

COVID-19 HANDLING TASK FORCE

CIRCULAR LETTER NUMBER 7 YEAR 2022 REGARDING

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL HEALTH PROTOCOLS DURING THE CORONA VIRUS DISEASE PANDEMIC 2019 (COVID-19)

A. Background

1. Whereas in order to follow up on the development of the situation of the spread of the SARS-CoV-2 virus in various countries in the world and the results of cross-sectoral evaluations, it is necessary to adjust the control mechanism for foreign travel.
2. Whereas to anticipate the spread of the new and upcoming SARS-CoV-2 virus, international travellers must adhere to strict health protocols very pay attention to regulations or policies that have been set by the government.
3. Whereas based on the considerations as referred to in number 1 and number 2, it is necessary to stipulate a Circular Letter regarding International Travel Health Protocols for International Travel During the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic.

B. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of this Circular Letter is to implement health protocols for international travellers during the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this Circular Letter is to monitor, control, and evaluate in order to prevent an increase in the transmission of COVID-19 including the new and future variants of SARS-CoV-2.

C. Scope

The scope of this Circular Letter is the Health Protocols for International Travellers.

D. Legal Basis

1. Law Number 4 of 1984 regarding Outbreaks of Infectious Diseases;
2. Law Number 24 of 2007 regarding Disaster Management;
3. Law Number 6 of 2011 regarding Immigration;
4. Law Number 6 of 2018 regarding Health Quarantine;
5. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2008 regarding the Implementation of Disaster Management
6. Government Regulation Number 21 of 2020 regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions in the Context of Accelerating Handling of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19);
7. Presidential Regulation Number 1 of 2019 regarding National Disaster Management Agency, as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 29 of 2021 regarding Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 1 of 2019 regarding the National Disaster Management Agency;

8. Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 regarding the Committee for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and National Economic Recovery, as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 108 of 2020 regarding Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 82 of 2020 regarding Committee for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and National Economic Recovery;
9. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 regarding the Determination of the Public Health Emergency of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)
10. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2020 regarding the Determination of Non-Natural Disasters Spreading Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as National Disasters;
11. Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 24 of 2021 regarding Determination of the Factual Status of the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic in Indonesia;
12. Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 34 of 2021 regarding the Granting of Immigration Visas and Residence Permits in the Period of Handling the Spread of Corona Virus Disease 2019 and National Economic Recovery; and
13. Resolutions of the Limited Cabinet Meeting dated February 14, 2022.

E. Definition

1. International Traveller is a person who has travelled from abroad in the last 14 days.
2. Reverse-Transcriptase Polymerase Chain Reaction, hereinafter referred to as RT-PCR, is a type of diagnostic test that detects viral genetic material originating from certain samples, such as the nasopharyngeal/oropharyngeal swab test, using reverse-transcriptase enzymes and polymerase chain reactions.
3. Quarantine is an effort to temporarily separate healthy people or people who have been exposed to COVID-19 (either from a history of contact or a history of traveling to areas where community transmission has occurred) even though they have not shown any symptoms or are currently in the incubation period, which aims to ensure that there are no symptoms and prevent possible spread to people around.
4. Isolation is an effort to temporarily separate someone who is sick and requires COVID-19 treatment or someone who is confirmed to have COVID-19 based on diagnostic results, from healthy people with the aim of reducing the risk of transmission.
5. Health insurance is proof of ownership of the guarantee to the insured to replace any costs for handling COVID-19 which includes costs for treatment, surgery, and medicines.
6. Vaccine certificate is a physical document or digital proof that a series of vaccinations has been received.
7. Community transmission is a condition of high transmission that is detected between residents in one area whose source of transmission can come from within and/or outside the area.
8. Centralized quarantine is quarantine activity for international travellers who are concentrated in one quarantine accommodation place, either in quarantine locations owned by the government or hotels.

