

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

(Regulation of the Public Works and Housing Minister No. 05/PRT/M/2016 dated February 5, 2016)

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING MINISTER OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering :

- a. that to create orderly construction of buildings, ensure technical reliability of buildings and realize legal certainty in construction of buildings, any construction of building must be based on a building construction permit;
- b. that to improve investment climate and reform bureaucracy in providing public services, it is necessary to simplify procedures and create efficiency in issuing building construction permits;
- c. that Regulation of the Public Works Minister No. 24/PRT/M/2007 concerning Technical Guide to Issuing Building Construction Permits needs to be adjusted to the effort to simplify procedures and create efficiency;
- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a, b, and
- c. it is necessary to stipulate Regulation of the Public Works and Housing Minister concerning Building Construction Permit;

In view of :

1. Government Regulation No. 36/2005 concerning Regulation to Implement Law No. 28/2002 concerning Buildings (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia of 2005 No. 83, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4532);
2. Presidential Regulation No. 7/2015 concerning the Organization of State Ministry (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 No. 8);
3. Presidential Regulation No. 15/2015 concerning the Public Works and Housing Ministry (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 No. 16);
4. Regulation of the Public Works and Housing Minister No. 15/PRT/M/2015 concerning the Organization and

Working Procedure of the Public Works and Housing Ministry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 No. 881);

DECIDES :

To stipulate :

REGULATION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING MINISTER CONCERNING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PERMIT.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Part One

Definition

Article 1

Referred to in this Ministerial Regulation as :

1. Building Construction Permit, hereinafter abbreviated into IMB, is a permit issued by a regional government, except a permit for building with special function issued by the central government, to the building owner to construct, alter, expand, reduce and/or maintain building according to the existing administrative and technical requirements.
2. Gradual IMB is IMB issued in stages by a regional government to a building owner to construct a new building.
3. Foundation IMB is part of gradual IMB issued by a regional government to a building owner to build foundation construction of a building as a unit of IMB document.
4. Application for IMB is an application filed by a building owner to a regional government to obtain IMB.
5. Simple building is a building with simple characters and simple complexity and/or technology.
6. Non simple building is a building with non simple characters and non simple complexity and/or technology.
7. Special building is a building for special use and with special requirements which needs special completion or technology to plan and realize it.
8. Public building is a building used to serve public interests, including religious, business, social and cultural interests.
9. Classification of building is classification of the function of a building as a basis to meet administrative and

- technical requirements.
10. Construction of a building is the construction of a building covering technical planning, construction, use, conservation and demolition of a building.
 11. Maintenance is the act of maintaining the reliability of a building and its infrastructures and facilities to make the building function worthy.
 12. Building care is the act of improving and/or replacing part of a building, components, building materials, and/or infrastructures and facilities to make the building function worthy.
 13. Restoration is the act of restoring the physical condition of damaged cultural preserve items, cultural preserve buildings and cultural preserve structure according to the original materials, model, layout and/or construction technique to extend its age.
 14. Preservation is the act of caring, restoring and maintaining a building and its environment to restore the building to its original condition or according to the desired period.
 15. National Spatial Layout Planning, hereinafter abbreviated into National RTRW, is the result of national spatial layout planning stipulated by a government regulation.
 16. Provincial Spatial Layout Planning, hereinafter abbreviated into Provincial RTRW, is the result of provincial spatial layout planning stipulated by a provincial regulation.
 17. Regency/Municipal Spatial Layout Planning, hereinafter abbreviated into Regency/Municipal RTRW, is the result of regency/municipal spatial layout planning stipulated by a regency/municipal regulation.
 18. Detailed Layout Planning, hereinafter abbreviated into RDTR, is the elaboration of Regency/Municipal RTRW into a plan for the use of urban areas.
 19. Zoning regulation is a provision stipulating requirements for the use of space and provision on controlling the use of space, drawn up for each appropriated block/zone decided in a detailed layout plan,
 20. Building and Environment Layout Plan, hereinafter abbreviated into RTBL, is a combination of design of an area to control the use of space containing building and environment program plan, general plan and a combination of design, investment plan, provisions on controlling plan, and guide to controlling realization.
 21. Regency/Municipal Plan Information, hereinafter abbreviated into KRK, is information on requirements of building and environment layout imposed by a regency/municipal government on certain locations.
 22. Basic Building Coefficient, hereinafter abbreviated into KDB, is a percentage indicating a ratio of total building floor area to plot/land area controlled according to the layout planning and building and environment layout planning.
 23. Building Floor Coefficient, hereinafter abbreviated into KLB, is a percentage indicating a ratio of total

