

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 43 OF 2007

ON

LIBRARY

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :
- a. that in order to educate the nation's life as mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, library as a medium for lifelong learning develops the potential of the community to become human beings who believe and fear the Almighty God, are noble, healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become a democratic citizen as well as has responsibility for supporting the implementation of national education;
 - b. that as one of efforts to develop a national culture, library is a medium for the preservation of national cultural wealth;
 - c. that in order to improve the intelligence of the nation's life, it is necessary to build a culture of reading habits through the development and optimizing libraries as a source of information in the form of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works;
 - d. that the provisions relating to the operation of libraries are still partial in various regulations so that they need to be arranged comprehensively in a separate law;
 - e. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a to point d, it is necessary to establish Law on Library;

Observing : Article 20 and Article 21 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

With the Joint Approval of
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

HAS DECIDED:

To enact : LAW ON LIBRARY.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Law:

1. Library means an institution that manages collection of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works professionally with a standard system to meet the needs of education, research, preservation, information, and recreation of library users.
2. Library collection means all information in the form of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works in various media which have educational value, collected, processed, and served.
3. National collection means all written works, printed works, and/or recorded works in various published or unpublished media, both inside and outside the country owned by libraries in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
4. Ancient manuscripts mean all written documents that are not printed or not reproduced in other ways, both domestically and abroad that are at least 50 (fifty) years old, and which have important values for national culture, history, and science.
5. National Library means a non-departmental government institution (LPND) that carries out government duties in the field of library functioning as a foster library, reference

library, deposit library, research library, preservation library, and library network center, and is located at the nation's capital.

6. Public libraries mean libraries intended for wider community as a means of lifelong learning regardless of age, sex, ethnicity, race, religion, and socio-economic status.
7. Special libraries mean libraries limited to users in government institutions, community institutions, religious education institutions, houses of worship, or other organizations.
8. Librarians mean people who have competencies obtained through librarianship education and/or training and have the duties and responsibilities to carry out library management and services.
9. Library users mean library users, namely individuals, group of people, communities, or institutions that utilizes library service facilities.
10. Library materials mean all written works, printed works, and/or recorded works.
11. Community means every person, group of people, or institution domiciled in an area that has attention and role in the field of library.
12. Librarian professional organization means legal entities established by librarians to develop professionalism of librarians.
13. Central government, hereinafter referred to as Government, means the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
14. Local government means the governor, regent, or mayor, and regional apparatus as elements of the local government administrator.
15. Library resources mean all personnel, facilities and infrastructures, as well as funds owned and/or controlled by the library.
16. Minister means the minister administering government affairs in the field of national education.

Article 2

Library is administered based on the principles of lifelong learning, democracy, justice, professionalism, openness, measurement, and partnership.

Article 3

Library serves as a medium for education, research, preservation, information, and recreation to improve the intelligence and empowerment of the nation.

Article 4

Library aims to provide services to visitors, develop the reading habits, and expand the insight and knowledge to educate the life of the nation.

CHAPTER II

RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, AND AUTHORITY

Part One

Rights

Article 5

- (1) Public have the same rights to:
 - a. obtain services as well as utilize and optimize library facilities;
 - b. propose Library Council membership;
 - c. establish and/or administer libraries;
 - d. participate in the supervision and evaluation of administering library.
- (2) Communities in remote, isolated, or underdeveloped areas as a result of geographical factors have the right to obtain library services specifically.
- (3). People who have disabilities and/or physical emotional, mental, intellectual, social and/or disorders have the right to obtain library services tailored to their respective abilities and limitations.