9. Self-quarantine is quarantine activity for international travellers carried out at their respective residences or other quarantine accommodation places other than the centralized quarantine location.
10. Honourable persons are former heads of state or former heads of government of a country.
11. Distinguished persons are individuals who hold positions of high social and economic value in the eyes of the international community, such as: Nobel laureates, global religious leaders, global community leaders, and global economic figures.
12. International travellers who are under 18 years of age and need special protection are children who are in an emergency situation; children in conflict with the law; children from minority and isolated groups; economically and/or sexually exploited children; children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances; children who are victims of pornography; children with HIV/AIDS; child victims of abduction, sale, and/or trafficking; child victims of physical and/or psychological violence; child victims of sexual crimes; child victims of terrorist networks; children with disabilities; child victims of abuse and neglect; children with deviant social behaviour; and children who are victims of stigmatization from labelling related to their parents' condition.
13. Dispensation is a decision by an authorized government official as a form of approval of the request of the Citizens which is an exception to a prohibition or order in accordance with the laws and regulation.
14. S-Gene Target Failure, hereinafter referred to as SGTF, is a type of test using the molecular detection method or the Nucleic Acid Amplification Test (NAAT) which is able to see the failure of S gene detection when other genes are detected as screening markers for variants that have high spike mutation rates (S) like the SARS-Cov-2 variant B.1.1.529.
15. Bubble system is a travel corridor system that aims to divide participants into different groups (bubble) by separating participants or someone who has a risk of being exposed to COVID-19 (either from contact history or history of traveling to areas where community transmission has occurred) with the general public, accompanied by restrictions on interaction only to people in the same group (bubble) and the application of quarantine principles to minimize the risk of spreading COVID-19.

F. Protocol

1. International travellers with the status of Indonesian Citizens (WNI) from abroad are allowed to enter Indonesia while still following the strict health protocols set by the Government.
2. Temporary restrictions on entering the territory of Indonesia, either directly or in transit in foreign countries, are applied to international travellers with the status of Foreign Citizens (WNA) except those who meet the following criteria:
 - a. In accordance with the provisions of the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights No. 34 of 2021 regarding the Granting of Immigration Visas and Stay Permits in the Period of Handling the Spread of the 2019 Corona Virus Disease and National Economic Recovery;

- b. In accordance with the agreement scheme (bilateral), such as the Travel Corridor Arrangement (TCA); and/or
 - c. Obtain special consideration/permission in writing from the Ministry/Agency.
3. All International Travellers, both Indonesian Citizens (WNI) and Foreign Citizens (WNA) shall enter Indonesian territory through the entry points for foreign travel as follows:
 - a. Airport:
 - i. Soekarno Hatta, Banten;
 - ii. Juanda, East Jawa;
 - iii. Ngurah Rai, Bali;
 - iv. Hang Nadim, Riau Islands;
 - v. Raja Haji Fisabilillah, Riau Islands;
 - vi. Sam Ratulangi, North Sulawesi; and
 - vii. Zainuddin Abdul Madjid, West Nusa Tenggara.
 - b. Seaports
 - i. Tanjung Benoa, Bali;
 - ii. Batam, Riau Islands;
 - iii. Tanjung Pinang, Riau Islands;
 - iv. Bintan, Riau Islands; and
 - v. Nunukan, North Kalimantan.
 - c. Cross-Border Post:
 - i. Aruk, West Kalimantan;
 - ii. Entikong, West Kalimantan; and
 - iii. Motaain, East Nusa Tenggara.
4. Foreign Travellers who enter the territory of Indonesia through the entry point of foreign travel as referred to in numbers 3.a.vii, 3.b.i, 3.b.ii, and 3.b.iv, can only enter the territory of Indonesia with a bubble system mechanism as stipulated in the Circular Letter of the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 regarding the related applicable bubble system.
5. All International Travelers, both Indonesian Citizens (WNI) and Foreign Citizens (WNA) when entering the Indonesian territory through the entry point for foreign travel as referred to in number 3 must comply with the following conditions/requirements:
 - a. Comply with the provisions of health protocols set by the Government;
 - b. Show the card or certificate (physical or digital) of having received the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine at least 14 (fourteen) days before departure as a requirement to enter Indonesia with the following conditions:
 - i. Indonesian citizens are required to show a card or certificate (physical or digital) of having received the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine as a requirement to enter Indonesia, and in the event that Indonesian