- building floor area to plot land area controlled according to the layout plan and building and environment plan.
24. Green Belt Coefficient, hereinafter abbreviated into KDH, is a percentage indicating a ratio of total open space outside building earmarked for landscaping/reforestation to plot land area controlled according to the layout plan and building and environment plan.
25. Basement Site Coefficient, hereinafter abbreviated into KTB, is a percentage indicating a ratio of basement site area to building floor area to plot land area controlled according to the layout plan and building and environment plan.
26. Technical Plan Document is a technical picture of a building and its accessories following the phases of plan, development of plan and preparation of working drawing consisting of architecture plan, structure plan, utility plan, and technical specification plan, budget plan, and supporting technical calculation according to the existing technical guide and standard.
27. Technical consideration is a consideration from a building expert team made in a written and professional way related to the fulfillment of technical requirements of building in the process of construction, use, preservation, and demolition of building.
28. Assessment of technical plan document is evaluation of the fulfillment of technical requirements by taking into account aspects of location, function and classification of building
29. Technical plan approval is a written statement that all requirements in technical plan of building already assessed have been met..
30. Approval of technical plan document is a legal statement made by putting signature of the authorized official or official stamp stating the worthiness of the said document in written approval with regard to the fulfillment of all requirements in building technical plan in the form of building construction permit.
31. Applicant is a person or legal entity, a group of persons or association filing an application for IMB to the regency/municipal government or provincial government for the Special Capital Region of Jakarta.
32. Building owner is a person or legal entity, a group of persons or association that according to the law as legitimate owner of the building.
33. Construction planner is a service provider, either individual or legal entity, declared professional in the field of construction service planning and capable of creating work in the form of other physical planning document.
34. Building expert team, hereinafter abbreviated into TABG, is a team of experts related to the construction of buildings to give technical considerations in the process of researching technical plan document with

a limited period of assignment, as well as to give inputs to settle problems related to the construction of certain buildings, with the lineup of the team appointed case by case according to the complexity of the certain building.

35. IMB levies is regional levies as payment for IMB provided and/or issued by regional government in the interests of individual or body covering a review of design and monitoring of building construction to ensure it accords with the building technical plan and layout plan, by always observing building basic coefficient (KDB), building area coefficient (KLB), building height coefficient (KKB), and to supervise the use of buildings covering audit as part of efforts to safety requirements for the building's occupants.
36. Community is individual, group, legal entity or business and institution or organization engaged in the construction of building, including customary community and experts having interests in the construction of building.
37. Sub-district or the other name is part of regency/municipality led by a sub-district head.
38. One-Stop Integrated Service, hereinafter abbreviated into PTSP, is an integrated service in a unit of process starting from the filing of an application to the settlement of service product through one door.
39. Central Government, hereinafter called the Government, is the President of the Republic of Indonesia assisted by the Vice President and ministers that holds the government power of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945.
40. Regional government is a regional head as the executor of regional government that leads the implementation of government affairs that becomes the authority of autonomous region.
41. Minister is the minister carrying out government affairs in the field of Public public public works and housing.

Part Two

Purpose and Aim

Article 2

- (1) The purpose of issuing this Ministerial Regulation is to provide Regional Governments with a guide to issuing IMB.
- (2) The aim of issuing this Ministerial Regulation is to :
 - a. construct buildings that meet administrative and technical requirements of buildings according to the function and layout, organized in an orderly way to ensure the technical reliability of buildings; and
 - b. create legal certainty in issuing IMB.

Part Three

Scope

Article 3

The scope of this Ministerial Regulation covers:

- a. functions and classifications of buildings;
- b. requirements of application for IMB;
- c. procedure of issuing an IMB;
- d. IMB levies;
- e. IMB documents; and
- f. development.

CHAPTER II

FUNCTIONS AND CLASSIFICATIONS OF BUILDINGS

Part One

Functions and Classifications of Buildings

Article 4

(1) The functions of buildings cover :

- a. residential function;
- b. religious function;
- c. business function;
- d. social and cultural function; and
- e. special function.