Part Two
Obligations

Article 6

- (1) Public are obligated to:
 - a. maintain and retain the preservation of library collections;
 - b. store, tend, and preserve the ancient manuscripts they have and register them to National Library;
 - c. maintain the preservation and safety of library resources in their environment;
 - d. support efforts to provide library service facilities in their environment;
 - e. comply with all provisions and regulations in the utilization of library facilities; and
 - f. maintain order, security, and comfort of the library environment.
- (2). Further provisions regarding registration as referred to in section (1) point b are regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 7

- (1) Government is obligated to:
 - a. develop a national library system in an effort to support national education system;
 - b. ensure the continuity of administering and managing the library as a center for community learning resources;
 - c. ensure the availability of library services evenly in the country;
 - d. ensure the availability of library collection diversity through translation, transliteration, voice transfer to writing (transcription), and media transfer;
 - e. encourage promotion of reading habits and utilizing libraries;
 - f. improve the quality and quantity of library collections;
 - g. foster and develop competencies, professionalism of librarians, and library technical personnel;

- h. develop the National Library; and
 - i. award everyone who saves, tends, and preserves ancient manuscripts.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the award as referred to in section (1) point i are regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 8

The provincial government and regency/municipal government are obligated to:

- a. ensure the operation and development of libraries in the regions;
- b. ensure the availability of library services evenly in their respective regions;
- c. ensure the continuity of the operation and management the library as a center for community learning resources;
- d. encourage promotion of reading habits by utilizing libraries;
- e. facilitate the operation of libraries in the regions; and
- f. administer and develop regional public libraries based on regional specialties as a center of research and references to the cultural richness of the regions in the areas.

Part Three

Authority

Article 9

Government is authorized to:

- a. establish national policies in fostering and developing all types of libraries in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. regulate, supervise, and evaluate the operation and management of libraries in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia; and
- c. transfer media of ancient manuscripts possessed by communities to be preserved and utilized.

Article 10

Local government is authorized to:

- a. establish regional policies in the fostering and development of libraries in their respective regions;
- b. organize, supervise, and evaluate the operation and management of libraries in their respective regions; and
- c. transfer media of ancient manuscripts possessed by communities in their respective regions to be preserved and utilized.

CHAPTER III

NATIONAL STANDARDS OF LIBRARY

Article 11

- (1) National standards of Library consists of:
 - a. library collection standard;
 - b. means and infrastructure standard;
 - c. library services standard;
 - d. library staff standard;
 - e. operation standard; and
 - f. management standard.
- (2) Library national standard as referred to in section (1) is used as a reference for the operation, management and development of libraries.
- (3) Further provisions regarding library national standard as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated by a Government Regulation.

CHAPTER IV

LIBRARY COLLECTION

Article 12

- (1) Library collection is selected, processed, stored, served and developed in accordance with the interests of the user by taking into consideration the development of information and communication technology.

- (2) Development of library collection as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with library national standard.
- (3) Library materials which are prohibited under the legislation are stored as a special collection of National Library.
- (4) Special collection as referred to in section (3) is for limited use.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the storage of special collections as referred to in section (3) and limited use as referred to in section (4) are regulated by Government Regulation.

Article 13

- (1) National collection is inventoried, published in the form of a national union catalogue, *katalog induk nasional* (KIN), and distributed by the National Library.
- (2) National collection in inventoried areas is published in the form of regional union catalogue, *katalog induk daerah* (KID), and distributed by provincial public libraries.

CHAPTER V LIBRARY SERVICES

Article 14

- (1) Library services are conducted in an excellent manner and oriented to the interests of users.
- (2) Every library implements procedures for library services based on library national standard.
- (3) Every library develops library services in accordance with the progress of information and communication technology.
- (4) Library services as referred to in section (1) are developed through utilization library resources to meet the needs of users.
- (5) Library services are performed in accordance with national library standards to optimize services to users.
- (6) Integrated library services are realized through collaboration among libraries.

- (7) Integrated library services as referred to in section (6) are performed through telematics networks.

CHAPTER VI
ESTABLISHMENT, OPERATION, AND MANAGEMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT OF LIBRARY

Part One
Library Establishment

Article 15

- (1) The library is established as a form of service to users and the community.
- (2) The establishment of the library as referred to in section (1) is carried out by Government, local government, and/or public.
- (3) The establishment of the library as referred to in section (2) at least fulfil the following requirements of:
 - a. having library collection;
 - b. having library staff;
 - c. having library facilities and infrastructure;
 - d. having funding sources; and
 - e. notifying their whereabouts to National Library.