- citizens have not received the vaccine abroad, they will be vaccinated at the quarantine place upon arrival in Indonesia after the second RT-PCR examination is carried out with negative results;
- ii. Foreign Citizens are required to show a card or certificate (physical or digital) of having received the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine as a requirement to enter Indonesia;
 - iii. In the event that the Foreign Citizen has not received the vaccine abroad, he will be vaccinated at the quarantine place upon arrival in Indonesia after the second RT-PCR examination with a negative result is carried out, with the following conditions:
 - 1) Foreign Citizens aged 12 - 17 years;
 - 2) Holders of diplomatic residence permits and service stay permits; and/or
 - 3) Holders of a limited stay permit card (KITAS) and a permanent residence permit card (KITAP).
 - iv. Foreign Citizens who are already in Indonesia and will travel, both domestically and internationally, are required to vaccinate through a program or mutual cooperation scheme in accordance with laws and regulations;
 - v. The obligation to show a COVID-19 vaccination card or certificate (physical or digital) as a requirement to enter Indonesia is excluded for:
 - 1) Foreign Citizens who hold diplomatic visas and service visas related to official/state visits of foreign officials at the ministerial level and above and foreigners who enter Indonesia under the Travel Corridor Arrangement scheme, according to the principle of reciprocity while still implementing strict health protocols;
 - 2) Foreign Citizens who have not been vaccinated and intend to travel domestically and continue with the aim of taking international flights out of the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, are allowed not to show their COVID-19 vaccination card/certificate as long as they do not leave the airport area during transit waiting for international flights to be followed, with the following condition:
 - a) Has been permitted by the Local Port Health Office to carry out domestic trips with the aim of being able to continue their flights out of Indonesia; and
 - b) Shows the schedule of flight tickets outside of Indonesia for direct transit from the departure city to international airports in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia with the final destination to the destination country.
 - 3) International travellers under 18 years of age; and
 - 4) International travellers with special health conditions or comorbid diseases that prevent them from receiving vaccines, with the condition that they must attach a doctor's certificate from the Government Hospital of the country of departure stating that the

- person concerned has not and/or is unable to take the COVID-19 vaccination.
- vi. The card or certificate (physical or digital) of having received the second dose of COVID-19 vaccine written in English, in addition to the language of the country of origin.
 - c. Show negative results through the RT-PCR test in the country/region of origin whose samples are taken within a maximum period of 2 x 24 hours before the departure time and attached at the time of the health check or e-HAC International Indonesia;
 - d. In the event that international travellers carry out centralized quarantine with self-financing, they are required to show proof of payment confirmation for booking quarantine accommodation from the accommodation provider while staying in Indonesia;
 - e. Upon arrival, RT-PCR retests are carried out for international travellers and are required to undergo centralized quarantine with the following conditions:
 - i. Quarantine for 7 x 24 hours for international travellers who have received the first dose of vaccine;
 - ii. Quarantine for 5 x 24 hours for international travellers who have received the second dose of vaccine;
 - iii. Quarantine for 3 x 24 hours for international travellers who have received the third dose of vaccine; or
 - iv. For International travellers under 18 years of age and require special protection, the duration of quarantine follows the provisions imposed on their parents or caregivers/travel companions.
 - f. The quarantine obligations as referred to in letter e are carried out with the following provisions:
 - i. For Indonesian citizens, namely Indonesian Migrant Workers (*Pekerja Migran Indonesia*); Students who have completed their studies abroad; Government employees returning from International official trips; or Indonesian Representatives in international competitions or festivals are to undergo centralized quarantine at the expense of the government in accordance with the Decree of the Head of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force regarding Quarantine Places and RT-PCR Obligations for Indonesian Citizens Traveling Internationally.
 - ii. For Indonesian Citizens outside the criteria as referred to in number i, shall undergo quarantine in a centralized quarantine accommodation at their own expense; and
 - iii. For foreign diplomats of Foreigner Citizens other than the head of the foreign representative and the family of the head of the foreign representative undergo quarantine in a centralized quarantine accommodation at their own expense.
 - g. Quarantine accommodation as referred to in letter f.ii. and the letter f.iii. must obtain a recommendation from the COVID-19 Task Force that has met the terms and conditions of the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association for