(2) The functions of buildings as referred to in paragraph (1) can be more than 1 (one).

(3) Buildings shall be constructed according to the National RTRW Provincial RTRW, Regency/Municipal RTRW, Regency/Municipal RDTR/Zoning, and/or RTBL.

Article 5

Provisions on buildings with special function as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (1) letter e are to be provided for in a separate Ministerial Regulation.

Article 6

(1) The classifications of buildings are determined based on :

- a. complexity level;
- b. permanence level;
- c. fire risk level;
- d. earthquake zoning;
- e. location;
- f. height; and
- g. ownership.

(2) The classification of building based on the complexity level as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a covers :

- a. simple building;
- b. non-simple building; and
- c. special building.

(3) The classification of building based on the permanence level as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers:

- a. emergency or temporary building;
- b. semi-permanent building; and
- c. permanent building.

(4) The classification of building based on the fire risk level as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c covers :

- a. building with low fire risk level;
- b. building with medium fire risk level; and
- c. building with high fire risk level.

(5) The classification of building based on the earthquake zoning as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is determined based on the acceleration of basic sediment peak covering :

- a. zone < 0.05 g;
- b. zone $0.05 - 0.1$ g;
- c. zone $0.1 - 0.15$ g;
- d. zone $0.15 - 0.2$ g;
- e. zone $0.2 - 0.25$ g;
- f. zone $0.25 - 0.3$ g;
- g. zone $0.3 - 0.4$ g;
- h. zone $0.4 - 0.5$ g;

- i. zone 0.5 – 0.6 g;
 - j. zone 0.6 – 0.7 g;
 - k. zone 0.7 – 0.8 g;
 - l. zone 0.8 – 0.9 g;
 - m. zone 0.9 – 1.0 g;
 - n. zone 1.0– 1.2 g;
 - o. zone 1.2 – 1.5 g;
 - p. zone 1.5 – 2.0 g; and
 - q. zone > 2.0 g.
- (6) The classification of building based on the location as referred to in paragraph (1) letter e covers:
- a. building in densely populated location;
 - b. building in moderately populated location; and
 - c. building in distantly populated location.
- (7) The classification of building based on the height as referred to in paragraph (1) letter f covers:
- a. high rise building.
 - b. medium rise building; and
 - c. low rise building.
- (8) The classification of building based on the ownership as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g covers:
- a. state-owned building;
 - b. corporate body-owned building; and
 - c. individual-owned building.

Part Two

Classification of Buildings

for the Issuance of IMB

Article 7

- (1) The classification of buildings for the issuance of IMB is determined based on their complexity covering:
- a. simple building;
 - b. non-simple building; and
 - c. special building.
- (2) The simple building as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a covers:

- a. one-storey simple building; and
 - b. two-storey simple building.
- (3) The non-simple building as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers:
- a. non-simple building not for public interests; and
 - b. non-simple building for public interests.

CHAPTER III

REQUIREMENTS TO APPLY FOR IMB

Part One

General

Article 8

The requirements to apply for IMB cover:

- a. administrative requirements; and
- b. technical requirements.

Article 9

- (1) Anybody and/or any legal entity including government agencies applying for IMB shall meet all administrative and technical requirements as provided for in this Ministerial Regulation.
- (2) In applying for IMB as referred to in paragraph (1), the regional government shall :
 - a. serve any application for IMB according to provisions in this Ministerial Regulation; and
 - b. file requirements of the application for IMB in a clear way.

Part Two

Administrative Requirements

Paragraph 1

General

Article 10

- (1) Administrative requirements cover :
 - a. data of applicant;
 - b. data of land; and
 - c. related documents and letters.

- (2) The data of applicant and data of land as referred to in paragraph (1) letters a and b also apply to simple buildings, non-simple buildings and special buildings as referred to in Article 7.

Paragraph 2

Data of Applicant

Article 11

- (1) The data of applicant as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter a consist of :
- a. form of applicant data; and
 - b. document of applicant's identity.
- (2) The form of applicant data as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall contain at least information on :
- a. name of applicant;
 - b. address of applicant; and
 - c. status of land titles.
- (3) The document of applicant's identity as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers:
- a. a photocopy of applicant's resident identity card (KTP) or other identity; and
 - b. a power of attorney from building owner if the applicant is not the building owner.