Part Two
Library Operation

Article 16

Library operation based on ownership consists of:

- a. government library;
- b. provincial library;
- c. regency/municipal library;
- d. sub-district library;
- e. village library;
- f. community library;
- g. family library; and
- h. private library.

Article 17

Library operation is performed in accordance with library national standard.

Part Three

Library Management and Development

Article 18

Every library is managed in accordance with library national standard.

Article 19

- (1) Library development is an effort to improve resources, services, and management of libraries, both in terms of quantity and quality.
- (2) Library development as referred to in section (1) is carried out based on the characteristics, functions and objectives, as well as carried out in accordance with the needs of the users and the community by utilizing information and communication technology.
- (3) Library development as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is carried out continuously.

CHAPTER VII
TYPES OF LIBRARY

Article 20

The library consists of:

- a. National Library;
- b. Public Library;
- c. School/Madrasa Library;
- d. Academic Library; and
- e. Special Library.

Part One
National Library

Article 21

- (1) National Library is LPND that carries out government duties in library sector and is located in nation's capital.
- (2) The National Library has the duties to:
 - a. establish national policies, general policies, and technical policies for library management;
 - b. carry out fostering, development, evaluation, and coordination of library management;
 - c. foster cooperation in the management of various types of libraries; and
 - d. develop library national standard.
- (3) In addition to the duties referred to in section (1) National Library is responsible for:
 - a. developing national collection facilitating to build lifelong learning society;
 - b. developing national collection to preserve national culture;
 - c. carrying out promotions of library and reading habits in order to build lifelong learning society; and
 - d. identifying and struggling the return of ancient manuscripts abroad.

Part Two
Public Libraries

Article 22

- (1) Public libraries are administered by Government, provincial government, regency/municipal, sub-district and village governments, as well as may be administered by the public.
- (2) Provincial government and regency /municipal government organize regional public libraries whose collection supports the preservation of their respective cultural products and facilitates the building lifelong learning society.

- (3). Public libraries organized by Government, provincial government, regency/municipal, sub-district, and village/kelurahan governments develop information and communication technology-based library service system.
- (4) Communities may administer public libraries to facilitate the building of lifelong learning society.
- (5). Government, provincial government, and/or regency/municipal government carry out mobile library services for areas that have not been reached by permanent library services.

Part Three

School/Madrasa Library

Article 23

- (1) Every school/madrasa administers libraries that meet national standard library by taking into consideration National Education Standards.
- (2) Library as referred to in section (1) must have a collection of textbooks determined as compulsory textbooks in the relevant education unit in sufficient quantity to serve all students and educators.
- (3) Library as referred to in section (1) develops another collection supporting the implementation of the education curriculum.
- (4) School/madrasa libraries serve students of equality education carried out in the educational unit concerned.
- (5) School/madrasa libraries develop information and communication technology-based library service.
- (6) Schools/ madrasas allocate fund of at least 5% of school/madrasa operational budget or goods expenditure outside personnel expenditure and capital expenditure for library development.

Part Four
Academic Library

Article 24

- (1) Every academy operates libraries that meet library national standard by taking into consideration the Education National Standard.
- (2) Library as referred to in section (1) has collection both the number of titles and the number of copies sufficient to support the implementation of education, research, and community service.
- (3) Academic libraries develop information and communication technology-based library service.
- (4) Every academy allocates fund for the development of libraries in accordance with the legislation to meet education national standard and library national standard.

Part Five
Special Libraries

Article 25

Special libraries provide library materials in accordance with the needs of users in their environment.

Article 26

Special libraries provide service to users in their environment and is limited to providing services to users outside their environment.

Article 27

Special libraries are administered in accordance with library national standard.

Article 28

Government and local governments provide support in the form of technical fostering, management, and/or library development to special libraries.