- cleanliness, health, safety, and environmental sustainability (CHSE) and the Ministry in charge of health affairs for Jakarta and surrounding areas or the Provincial Office in charge of health affairs in the regions related to the certification of the COVID-19 health protocol;
- h. In the event that the results of the RT-PCR re-examination upon arrival as referred to in letter e show positive results, follow-up will be carried out with the following provisions:
 - i. For international travellers who show positive results without symptoms or experience mild symptoms, they are isolated or treated in isolation hotels or centralized isolation facilities set by the government with the entire cost being borne by foreigners or borne by the government for Indonesian citizens; or
 - ii. For international travellers who show positive results with moderate or severe symptoms, and/or with uncontrolled comorbidities, they will be isolated or treated at a COVID-19 referral hospital with the entire cost being borne independently for foreigners or borne by the government for Indonesian citizens.
 - i. In the event that a Foreign Citizen (WNA) is unable to pay for self-quarantine and/or treatment in a Hospital, the Sponsor, the Ministry/Institution/State-Owned Enterprises that provides consideration for the entry permit for the Foreign Citizen can be asked for the said responsibility;
 - j. For Indonesian Citizens and Foreign Citizen, a second RT-PCR test is carried out with the following conditions:
 - i. On the 6th day of quarantine for international travellers who are quarantined with a duration of 7 x 24 hours;
 - ii. On the 4th day of quarantine for international travellers who carry out quarantine with a duration of 5 x 24 hours; or
 - iii. On the morning of the 3rd day of quarantine for international travellers who carry out quarantine with a duration of 3 x 24 hours.
 - k. In the event that the RT-PCR retest as referred to in letter j shows a negative result, Indonesian Citizens and Foreign Citizens are allowed to continue their journey and are recommended to self-quarantine for 14 days and apply health protocols;
 - l. In the event of a positive result as referred to in letter j, follow-up will be carried out with the following provisions:
 - i. For international travellers who show positive results without symptoms or experience mild symptoms, they are isolated or treated in isolation hotels or centralized isolation facilities set by the government with the entire cost being borne by Foreign Citizens or borne by the government for Indonesian Citizens; or
 - ii. For international travellers who show positive results with moderate or severe symptoms, and/or with uncontrolled comorbidities, they will be isolated or treated at a COVID-19 referral hospital with the entire cost being borne independently for Foreign Citizens or borne by the government for Indonesian Citizens.

- m. The RT-PCR test examination as referred to in letter e and letter j may be requested for a written comparison by filling out the form provided by the Port Health Office (KKP) or the Ministry in charge of health affairs at the expense of the inspection being borne by the international traveller;
 - n. The implementation of the RT-PCR comparison test as referred to in letter m is carried out concurrently or simultaneously by the KKP in 2 (two) laboratories for the purpose of SGTF comparison examination and comparative examination of RT-PCR results, namely at: Health Research and Development Agency (Balitbangkes), Cipto Mangunkusumo Central General Hospital (RSCM), Gatot Soebroto Army Central Hospital (RSPAD), Bhayangkara Raden Said Sukanto Hospital (Polri Hospital) or other government laboratories (Environmental Health Engineering Centre, Regional Health Laboratory, or other government reference laboratories);
 - o. KKP International Airports and Seaports facilitate Indonesian Citizens or Foreign Citizens traveling internationally who need emergency medical services upon arrival in Indonesia in accordance with applicable regulations;
 - p. Ministries/Institutions/Regional Governments that carry out functions related to Indonesian Citizens and/or Foreign Citizens are to follow up this Circular Letter by issuing legal instruments that are consistent and do not conflict with reference to this Circular Letter and the provisions of applicable laws and regulations; and
 - q. The legal instrument as referred to in letter p is an inseparable part of this Circular Letter.
6. Foreign Citizens with the status of head of foreign representatives serving in Indonesia and their families may be given dispensation for the implementation of centralized quarantine for the duration as referred to in number 5.e. in the form of individual self-quarantine.
 7. Dispensation in the form of exemption from quarantine obligations can be given to Indonesian Citizens in urgent circumstances (such as: having a life-threatening health condition, a health condition that requires special attention, or grief because of the death of a nuclear family member) after showing a negative result of the RT-PCR re-test upon arrival at the entry point for foreign travel.
 8. Dispensation in the form of exemption from quarantine obligations on condition that the bubble system and strict health protocols apply, can be granted to foreigners with the following criteria:
 - a. Holders of diplomatic visas and service visas;
 - b. Foreign officials at the ministerial level and above and their entourage making official/state visits;
 - c. Travellers entering Indonesia through the Travel Corridor Arrangement Scheme;
 - d. Delegations of G20 member countries; and
 - e. Travellers who are honourable persons and distinguished persons.
 9. Applications for dispensation in the form of self-quarantine as referred to in number 6 and exemption from quarantine obligations as referred to in number 8 are submitted at least 7 (seven) days prior to arrival in Indonesia to the National COVID-19 Handling

