

ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF GOVERNMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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ON
MARINE SPATIAL PLAN

I. GENERAL

Article 6 of Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Management among other things states that the spatial management of the national territory includes the Jurisdiction Area and national sovereign territory which includes land space, marine space, and air space, including space within the earth as one unit. Sea and air management is regulated in a separate law.

Regulations regarding the management of Marine space are regulated in Article 42 section (2) of Law Number 32 of 2014 on Marine Affairs, which states that management of marine space includes planning, utilization, supervision, and control. Marine spatial planning includes marine spatial planning, zoning plan of coastal areas and small islands, and zoning plan of the sea area. Whereas Article 43 section (2) of Law Number 32 of 2014 on Marine Affairs states that marine spatial planning is a planning process to produce a Marine Spatial Plan.

The Marine Spatial Plan covers the Waters Area and Jurisdiction Area. Marine Spatial Planning for Waters Area includes arrangements related to policies and strategies for Marine spatial management, Marine Spatial Structure plan, Marine Spatial Pattern plan, direction for Marine spatial utilization, and direction for controlling Marine spatial utilization in internal Waters, archipelagic waters, and territorial sea. Whereas the Marine Spatial Plan for Jurisdiction Area includes policies and strategies

for Marine spatial management, Marine Spatial Structure plan, Marine Spatial Pattern plan, direction for Marine spatial utilization, and direction for controlling Marine spatial utilization in the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf.

The Marine Spatial Plan serves a guideline for the formulation of the long-term national development plan in Marine sector, the formulation of the mid-term national development plan in Marine sector, the realization of development integrity and harmony as well as cross-sectoral and inter-regional interests in utilizing and controlling marine spatial use nationally, the determination of location and spatial function for activities that are strategic or national priority, formulation of zoning plan of Sea area, and formulation of zoning plan of coastal areas and small islands.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term “internal Waters” means a part of the Sea which is located on the landward side of the closing line, on the sea side of the low water line.

Point b

The term “archipelagic waters” means all waters located on the inner part of archipelagic base lines without considering the depth or distance from the coast.

Point c

The term “territorial Sea” means sea route up to 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from base lines of Indonesia Archipelago.

Section (3)

Point a

The term “contiguous zone” means zone up to 24 (twenty-four) nautical miles measured from base lines where from which the breadth territorial sea is measured.

Point b

The term “exclusive economic zone” means an area beyond and adjacent to Indonesia territorial sea as referred to in Law regulating Indonesian waters with outer boundaries of 200 (two hundred) nautical miles from the base line from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured or in accordance with agreements with neighboring countries.

Point c

The term “continental shelf” means the seabed and its subsoil thereof from area under sea surface located out of territorial sea, along natural prolongation of land area to outer edge of continental margin, or up to 200 (two hundred) nautical miles from base lines where territorial sea is measured, or agreed upon between countries of which coasts are opposite or adjacent, in the event outer edge of continental margin does not reach such distance, and more than 200 (two hundred) nautical miles to a maximum of 350 (three hundred fifty) nautical miles up to a distance of 100 (one hundred) nautical miles from 2,500 (two thousand five hundred) meter depth line or in accordance with international agreements with neighboring countries.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “activities with national strategic value” includes, among other things, national strategic projects or other national strategic activities determined by Legislation.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term “Salt business” means an activity carried out with the Salt business system which includes pre-production, production, post-production, processing and marketing.

The term "biotechnology industry" means a set of technologies that adapt and modify biological organisms, processes, products and systems found in nature for the purpose of producing goods and services.

Maritime Industry can be in the form of shipyard, spare part procurement and manufacture, vessel equipment, and/or vessel maintenance.

Maritime services can be in the form of education and training, removal of valuable objects from the sunken ship, dredging and cleaning of Shipping Lanes, reclamation, search and rescue, environmental remediation, construction

services, and/or transportation of rivers, lakes, crossings
and inter-islands.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Marine industry includes the biotechnology industry,
Maritime Industry, and maritime services.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Point a

The term "energy management" means the implementation of activities for supplying, exploiting, and utilizing energy as well as providing strategic reserves and conservation of energy resources.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Section (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (10)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Transportation infrastructure includes roads, bridges and airports.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (11)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Coastal protection structures include cribs, revetments, sea dike, sea walls and breakwaters.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “disaster mitigation” means an effort to reduce disaster risk, both structurally and physically through natural physical and/or artificial or non-structural or non-physical development through enhancing the ability to face the threat of disasters in coastal zone and small islands.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Marine pollution includes pollution originating from point source pollution and non-point source pollution.