CHAPTER VIII
LIBRARY STAFF, EDUCATION, AND
PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Part One
Library Staff

Article 29

- (1) Library staff consists of librarians and library technical staff.
- (2) Librarian as referred to in section (1) must meet the qualifications in accordance with library national standard.
- (3) The duty of library technical staff as referred to in section (1) can also be performed by librarians in accordance with the conditions of the library concerned.
- (4) Provisions regarding duties, responsibilities, appointments, fostering, promotion, transfer of duties, and dismissal of library staff with the status of civil servants are carried out in accordance with the legislation.
- (5) Provisions regarding duties, responsibilities, appointments, fostering, promotion, transfer of duties, and dismissal of library personnel with the status of non-civil servants are carried out in accordance with the regulations stipulated by the library administrator concerned.

Article 30

National Library, Government public library, provincial public library, regency/municipal public library, and academic library are led by librarians or by experts in the library field.

Article 31

Library staff are entitled to:

- a. income above minimum living needs and social security;
- b. career development in accordance with the demand of quality development; and
- c. opportunity to use means, infrastructures, and library facilities to support the smooth implementation of duties.

Article 32

Library staff are obligated to:

- a. provide excellent service to users;
- b. create a conducive library atmosphere; and
- c. be role model and maintain the good name of the institution and its position in accordance with their duties and responsibilities.

Part Two

Education

Article 33

- (1) Education for the fostering and development of library staff is the responsibility of the library administrator.
- (2) Education for fostering and development as referred to in section (1) is carried out through formal and/or non-formal education.
- (3) Education for fostering and development as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out through the cooperation of National Library, provincial public library, and/or regency/municipal public library with professional organizations, or with education and training institutions.

Part Three

Professional Organization

Article 34

- (1) Librarians establish professional organization.
- (2) Professional organization as referred to in section (1) functions to promote and protect the profession of librarian.
- (3) Every librarian becomes a member of a professional organization.
- (4) Fostering and development of librarian professional organization is facilitated by Government, local government, and/or the community.

Article 35

Librarian professional organizations have the authority to:

- a. establish and implement articles of association and by-laws;
- b. establish and enforce codes of ethics on librarian;
- c. provide legal protection to librarians; and
- d. establish cooperation with librarian associations at the regional, national and international levels.

Article 36

- (1) Code of ethics as referred to in Article 35 point b is a norm or rule that must be obeyed by every librarian to maintain honor, dignity, image and professionalism.
- (2) Code of ethics as referred to in section (1) contains specific sanctions for violating the code of ethics and the enforcement mechanism of the code of ethics.

Article 37

- (1) Enforcement of the code of ethics as referred to in Article 36 section (2) is carried out by the Honorary Board of Librarians formed by professional organization.
- (2) Further provisions regarding profession organization of librarians are regulated in the articles of associations and by-laws.

CHAPTER IX

MEANS AND INFRASTRUCTURES

Article 38

- (1) Every library administrator provides means and infrastructures in accordance with the library national standard.
- (2) Means and infrastructures as referred to in section (1) are utilized and developed in accordance with information and communication technology advancement.

CHAPTER X
FUNDING

Article 39

- (1) Library funding is the responsibility of the library administrator.
- (2) Government and local governments allocate library budget in the state budget, *anggaran pendapatan dan belanja negara* (APBN) and *anggaran pendapatan dan belanja daerah* regional budget (APBD).

Article 40

- (1) Library funding is based on the principles of sufficiency and sustainability.
- (2) Funding of the library is sourced from:
 - a. state budget and/or regional budget;
 - b. part of education budget;
 - c. non-binding community contributions;
 - d. mutual cooperation;
 - e. non-binding foreign aid;
 - f. results of library services business; and/or
 - g. other valid sources based on provisions of legislation.

Article 41

Library fund management is carried out in an efficient, fair, transparent, measurable, and responsible manner.