Paragraph 3

Data of Land

Article 12

- (1) The data of land as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter b shall contain at least :
- a. evidence of status of land titles issued by the regional government and/or other official as provided for in the law and regulation;
 - b. data of land condition or situation constituting technical data of land; and
 - c. a written statement that the land is not in a state of being disputed.
- (2) If building owner is not the holder of land titles, there shall be an agreement on the use or utilization of land serving as a written agreement between the building owner and the holder of land titles.

Paragraph 4

Related Documents and Letters

Article 13

- (1) The related documents and letters as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter c for one storey simple

building consist of i:

- a. a photocopy of KRK; and
- b. related form.

(2) The related form as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers:

- a. a written statement to follow provisions in KRK;
- b. a written statement to use main requirements of earthquake resistance; and
- c. a written statement to use prototype design.

Article 14

(1) The related documents and letters as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter c for two storey simple buildings consist of :

- a. supporting document; and
- b. related form.

(2) The supporting document as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a covers:

- a. a photocopy of KRK; and
- b. data of construction planner when using construction planner.

(3) The related form as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers:

- a. a written statement to follow provisions in KRK; and
- b. a written statement to use prototype design.

Article 15

(1) The related documents and letters as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter c for non-simple building and special building consist of :

- a. supporting document; and
- b. related form.

(2) The supporting document as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a covers:

- a. a photocopy of KRK; and
- b. data of construction planner.

(3) The related form as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers:

- a. a written statement to follow provisions in KRK;
- b. a written statement to use a certified construction planner;

- c. a written statement to use a certified construction executor; and
- d. a written statement to use construction supervisor/manager responsible to the applicant

Article 16

Provisions on the format of administrative requirements as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1), Article 11 paragraph (2), Article 12 paragraph (1) letter c, Article 13 paragraph (2), Article 14 paragraph (3), and Article 15 paragraph (3) are contained in Attachment I which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation.

Part Three

Technical Requirements

Paragraph 1

General

Article 17

(1) Technical requirements cover :

- a. general data of building; and
- b. document of technical plan of building.

(2) The general data of building as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a cover at least :

- a. name of the building;
- b. address/location of the building;
- c. function and/or classification of the building;
- d. the number of the building's floors;
- e. the area of the building's ground floor;
- f. the total area of the building's floors;
- g. the height of the building;
- h. the area of basement;
- i. the number of basements; and
- j. the position of the building.

(3) The document of technical plan of building as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b covers at least:

- a. architecture plan;
- b. structure plan; and
- c. utility plan.

- (4) The position of the building as referred to in paragraph (2) letter j is determined based on information on the Global Positioning System (GPS) taken from the middle point of the building.

Paragraph 2

Document of Technical Plan of One Storey Simple Building

Article 18

- (1) The document of technical plan of one storey simple building can be made available by the applicant himself/herself by :
 - a. fulfilling main requirements of earthquake resistance; and
 - b. using prototype design of one storey simple building.
- (2) The prototype design as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can be determined by the regional government according to the condition of respective regions.
- (3) If the prototype design as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is not used, the applicant shall provide document of technical plan.
- (4) The document of technical plan as referred to in paragraph (3) can be drawn by :
 - a. construction planner; or
 - b. applicant.
- (5) The document of technical plan drawn by the applicant as referred to in paragraph (4) letter b can be drawn in a simple way using complete information.
- (6) The main requirements of earthquake resistance and the prototype design of one storey building as referred to in paragraph (1) are provided for in Attachment II which is an integral part of this Ministerial Regulation..

Paragraph 3

Document of Technical Plan of Two Storey Simple Building

Article 19

- (1) The document of technical plan of a two storey simple building is made available by the applicant by using the service of construction planner,
- (2) If the applicant cannot use the service of construction planner, the document of technical plan shall be made available by the applicant himself/herself by using the prototype design of two storey simple building.

- (3) The prototype design of two storey simple building as referred to in paragraph (2) is decided by the Public Works and Housing Minister and/or the regional government.
- (4) The prototype design determined by the regional government as referred to in paragraph (3) shall be adjusted to the condition of respective region.

