide complete, accurate and up-to-date data on the situation of Covid-19 prevention for policy making and program planning;
 - b. ensure consistency and accuracy of data related to Covid-19 from every level;
 - c. submit the latest data information to the public related to the Covid-19 situation; and
 - d. take the right steps in handling Covid-19 at the public level.

Article 22

- (1) Every person who is domiciled and/or having activities in the DKI Jakarta Province is obliged to participate in the informatics epidemiological surveillance as referred to in Article 21 paragraph (1), by filling in personal data.
- (2) The results of filling in personal data as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be processed by implementing the principles of personal data protection in surveillance activities informatics epidemiology, including:

- a. planning;
 - b. obtainment and collection of epidemiological data and information;
 - c. processing and analysis of epidemiological data and information;
 - d. storage of epidemiological data and information;
 - e. updating of epidemiological data and information; and
 - f. appearance, announcement and dissemination of epidemiological data and information.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the implementation of informatics epidemiological surveillance activities shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Second Section

Information Distribution

Article 23

- (1) The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government distributes information on how to handle Covid-19 to the public.
- (2) The distribution of information as referred to in paragraph (1) may involve other related parties.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the implementation of information distribution shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATION

Article 24

- (1) The Provincial Government of DKI Jakarta may create partnerships and collaborations for the prevention of Covid-19 together with elements of society, government agencies, Police, TNI, other regional governments and the business society.
- (2) The partnership and collaboration as mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be implemented through regional cooperation or other mechanisms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (3) Partnership and collaboration with community elements as mentioned in paragraph (1) include, among others, the City/Regency Council, Village Deliberation Institutions, Community Early Vigilance Forum, Community Association (*Rukun Warga*), Neighborhood Association (*Rukun Tetangga*) and Empowerment of Family Welfare, Youth Organization and *Dasawisma* in the framework of increasing public awareness at the sub-district level in dealing with Covid-19.
- (4) Further provisions regarding partnership and collaboration shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VII

ECONOMIC RESTORATION AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

First Section

Economic Restoration

Article 25

- (1) The DKI Jakarta Provincial Government shall undertake economic recovery efforts with the objectives to:
 - a. fulfil food needs, maintain purchasing power and public consumption level;
 - b. strengthen and develop micro, small and medium enterprises, creative economy and cooperatives;
 - c. move the real sector and keep the business society conducive and developing;
 - d. create jobs and reduce unemployment; and
 - e. maintain the investment climate and encourage the ease of doing business.
- (2) Economic recovery efforts as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be implemented by:
 - a. saving and developing micro, small and medium enterprises, creative economy and cooperatives;
 - b. developing the digital economy;
 - c. developing an innovative urban economy;
 - d. accelerating licensing related to investment and/or capital investment;
 - e. providing fiscal and non-fiscal incentives;

- f. synergizing the National Economic Recovery program with related ministries/agencies and other parties; and/or
 - g. conducting other efforts in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Further provisions regarding economic restoration efforts shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Second Section

Social Protection

Article 26

- (1) In preventing and managing the risks of shocks and social vulnerability for the people affected by Covid-19, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government shall take social protection measures.
- (2) The social protection as referred to in paragraph (1), shall be in the form of social assistance that can be provided in the form of cash and/or non-cash assistance to the affected communities, including residents confirmed by Covid-19 who carry out independent isolation through a mechanism in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations.
- (3) Social protection as mentioned in paragraph (1) shall be provided during the non-natural disaster of Covid-19 and can be extended according to regional needs and financial capacities.
- (4) The list of affected communities as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be determined by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.
- (5) Further provisions regarding social protection measures shall be regulated in a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

MONITORING, EVALUATION, AND REPORTING

Article 27

- (1) Governor performs monitoring and evaluation.

- (2) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out by the DKI Jakarta Province Covid-19 Handling Task Force.
- (3) Monitoring and evaluation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be conducted at least once a month or as needed.
- (4) In order to strengthen the supervision of transparency and accountability, the implementation of financial management of the Covid-19 management is carried out by the government internal supervisory apparatus.
- (5) The results of monitoring and evaluation reporting as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be reported in writing to the Governor.