CHAPTER XI
COOPERATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Part One
Cooperation

Article 42

- (1) Library cooperates with various parties to improve services to users.

- (2) Improvement of services to users as referred to in section (1) aims to increase the number of users that can be served and improve the quality of library services.
- (3) Cooperation as referred to in section (1) and improvement of services as referred to in section (2) is carried out by utilizing information and communication technology-based library network system.

Part Two
Public Participation

Article 43

Public participates in the establishment, administration, management, development and supervision of libraries.

CHAPTER XII
LIBRARY BOARD

Article 44

- (1) President determines the National Library Board at the proposal of the Minister by taking into consideration input from the Director of National Library.
- (2) Governor determines the Provincial Library Board at the proposal of the head of provincial library.
- (3) National Library Board is responsible to the President and the Provincial Library Board responsible to the governor.
- (4) Board as referred to in section (1) and section (2) consists of 15 (fifteen) persons from:
 - a. 3 (three) persons of the government element;
 - b. 2 (two) representatives of librarian professional organizations;
 - c. 2 (two) persons of library user element;
 - d. 2 (two) academics;
 - e. 1 (one) representative of author's organization;
 - f. 1 (one) writer;
 - g. 1 (one) representative of publishing organization;
 - h. 1 (one) representative of recording organization;
 - i. 1 (one) representative of bookstore organization; and
 - j. 1 (one) person of the press.

- (5) Library council is led by a chairperson assisted by a secretary who is elected from and by members of library board.
- (6) Board as referred to in section (1) and section (2) has the duty to:
 - a. provide consideration, advice, and suggestion for the formulation of policies in the field of library;
 - b. accommodate and convey the aspirations of the community towards the operation of library; and
 - c. conduct library supervision and service quality assurance.

Article 45

- (1) National Library Board in carrying out its duties is financed by the state budget.
- (2) Provincial Library Board in carrying out its duties is financed by the regional budget.

Article 46

Library council can cooperate with libraries at the regional, national and international levels to carry out the duties as referred to in Article 44 section (6).

Article 47

Further provisions regarding the organizational structure and work procedures, procedures for appointment of members, and the selection of library council leaders are regulated by Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XIII

FOSTERING OF READING CULTURE

Article 48

- (1) Fostering of reading culture is carried out through families, educational units, and public.
- (2) Fostering of reading culture as referred to in section (1) is

facilitated by Government and local government through inexpensive and high-quality books.

- (3) Fostering of reading culture as referred to in section (1) is carried out by developing and utilizing library as a learning process.
- (4) Fostering of reading culture in the community as referred to in section (1) is carried out through the provision of library facilities in reachable, inexpensive, and high-quality public places.

Article 49

Government, local government, and public encourage the growth of public reading parks and reading houses to support fostering of reading culture.

Article 50

Government and local government facilitate and encourage the fostering of reading culture as regulated in Article 48 section (2) to section (4) by providing high-quality, inexpensive, and affordable reading materials as well as providing library facilities and infrastructure easily accessible.

Article 51

- (1) The fostering of reading culture is carried out through national movement of reading habits.
- (2) National movement of reading habits as referred to in section (1) is carried out by Government and local government by involving the entire public.
- (3) Educational units foster reading culture of students by utilizing the library.
- (4) Libraries are required to support and socialize national movement of reading habits through the provision of written works, printed works, and recorded works.
- (5) To build the fostering of reading culture as referred to in section (1), library cooperates with stakeholders.
- (6) Government and local government award the people who

have succeeded in carrying out fostering of reading culture movement.

- (7) Provisions regarding awarding as referred to in section (6) are regulated by Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XIV

SANCTION PROVISIONS

Article 52

- (1) All library administrator institutions that do not implement the provisions as referred to in Article 7 section (1), Article 8, Article 22 section (2), Article 23, and Article 24 are subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are further regulated by Government Regulation.

CHAPTER XV

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 53

All legislations needed to implement this Law must be completed not later than 2 (two) years from the date this law comes into force.