Marine pollution originating from point source pollution is in the form of environmental pollution in the waters originating from activities related to shipping, including

pollution of oil spills, toxic liquid materials, hazardous contents in packages, sewage, garbage, and ship exhaust gas to the waters and air.

Marine pollution originating from non-point source pollution is in the form of pollution of the aquatic environment originating from agricultural activities on land that enter the river and flow into the Sea.

Article 11

Section (1)

Point a

The term “submarine pipelines” means a hollow tube of varying diameter and length located at or buried in the seabed.

The term “submarine cables” means a collection of wire or optical fiber which is insulated to deliver submarine electric current or telecommunications.

Point b

Migration route for Marine biota includes migration route for sea mammals (cetaceans), such as whales, dolphins and dugong. In addition to these ordo of cetaceans, migratory marine biota includes several species of sea turtles.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “biogeophysical nature” means matters related to the geological and geomorphological conditions of the Sea, oceanography, coastal ecosystems, and Fish Resources (fish species and its abundance).

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The Center for Capture Fisheries and/or Aquaculture activities can be in the form of an area designated by the Minister as a Minapolitan area.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term “national port system” means anything related to the implementation of port functions to support the fluency, security, and orderly flow of ship traffic, passengers and/or goods, sailing safety and security, intra and/or intermodal moving places and to encourage the economy national and regional levels with due regard to regional spatial planning.

Point b

The term “fishing port system” means anything related to the implementation of the function of the fishing port in supporting the smoothness, security and order of fishing vessel traffic flow, the security and safety of fishing vessel operations, as well as being the center of national economic growth and areas related to Fisheries activities with due regard to regional spatial planning.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term “National fishing port master plan” means the spatial management of national fishing port which contains fishing port policy, national fishing port location plan which

is a guideline for determining the location, planning, construction and development of fishing port.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Strategic infrastructure includes infrastructure for oil and gas business activities, minerals and coal business activities, and electricity.

The term “activities with national strategic value” includes national strategic projects or other national strategic activities determined by Legislation.

Point d

Protection of the Marine environment is carried out through the efforts of Marine conservation, control of Marine pollution, management of Marine disasters and prevention and mitigation of damage, and disasters.

Point e

Space for livelihood includes areas or zones for fishing or aquaculture, a place anchoring fishing vessels, and a

residence for Small-scale Fishers, Traditional Fishers, and Small-scale Fish Farmers.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Biological, physical, chemical, and geographic parameters include currents, waves, tides, surface temperature, water luminosity, Total Suspended Solid (TSS), pH, salinity, dissolved oxygen (DO), chlorophyll and plankton/benthos.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Section (1)

Point a

The term “industrial area” means an area where the concentration of industrial activities which is completed with supporting means and infrastructure developed and managed by industrial estate companies.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Section (1)

Point a

Energy resources include:

- a. Fossil energy resources, geothermal energy, large scale hydro, and nuclear energy sources;
- b. New energy sources, including nuclear, hydrogen, coal bed methane, liquified coal, and gasified coal.
- c. renewable energy sources, including geothermal, wind, bioenergy, sunlight, flow and waterfall, as well as the movement and temperature differences of the ocean layer.

Point b

Energy infrastructure includes electricity and geothermal infrastructures.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Maritime custom and culture are related, among others, to the rights of indigenous/local communities in the management of coastal zone and small island resources such as *sasi*, *mane'e*, *panglima laot*, and *awig-awig*.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Ecologically and geographically transboundary criteria are:

- a. national park that functions as a habitat for fish/marine biota with a transboundary migratory;
- b. marine national park which is part of protected area/waters conservation area network contained in an ecoregion stretch that includes two or more neighboring countries and has an ecosystem connection or is in a range of several different ecoregions but has global ecosystem links and covers several countries.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term “shipping navigation aids” means equipment or systems that are outside the ship that are designed and operated to improve the safety and efficiency of navigating ships and/or ship traffic.