CHAPTER IX

FUNDING

Article 28

Funding for Covid-19 management in DKI Jakarta Province comes from:

- a. regional revenues and expenditures budget; and
- b. other legal sources of funding in accordance with statutory provisions.

CHAPTER X

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

Each person who deliberately refuses to carry out Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction or Molecular Rapid Test, and/or a supporting examination conducted by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government is subject to criminal fines with a maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 30

Each person who deliberately refuses to receive Covid-19 treatment and/or vaccination, is subject to a criminal fine in maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

Article 31

- (1) Each person who deliberately without permission brings a corpse with the status of Probable or Confirmation who is in a Health facility, will be punished with a criminal fine in maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).
- (2) Each person who commits a criminal act as mentioned in paragraph (1) accompanied by threats and/or violence, shall be subject to a criminal fine in maximum of Rp7,500,000.00 (seven million five hundred thousand rupiah).

Article 32

Each person confirmed with Covid-19 who deliberately leaves an isolation facility or health facility without the permission of the officer, will be subject to a criminal fine in maximum of Rp5,000,000.00 (five million rupiah).

CHAPTER XI

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 33

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, all Governor Regulations regarding health protocols and/or prevention protocols of Covid-19 remains valid so long they are not in contrast with the provisions of this Regional Regulation.

Article 34

The implementing regulations of this Regional Regulation must be stipulated no later than 1 (one) month upon the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 35

This Regional Regulation shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

For public cognizance, instructing the promulgation of this Regional Regulation to be included in the Regional Gazette of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province.

Stipulated in Jakarta
on November 12, 2020

GOVERNOR OF THE SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF
JAKARTA

(Signed)

ANIES BASWEDAN

Promulgated in Jakarta
on November 12, 2020

PLACEMENT OF REGIONAL SECRETARY OF
SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA PROVINCE,

(signed)

SRI HARYATI

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA PROVINCE
OF 2020 NUMBER 201

True Copy
HEAD OF LEGAL BUREAU OF
REGIONAL SECRETARIAT
SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF
JAKARTA PROVINCE

(Signed and Stamped)

YAYAN YUHANAH
NIP 196508241994032003

Reg. No. of DKI Jakarta Regional Regulation: (2-156/2020)

ELUCIDATION OF
THE REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA
NUMBER 2 OF 2020
REGARDING
MANAGEMENT OF THE CORONA VIRUS DISEASE 2019

I. GENERAL

The position of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province as the Capital of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia places its territory as the central of the government as well as the central of the national economy which creates the growth and development of various activities including social, political, cultural, economic and religious activities. That various aspects of these activities have been able to increase economic growth, social welfare and cultural civilization of Jakarta community who occupies an area of 664.01 square kilometers with a population of more than 10 million. Therefore, the sustainability of various aspects of life and activities of Jakarta community must be maintained and protected, including from the threat of natural and non-natural disasters.

the World Health Organization (WHO) as the world health agency has declared the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) as a pandemic and the Indonesian Government based on Presidential Decree No.11 of 2020 regarding Determination of Public Health Emergencies for the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) has declared Covid-19 is a public health emergency that requires prevention efforts.

The spread of Covid-19, which originated from the city of Wuhan in China, has spread across countries including Indonesia, which is currently increasing and expanding across provinces and districts/cities, including in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province, accompanied by the number of cases and/or the number of deaths that continues to increase.

Such increase has an impact on the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security aspects, as well as the welfare of the people in Indonesia, therefore the Government has taken a policy to implement the Large-Scale Social Restrictions which in principle are implemented to suppress the spread of Covid-19 increasingly widespread, based on epidemiological considerations, threat magnitude, effectiveness, resource support, technical operations, economic, social, cultural, and security considerations. This policy is in the form of Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of Accelerating the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) which is followed up with technical regulations, namely Regulation of the Minister of Health of Republic Indonesia

Number 9 of 2020 regarding Guidelines for Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the context of the Accelerating the Handling of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) .

In an effort to suppress the increasingly widespread of the spread of Covid-19 as indicated by an increase in local transmission incidents in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province, based on the recommendation of the Governor of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta, the Minister of Health has stipulated the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province in order to accelerate the handling of Covid-19 as stipulated in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number HK.01.07/MENKES/239/2020 dated April 7, 2020.