Article 20

- (1) The document of technical plan of a two storey simple building as referred to in Article 19 shall contain at least :
- a. architecture plan;
 - b. structure plan; and
 - c. utility plan.
- (2) The architecture plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a shall at least contain :
- a. situation drawing por site plan;
 - b. sketch drawing;
 - c. appearance drawing; and
 - d. orthographic drawing.
- (3) The structural plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b shall contain at least :
- a. planned foundation drawing including its details; and
 - b. column, block, plate drawing including its details.
- (4) The utility plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c contains at least:
- a. sanitation system drawing consisting of clean water, dirty water, liquid waste and solid waste systems;
 - b. electricity network drawing consisting of source, network and lighting services; and
 - c. rain water management drawing and drainage system in site.

Paragraph 4

Document of Technical Plan of Non Simple Building and Special Building

Article 21

The document of technical plan of non-simple building and special building shall be made available by the applicant using the construction planner.

Article 22

- (1) The document of technical plan of non-simple building and special building as referred to in Article 21 contains at least :
- architecture plan;
 - structure plan; and
 - utility plan.
- (2) The architecture plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a covers at least :
- situation drawing or site plan;
 - sketch drawing;
 - site drawing;
 - orthographic drawing;
 - detailed architecture drawing; and
 - general specification for the completion of building.
- (3) The structure plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b contains at least :
- structure calculation for a building with the height of starting from the 3rd (third) floor, with a structure span of more than 3 (three) meters, and/or have basement;
 - the result of land investigation;
 - planned foundation drawing including its details;
 - planned column, log, and plate pictures and its details;
 - planned roof frame, closing drawing and its details;
 - general specifications of structure; and
 - special specification.
- (4) If a building has a basement, structure plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b it shall be accompanied by planned basement drawing and its details. .
- (5) If the general specifications and special specifications as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g has model or test result, the model or test result shall be included to the structure plan.
- (6) The utility plan as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c covers at least:
- utility calculation consisting of calculation of clean water need, electricity need, liquid and solid waste accommodation and treatment and rain water management burden;
 - calculation of noisy and/or vibration level;

- c. sanitation system drawing consisting of clean water, dirty water, liquid waste, solid waste and garbage systems;
 - d. rain water management system drawing and its drainage in the site.
 - e. electricity installation system drawing consisting of electricity source, network and lighting system;
 - f. fire protection system drawing adjusted to fire risk level;
 - g. natural and artificial ventilation system drawing;
 - h. vertical transportation system drawing;
 - i. internal and external communication system drawing;
 - j. lightening protection system drawing; and
 - k. general specification of building utility.
- (7) The documents of technical plan of building shall be made by referring to technical requirements of building according to the law and regulation.

Article 23

The architecture plan as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) shall carry a plan for the provision of facility and accessibility for the disabled according to the law and regulation.

CHAPTER IV

PROCEDURE OF ISSUING IMB

Part One

General

Article 24

Procedure of issuing IMB covers:

- a. Controlling the construction of building;
- b. Distribution of authority to issue IMB;
- c. phase of issuing IMB;
- d. IMB in stages;
- e. Period of processing application and issuing IMB;
- f. Change in technical plan in the construction phase;
- g. Freeze and revocation of IMB;
- h. Building data collection;

- i. IMB for buildings built collectively; and
- j. Issuance of IMB in regions.

Part Two

Controlling the Construction of Building

Article 25

(1) Controlling the construction of building as referred to in Article 24 letter a is done through the issuance of IMB for :

- a. construction of a new building and/or building infrastructure;
- b. renovation of a building and/or building infrastructure covering renewal, rejuvenation or improvement;
- c. rehabilitation of a building and/or building infrastructure by restoring the condition of a cultural preserve building so that it can be used efficiently for the latest function through certain improvement or change by preserving its historical, architectural and cultural values; and
- d. preservation or restoration.

(2) The issuance of IMB as referred to in paragraph (1) is done by :

- a. determining the function and classification of a building; and
- b. changing the function and classification of a building.

Article 26

(1) The function and classification of the building as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (2) letter a is determined through the following mechanism:

- a. the building owner proposes the function and classification of the building in the application for IMB; and
- b. the regional government decides the function and classification of the building.