Point b

The term “shipping telecommunications” means special telecommunications for the purposes of the navigation service which includes transmitting, sending or receiving

any type of sign, picture, sound and information in any form through a wire system, optical, radio, or other electromagnetic system in the mobile service-navigation which is a part of the safety of navigation.

Point c

The term “Lane and Crossing” means a part of waters that can be navigated according to the dimensions/specifications of ships in the sea, rivers and lakes.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term “area of compulsory pilotage” means a Waters Area which, due to its condition, ships measuring GT 500 (five hundred Gross Tonnage) or more are required to be guided for.

Point d

The term “area of community Fisheries” means fishing area in Indonesia which has been traditionally utilized due to fisher’s ties to ancestral origins, strong relationships with land, territories and natural resources in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

The term “spawning ground” means a spawning area for fish to carry out part of their reproductive cycle.

The term “nursery ground” means a nursery area for fish that are juvenile before becomes adults.

Point h

The term “Cultural Heritage Sites” means locations that are on the land and/or in the water that there exist Cultural Heritage Objects, Cultural Heritage Buildings, and/or Cultural Heritage Structures as a result of human activities or evidence of past events.

The term “Cultural Heritage Areas” means geographical spatial unit that has two or more Cultural Heritage Sites that are located close together and/or show unique spatial characteristics.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Point a

The term “blue carbon stock area” means an area determined to reduce carbon dioxide emissions by maintaining the presence of mangroves, seagrass beds, and seaweed.

Point b

The term “ecologically and biologically significant area” means a special area in the Sea that has an important role to support the sustainability and preservation of the marine environment and its ecosystem services.

Article 41

Section (1)

Point a

The term “National Cultural Heritage” means national-level cultural heritage determined by the minister administering government affairs in the cultural field as a national priority.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

The term “outstanding universal value” means to have extraordinary cultural and/or natural values that exceed national boundaries and are of significant value for the present and future generations of all humanity, so that permanent protection for KSNT natural world heritage is very important for the whole international community.

Point b

KSNT which has geological features and physiographic formations in certain areas as rare marine biota habitats with Outstanding Universal Value from the point of view of science and conservation includes Bengkalis Regency waters, Meranti Regency waters, and Siak Regency-Riau Province waters for the conservation of terubuk fish (*Tenualosa macrura*), Banggai Islands Regency-Central Sulawesi for the preservation of Banggai Cardinalfish, and the waters of the Sulawesi Sea for the preservation of ancient Coelacanth fish.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Section (1)

The term “Presidential Decree” means the Presidential Decree on the determination of the Outermost Small Islands.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

SKPT downstream activities can be in industrial designation areas in accordance with the regency/municipal spatial plan.

Industrial designation areas in the form of industrial area, small and medium industrial centers, or industries which are exempted from industrial area in accordance with Article 106 of Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs.

Point c

Areas that produce fish in a sustainable manner include a fish stock area.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term “activities with national strategic value” includes national strategic projects or other national strategic activities determined by Legislation.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term “automatically adjust” means the adjustment of Annex IX referring directly to amendment to the provisions of legislation which become a reference to amendment to Annex IX without the need to amend this Government Regulation.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term “Indonesian Nautical chart” means a map specifically designed to meet the interests of navigation that describes the configuration of the coastline, seabed, water depth, navigation hazards, navigation aids, anchorage areas, and other related features that have standards and international specifications from the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) published by hydrographic institutions in Indonesia.

The term “Indonesian coastal environment chart” means a base map that provides specific information for coastal areas.

The term “national Marine environment chart” means a base map that provides specific information for the Sea areas.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Rights of other countries include the right of innocent passage over territorial Seas and archipelagic waters, the right of transit passage, freedom of navigation, freedom of overflight, the right to traditional fisheries, and the right to lay and/or install submarine pipes/cables.

Obligations of other countries include the obligation to meet the provisions of international law while exercising the right of innocent passage over territorial Seas and archipelagic waters and the right of transit passage.