Article 54

This law comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Law by its placement in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Enacted in Jakarta
on 1 November 2007

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

DR. H. SUSILO B. YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta
on 1 November 2007

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

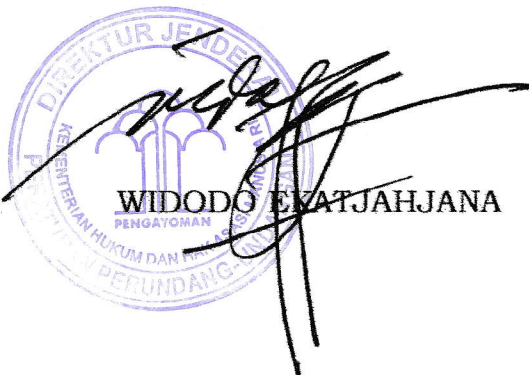
ANDI MATTALATTA

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA OF 2007 NUMBER 129

Jakarta, 2 August 2019

Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,


WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

ELUCIDATION OF
LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 43 OF 2007
ON
LIBRARY

I. GENERAL

The existence of libraries cannot be separated from mankind's civilization and culture. The level of civilization and culture of a nation can be seen from the condition of the library owned. That is due to when early humans began to scratch the walls of the cave where they lived, they actually began recording their knowledge to be remembered and conveyed to other parties. They used signs or images to express their thoughts and/or what they felt as well as used the signs and images to communicate it to others. At that time the existence and function of the library began to be sown. The invention of printing machines, the development of recording techniques, and the development of digital technology based on information and communication technology accelerate the growth and development of libraries. Library management is becoming increasingly complex. This is the beginning of knowledge and library management techniques development.

The library as a management system for recording ideas, thoughts, experiences, and knowledge of mankind, has the main function of preserving humankind culture, especially those in the form of printed documents and other recorded works, as well as conveying ideas, thoughts, experiences, and knowledge of mankind to next generations. The goal of implementing this function is the formation of a community

that has a culture of reading and lifelong learning.

On the other hand, library functions to support National Education System as regulated by Law Number 20 of 2003 on National Education System. Library is the center of information, science, technology, arts and culture. In addition, libraries as part of the world community participate in building information and communication technology-based information communities as contained in the Declaration of the World Summit of Information Society–WSIS, 12 December 2003.

Declaration of WSIS aims to build an inclusive information community, focused on human beings and specifically oriented to development. Everyone can create, access, use, and share information as well as knowledge to enable each individual, community, and wider community to use all their potential for sustainable development that aims to improve the quality of life.

Indonesia has been independent for more than 60 (sixty) years, but library has not become a part of community daily lives. Some research results state that a national library system needs to be developed. The system is the form of cooperation and combination of various types of libraries in Indonesia in order to enable library institutions to carry out their main functions as a vehicle for community learning and to accelerate the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation.

The enactment of the regional autonomy policy based on Law Number 32 of 2003 on Local Government has resulted in unclear central and regional authority in the field of library. The existence of the National Library of the Republic of Indonesia as a Non-Departmental Government Institution (LPND) based on Presidential Decision Number 11 of 1989 has no longer the effective power in conducting library fostering and development in the entire territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The diversity of library development policies in the regions in general on the one hand is beneficial as a delegation of authority to the regions. However, on the other hand it is considered unfavorable for a reliable and professional library to be carried out in accordance with standard library and information science standards because of the varied management and financial capabilities possessed by each region as well

as differences in understanding and perceptions of the role and function of the library.

A number of community members have struggle for their own establishment of a community reading or library to meet the needs of the community for information through reading materials that can be accessed easily and cheaply. However, the efforts of a small part of this community will not be able to meet the needs of the community with a much greater amount, variation and intensity. For this reason, under Article 31 section (2), Article 32, and Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the government needs to organize libraries as the most democratic means for lifelong learning in order to fulfil community rights to obtain information through library services in order to educate the life of the nation.