(2) The change in the function and classification of the building as referred to in Article 25 paragraph (2) letter b is made through the following mechanism:

- a. the building owner files a new application for IMB accompanied by documents of technical plan of the building according to the appropriation of location as stipulated in national RTRW, provincial RTRW, regency/municipal RTRW, regency/municipal RDTR/zoning, and/or RTBL; and
- b. the building owner meets administrative and technical requirements of building set by the regional government.

- (3) If a region has not had regency/municipal RTRW, and/or RDTR/regency/municipal zoning, and/or RTBL, the regional government shall issue a temporary IMB.
- (4) The temporary IMB as referred to in paragraph (3) is issued according to the law and regulation.
- (5) If regency/municipal RTRW, and/or regency/municipal RDTR/zoning, and/or RTBL for the relevant location as referred to in paragraph (3) has been stipulated, the function of buildings which does not accord with regional/municipal RTRW, regency/municipal RDTR/Zoning, and/or regency/municipal RTBL in place shall be adjusted no later than 5 (five) years, except residence no later than 10 (ten) years, after the regional government notified the stipulation of RTRW to the building owner. (6) In adjusting the function of building as referred to in paragraph (5), the building owner shall file an application for a change in IMB.

Part Three

Distribution of Authority to Issue IMB

Article 27

- (1) The distribution of authority to issue IMB as referred to in Article 24 letter b is stipulated as follows:
 - a. the regency/municipal government or the provincial government for the Special Capital Province of Jakarta issues IMB for simple, non-simple and special buildings; and
 - b. the regency/municipal government or the provincial government for the Special Capital Province of Jakarta can delegate the authority to issue IMB for one-storey simple buildings to sub-districts.
- (2) In the event of the issuance of IMB for one-storey simple buildings as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, the regency/municipal government or the provincial government for the Special Capital Province of Jakarta shall :
 - a. conduct development and supervision mechanism;
 - b. allocate budget for operating cost to issue IMB;
 - c. provide human resource development training; and
 - d. compile data of buildings based on the issuance of IMB at a sub-district level.

Part Four

Phases of Issuing IMB

Paragraph 1

General

Article 28

- (1) The phases of issuing IMB cover:

- a. pre-application for IMB;
- b. application for IMB;
- c. issuance of IMB; and
- d. IMB administration service.

Paragraph 2

Pre-application for IMB

Article 29

The pre-application for IMB as referred to in Article 28 letter a covers:

- a. application for KRK by the applicant to the regional government; and
- b. conveyance of information on the requirements of application for IMB by the regional government to the applicant.

Article 30

- (1) Applicant shall file an application for KRK before filing an application for IMB.
- (2) Applicant for KRK shall fill a written statement form to follow provisions in KRK.
- (3) The regional government shall issue KRK for the relevant location to the applicant.
- (4) The KRK as referred to in paragraph (1) contains provisions on :
 - a. the function of building that can be built in the relevant location;
 - b. the permissible maximum height of building;
 - c. the permissible number of underground floors/storeys of building and KTB;
 - d. the permissible demarcation line and minimum free distance of building;
 - e. permissible maximum KDB;
 - f. permissible maximum KLB;
 - g. required minimum KDH;
 - h. permissible maximum KTB;
 - i. urban utility network; and
 - j. other relevant information.

(5) KRK contains special provisions applicable to the relevant location including :

- a. location in earthquake-prone area;
- b. landslide-prone area;

- c. flood-prone area; and
- d. location whose land condition is contaminated.

(6) KRK is used as a basis for formulating a technical plan of building.

Article 31

- (1) The regional government shall convey information on the requirements of application for IMB as referred to in Article 29 letter b.
- (2) In the event of application for IMB for simple buildings, the regional government shall convey information on prototype design and principle requirements of earthquake resistance.

Article 32

- (1) Applicant shall arrange a license and other technical recommendation from the authorized agency to apply for IMB for non-simple building for public interest and special building according to the law and regulation.
- (2) The license and/or other technical recommendation as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL);
 - b. Environment Management Effort and Environment Monitoring Effort (UKL-UPL);
 - c. Provisions on Aviation Operation Safety (KKOP); and
 - d. Land Appropriation Permit (SIPPT).

Paragraph 3

to be continued

(S)