Article 50

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The marketing activities of Fish Resources in the exclusive economic zone include the activity of transshipment of Fish Resources from fishing vessels to fishing boat or buffer vessels.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

The term “Mining area” means an area that has minerals and/or coal potential and is not bound by government administrative boundaries that are part of national spatial planning.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Establishment of safety zones to guarantee the safety of navigation, the safety of artificial islands, installations and structures measured from each outermost point or at distances that are internationally accepted or recommended by the relevant international organizations.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term “anadromous fish species” means fish that migrates from the Sea to freshwater waters for spawning.

The term “catadromous fish species” means fish that migrates from freshwater waters to the Sea for spawning.

The term “sedentary species” means organisms which at the harvestable state either are immobile on or under the seabed or are unable to move except in constant physical contact with the seabed or the subsoil.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "salvage" means the any act or activities undertaken to assist a vessel and/or their cargo which have been in a marine incident or in danger in navigable waters

including lifting the ship's wreck or underwater obstacles or other objects.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Waters of exclusive economic zone include contiguous zones.

Section (4)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The term "Marine scientific research" means research:

- a. conducted exclusively for peaceful purposes;
 - b. conducted with an appropriate scientific method and means compatible with the provisions of legislation;
 - c. unjustifiably interfering with other legitimate uses of the Sea compatible with the provisions of legislation and shall be duly respected in the course of such uses;
- and

- d. conducted in compliance with the provisions of relevant legislation, including those for the protection and preservation of the marine environment.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Unique Marine geomorphological features include seamount and undersea hydrothermal vent.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Sufficiently clear.

Article 67

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

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Article 70

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Article 71

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Article 72

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Article 73

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Article 74

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Article 76

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Article 77

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Article 78

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Article 79

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Article 80

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Article 81

Sufficiently clear.

Article 82

Sufficiently clear.

Article 83

Sufficiently clear.

Article 84

Sufficiently clear.

Article 85

Sufficiently clear.

Article 86

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term “general investigation” means the stage of Mining activities to determine the regional geological conditions and indications of mineralization.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 87

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

The term “general survey” means field activities which include the collection, analysis, and presentation of data related to information on geological conditions to estimate

the location and potential of oil and gas resources outside the Working Area.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 88

Sufficiently clear.

Article 89

Sufficiently clear.

Article 90

The term “Choke points” means navigational routes that have strategic value in terms of geographical location and function as a world trade ship route so that geopolitically they play an important role in the interests of trade, defense and maritime for the international community.

Choke points include narrow water route and shallow straits.

Article 91

Sufficiently clear.

Article 92

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

The term “National vital objects” means regions/locations, buildings/installations and/or businesses that concern the lives of many people, and the interests of the state and/or strategic sources of state revenue.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point m

Sufficiently clear.

Point n

Sufficiently clear.

Point o

Sufficiently clear.

Point p

Sufficiently clear.

Point q

Sufficiently clear.

Point r

Sufficiently clear.

Point s

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 93

Sufficiently clear.

Article 94

Sufficiently clear.

Article 95

Sufficiently clear.

Article 96

Sufficiently clear.

Article 97

Sufficiently clear.

Article 98

Sufficiently clear.

Article 99

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Article 100

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Article 101

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Article 102

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Article 103

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Article 104

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Article 105

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Article 106

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Article 107

Sufficiently clear.

Article 108

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Article 109

Sufficiently clear.

Article 110

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Article 111

Sufficiently clear.

Article 112

Sufficiently clear.

Article 113

Sufficiently clear.

Article 114

Sufficiently clear.

Article 115

Sufficiently clear.

Article 116

Sufficiently clear.

Article 117

Sufficiently clear.

Article 118

Sufficiently clear.

Article 119

Sufficiently clear.

Article 120

The direction for the imposition of sanctions serve as a reference in preparing the imposition of administrative sanctions in lower regulations, such as presidential regulations and ministerial regulations on zoning plan for Marine area.

Article 121

Sufficiently clear.

Article 122

The term “activities with national strategic value” includes national strategic projects or other national strategic activities established by Legislation.

Article 123

Sufficiently clear.

Article 124

Sufficiently clear.

Article 125

Sufficiently clear.