During the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions, the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta implemented a policy of limiting the activities and activities of the community to the gathering of large numbers of people at a certain location, such as schools, workplaces or business places, religious activities, meetings, wedding parties, recreation, entertainment, festivals, sporting events and other gathering activities using public or private facilities. This policy is outlined in Governor Regulation Number 33 of 2020 regarding Implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province and Governor Regulation Number 41 of 2020 regarding Imposition of Sanctions on Violations of Large-Scale Social Restrictions in Handling the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province.

Over time the handling of the spread of Covid-19 cannot be separated from efforts for economic recovery and social protection because the impact of the spread of Covid-19 has reduced various activities and social, economic and cultural activities of the Jakarta community that can threaten and endanger economic growth and social welfare and the cultural civilization of the Jakarta community. Therefore, the Provincial Government of the Special Capital Region of Jakarta considers it necessary to immediately adopt a more strategic, integrated and planned policy unit in the context of handling Covid-19 and overall economic recovery and social protection.

Observing the above matters and in order to provide a strong legal basis for the implementation of the Covid-19 management, a Regional Regulation on the Management of Corona Virus Disease 19 has been drafted which, among others, regulates responsibilities and authorities, rights and obligations, implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions, utilization of information technology and information distribution, partnership and collaboration, economic recovery and social protection, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, funding and criminal provisions.

With the content material as stated above, this Regional Regulation is expected to become a strong and comprehensive legal basis in the implementation of the Covid-19 management in the Special Capital Region of Jakarta Province in a more planned, coordinated and integrated manner.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Self-Explanatory.

Article 2

Letter a

What is meant by the principle of "humanity" is that the implementation of the Covid-19 management must be based on the protection and respect for fair, civilized and universal human values.

Letter b

What is meant by the principle of "protection" is that the implementation of the Covid-19 management must be able to protect the entire public from disease and health risk factors and increase public awareness of clean and healthy living habits.

Letter c

What is meant by the principle of "benefit" is that the implementation of Covid-19 management must provide maximum benefits for protecting public health, economic recovery and social protection for people who are vulnerable to the dangers and impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Letter d

What is meant by the principle of "public interest" is that the operation of the Covid-19 management must prioritize the public interest over the interests of individuals or certain groups.

Letter e

What is meant by the principle of "transparency" is the correct, honest, and non-discriminatory implementation of the Covid-19 management while still paying attention to the protection of personal, class human rights personal and State secrets.

Letter f

What is meant by the principle of "partnership and collaboration" is that the implementation of the Covid-19 management in an integrated manner must involve all elements of society, government agencies and the business world as well as other local governments in the form of partnerships and regional cooperation.

Letter g

What is meant by the principle of "legal awareness" is that the implementation of Covid-19 management requires the participation of awareness and legal compliance from the public regarding the Covid-19 preventive health protocol and the provisions of laws regarding Covid-19 management.

Letter h

What is meant by the principle of "effectiveness" is that the implementation of the Covid-19 management must be effective and efficient in the allocation and use of regional budgets so as to accelerate the handling of the spread of Covid-19, economic recovery and the provision of social protection and security to the community from the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic.

Article 3

Self-Explanatory.

Article 4

Self-Explanatory.

Article 5

Letter a

Self-Explanatory.

Letter b

Self-Explanatory.

Letter c

Self-Explanatory.

Letter d

Self-Explanatory.

Letter e

Self-Explanatory.

Letter f

Self-Explanatory.

Letter g

The term "provision of food needs" means:

- a. Providing basic food packages for affected communities, including confirmed residents who are doing independent isolation; and
- b. provision of ready-to-eat food for people with confirmed Covid-19, including provision of beverages in controlled isolation locations owned by the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government.

Letter h

Self-Explanatory.

Letter i

Self-Explanatory.

Letter j

Self-Explanatory.

Letter k

Self-Explanatory.

Letter l

Self-Explanatory.

Article 6

Letter a

Self-Explanatory.

Letter b

Self-Explanatory.

Letter c

Self-Explanatory.

Letter d

Self-Explanatory.

Letter e

Self-Explanatory.

Letter f

Self-Explanatory.