With the existence of this law it is expected that the existence of the library will truly become a medium for lifelong learning and a medium for scientific recreation. In addition, it also serves as a guideline for the growth and development of libraries in Indonesia so that libraries are part of the daily lives of Indonesian community.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Community in remote area, isolated or underdeveloped regions due to geographical factors are entitled to have library services in accordance with local conditions, for example, mobile libraries or floating libraries.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Most ancient manuscripts are still owned by the community. To facilitate data collection and conservation efforts, it is necessary to register in National Library.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Section (1)

Point a

The term “the library national system” means the synergy system of all types of libraries in the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia in order to be more effective, efficient, and on target in supporting the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation. The library national system has a functional relationship with the national education system especially in the principle of national education which is held as civilizing and empowerment including lifelong learning. That library national system and national education system jointly serves as a vehicle for realizing intelligent nation life as an inherent part of the formation of dignified national character and civilization.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “media transfer” means the formation transfer of library material from printed forms to other media, such as microfilm, CD, digital.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Ancient manuscripts contain cultural heritage of Indonesia's intellectual work that is very valuable and is still scattered throughout the communities and to preserve them requires government participation.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “library staff standards” also includes academic qualifications, competence, and certification.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term “library materials prohibited under Law Number 4 of 1963” means printed materials the contents of which can disrupt public order, especially regarding bulletins, daily newspapers, magazines and periodicals. For the purposes of scientific research and development, library materials which are prohibited under legislation are stored as special collections of National Library for limited use.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Section (1)

Publishing of national master catalogue is carried out both in printed (hardcopy) and digital forms (softcopy).

Section (2)

Publishing regional master catalogues is carried out both in printed (hardcopy) and digital (softcopy) forms.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

By notifying its existence to National Library, a library is formally included in library national system to synergize and coordinate with other libraries to support the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation.

Article 16

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term of village is adjusted to the social conditions of the local community such as nagari, bori, naga, and the equivalence.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Coordination of library management is intended to create an effective and efficient library national system so as to synergistically support the achievement of national goals to educate the life of the nation.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

In developing library national standards, National Library cooperates and coordinates with National Standardization Agency (BSN).

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

National collection needs to be developed because they contain extensive and permanent information deposits as a result of national cultural work that must be preserved.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Provincial and regency/municipal governments hold regional public libraries which in the development of the collections are obligated to store library materials in the form of written works, printed works, and/or recorded works published in the area, or works concerning the area written by Indonesian citizens and published either in territory of the Republic of Indonesia or abroad.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The number of titles in academic library collection to support the implementation of education is calculated based on the need for mandatory reading, supporting reading, and enrichment reading of scientific insights related to the courses presented.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term “legislation” means laws relating to education.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Section (1)

The term “library technical personnel” means non-librarian personnel who technically support the implementation of library functions, for example, computer technical personnel, audio-visual technical personnel, and administrative technical personnel.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term “legislation” means the Law on Personnel.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

The term “experts in library sector” means someone who has capability, integrity, and competence in the field of library.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term “advancing the profession” includes increase in competence, career, and insight into librarianship.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Section (1)

The term “the principle of sufficiency and sustainability” means the principle of budget allocation which allows all library functions to be carried out properly, smoothly, increasingly, and continuously.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term “part of the education budget” means the budget allocated for the education function, the amount of which is based on the principle of sufficiency and sustainability.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Community participation in the formation, administration, management, development, and supervision of libraries is carried out with a mechanism to convey aspirations, inputs, opinions and proposals through the Library Board.

Article 44

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

In conducting supervision and quality assurance of library services, the National Library Board and the Provincial

Library Board can work together with competent independent institutions.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Fostering the reading culture in the community, including inexpensive book movement, translation, high-quality books publishing, and providing library facilities in public places (offices, waiting rooms, terminals, airports, hospitals, markets, malls).

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Education unit is the most appropriate medium for building reading habits since early age that continues to be developed in line with the increase of students' ability, among others, through assignments for them to optimize reading material available in library.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.