- Task Force and can be granted selectively, individually, and with the limited quota based on an agreement from the coordination between the COVID-19 Handling Task Force, the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, and the Ministry of Health.
10. Applications for dispensation in the form of exemption from quarantine obligations for Indonesian citizens with urgent circumstances as referred to in number 7 are submitted at least 3 (three) days prior to arrival in Indonesia to the National COVID-19 Handling Task Force and can be granted selectively, individually, and with limited quotas based on agreement the result of coordination between the COVID-19 Handling Task Force, the Coordinating Ministry for Maritime Affairs and Investment, and the Ministry of Health.
 11. The implementation of self-quarantine as referred to in number 6 must meet the following provisions:
 - a. Have a separate bedroom and bathroom for each individual of international traveller;
 - b. Minimizing contact during food distribution or eating activities;
 - c. Not having physical contact with other travellers who are in quarantine or other individuals;
 - d. There are quarantine supervisory officers who are obliged to report quarantine surveillance on a daily basis to KKP officers in their territory; and
 - e. Perform a second RT-PCR test and must report the results of the RT-PCR test to KKP officers in their area with the following conditions:
 - i. On the 6th day of quarantine for international travellers who are quarantined with a duration of 7 x 24 hours;
 - ii. On the 4th day of quarantine for international travellers who carry out quarantine with a duration of 5 x 24 hours; or
 - iii. On the 3rd day of quarantine for international travellers who quarantine with a duration of 3 x 24 hours.
 12. In the event that the application for dispensation from the implementation of self-quarantine as referred to in number 6, the international traveller concerned must attach evidence of compliance with the requirements for self-quarantine in the form of separate bedrooms and bathrooms for each individual international traveller as well as documents that include the identity of the quarantine supervisory officer and validated by the Ministry of Health *c.q* Port Health Office.
 13. The strict health protocol as referred to in number 5 must meet the following terms and conditions:
 - a. The use of masks must be done properly covering the nose and mouth;
 - b. The types of masks used by travellers are 3-ply cloth masks or medical masks;
 - c. It is not permitted to speak one way or two ways by telephone or in person throughout the trip using public transportation modes of land, rail, sea, river, lake, ferry, and air; and
 - d. It is not allowed to eat and drink during the flight journey for a journey that is less than 2 hours, except for individuals who are obliged to take medicine for treatment which if not done can endanger the safety and health of the person.

14. Every international traveller is required to use the *PeduliLindungi* application as a condition for international travel to enter the territory of Indonesia.
15. Every operator of transportation modes at the entry point of international travel is required to use the *PeduliLindungi* application.
16. Supervision of quarantine health of cargo ships and crews in accordance with more specific and technical arrangements stipulated by the Ministry of Health through monitoring by the Port Health Office of each entry point for international travel.
17. International Travelers of Foreign Citizens and Indonesian Citizens with the purpose of traveling for tourism can enter the territory of Indonesia provided that they can show a card or certificate of having received the COVID-19 vaccine and a negative result of the RT-PCR test as referred to in number 5.b. and 5.c., and must attach:
 - a. Short Visit Visa or other entry permits in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
 - b. Proof of ownership of health insurance with a minimum coverage value of USD 25,000 which includes financing for handling COVID-19; and
 - c. Proof of booking confirmation and payment (booking) for accommodation from the accommodation provider while staying in Indonesia.

G. Monitoring, Control and Evaluation

1. The Regional COVID-19 Handling Task Force, which is assisted by the public transportation organizing authority, will jointly control people's travel and safe public transportation for COVID-19 by establishing an Integrated Security Post;
2. The authorities, managers and operators of public transportation assign supervision during the implementation of public transportation operations;
3. Ministries/Agencies, TNI, POLRI and Regional Governments have the right to stop and/or prohibit people from traveling on the basis of this Circular Letter which is consistent and does not conflict with and/or the provisions of laws and regulations;
4. Ministries/Agencies, TNI, POLRI assisted by the Task Force for Handling COVID-19 Airports and Seaports *c.q.* The International Airport and Seaport Port Health Office (KKP) conducts routine supervision to ensure compliance with the implementation of health protocols and self-quarantine through telephone facilities, video calls and field checks during the COVID-19 pandemic; and
5. Authorized agencies (Ministries/Agencies, TNI, POLRI, and Regional Governments) shall carry out the disciplining of COVID-19 health protocols and law enforcement in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations.

H. Closing

1. This Circular Letter shall be effective from February 16, 2022 until a later date to be determined.
2. With the enactment of this Circular Letter, Circular Letter Number 4 of 2022 regarding International Travel Health Protocols During the Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Pandemic shall revoked and declared invalid.

This, to be carried out with full responsibility.

Set in Jakarta
On : February 16, 2022
Head of the National Disaster Management
Agency
as Head of the COVID-19 Handling Task Force,

[Stamped and Signed]

Letjen TNI Suharyanto, S.Sos., M.M

Copied to:

1. The President of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia;
3. Chairman of the Policy Committee for Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and National Economic Recovery;
4. Ministers/Heads of Institution;
5. TNI Commander;
6. National Police Chief;
7. Head of the National Economic Recovery Task Force; and
8. Head of the Regional Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) Handling Task Force.