Letter g

Self-Explanatory.

Letter h

Self-Explanatory.

Letter i

What is meant by "report suspected criminal acts" is reporting to the Police for actions which include:

- a. hoarding, falsifying and trading illegally drugs, vaccines and other medical devices needed in the effort to combat Covid-19;
- b. giving negative stigma and discrimination to positive cases, Close Contact, health workers and other supporting workers;
- c. falsifying examination results and hiding personal data in positive cases;
- d. inciting others not to take Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction/Molecular Rapid Test and/or other supporting examinations in accordance with applicable guidelines;
- e. inciting other people not to follow Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction / Molecular Rapid Test and / or other supporting examinations in accordance with applicable guidelines;
- f. concealing the results of Reverse Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction/Rapid Molecular Test, and/or other supporting examinations in accordance with applicable guidelines to authorized officers;
- g. misusing personal data from the results of informatics epidemiological surveillance; and
- h. transporting, distributing, storing, utilizing, disposing of, processing and/or hoarding Covid-19 Medical Waste outside the provisions of the legislation.

Letter j

Self-Explanatory.

Article 7

Self-Explanatory.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "Masks in accordance with health standards" are:

a. Standard surgical mask with the following criteria:

1. Bacterial Filtration Efficiency ≥ 98 ;
2. Particle Filtration Efficacy ≥ 98 ; and
3. Fluid Resistance Minimum 120 mmHg.

b. standard cloth mask with the following criteria:

1. use a cotton padded cloth (at least 2 layers);
2. easy to clean and wash without changing shape and size;
3. both sides are different in color to know which is inside and outside part; and
4. able to cover the nose, mouth and under the chin well.

Letter b

Self-Explanatory.

Letter c

Self-Explanatory.

Letter d

Self-Explanatory.

Letter e

Self-Explanatory.

Letter f

What is meant by "determined isolation location" is a hospital, flat isolation, hotel, lodging, guesthouse or location that has been determined by the Covid-19 Handling Task Force.

Letter g

Self-Explanatory.

Letter h

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 9

Self-Explanatory.

Article 10

Self-Explanatory.

Article 11

Self-Explanatory.

Article 12

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "education unit" is a group of educational services that provides education in formal, non-formal and informal channels at every type and level of Education, including tertiary institutions.

Paragraph (2)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "Administrative Mayor/Regent" is the Mayor of the Administrative City/Administrative Regency of the Kepulauan Seribu in the DKI Jakarta Province.

Paragraph (4)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 14

Self-Explanatory.

Article 15

Self-Explanatory.

Article 16

Self-Explanatory.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "health service facility" is an instrument and/or place used to carry out health service efforts, whether promotive, preventive, curative or rehabilitative, carried out by the central government, the DKI Jakarta Provincial Government, and/or the public.

Paragraph (2)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 18

Self-Explanatory.

Article 19

Self-Explanatory.

Article 20

Self-Explanatory.

Article 21

Self-Explanatory.

Article 22

Self-Explanatory.

Article 23

Self-Explanatory.

Article 24

Self-Explanatory.

Article 25

Self-Explanatory.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "social protection" is all efforts directed at preventing and handling risks from shocks and social vulnerabilities.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "affected people" are the poor and vulnerable to poverty who have daily income and are affected by the economy due to Covid-19, and other communities affected by the economy due to Covid-19, with the following criteria:

- a. domiciled in the DKI Jakarta Province;
- b. categorized as poor based on the Integrated List of Prosperous Families;
- c. job loss due to termination of employment;
- d. loss of business and/or significantly reduced income;
- e. irregular income;
- f. being laid off without pay/wage deductions; and/or
- g. heirs in one Family Card from the deceased head of the family and are entitled to receive assistance.

Paragraph (3)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-Explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-Explanatory.

Article 27

Self-Explanatory.

Article 28

Self-Explanatory.

Article 29

Self-Explanatory.

Article 30

Self-Explanatory.

Article 31

Self-Explanatory.

Article 32

Self-Explanatory.

Article 33

Self-Explanatory.

Article 34

Self-Explanatory.

Article 35

Self-Explanatory.

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF SPECIAL CAPITAL REGION OF JAKARTA PROVINCE NUMBER
2008