2. Each Party shall adopt or maintain laws and regulations which ensure the protection of personal information of the users of electronic commerce. In the development of laws and regulations for the protection of personal information, each Party shall take into account international standards, principles, guidelines and criteria of relevant international organizations or bodies.

3. Each Party shall endeavor to adopt non-discriminatory practices in protecting users of electronic commerce from personal information protection violations occurring within its jurisdiction.

4. Each Party should publish information on the personal information protections it provides to users of electronic commerce, including how:

(a) individuals can pursue remedies; and

(b) business can comply with any legal requirements.

5. Recognizing that the Parties may take different legal approaches to protecting personal information, each Party should encourage the development of cooperation to promote compatibility between these different regimes. This cooperation may include the recognition of regulatory outcomes, whether accorded autonomously or by mutual arrangement, or broader international frameworks. To this end, the Parties shall endeavor to exchange information on any such cooperation in their Areas and explore ways to extend that cooperation or other suitable arrangements to promote compatibility between them.

Article 96E
Domestic Regulatory Frameworks

Each Party shall adopt or maintain a legal framework governing electronic transactions, taking into account the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce 1996, the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts, done at New York, November 23, 2005 or other applicable international conventions and model laws related to electronic commerce.

Article 96F
Cross-Border Information Flows

1. The Parties recognize that each Party may have its own regulatory requirements concerning the transfer of information by electronic means.

2. Neither Party shall prevent the cross-border transfer of information by electronic means, including personal information, when such activity is for the conduct of the business of a covered person.

Note: For the purposes of this paragraph, Indonesia may adopt or maintain any measures that require certain information to be stored and processed in the Area of Indonesia, when businesses are performed for and on behalf of government authorities or institutions assigned by government authorities to operate the Electronic System Operations in accordance with the Government Regulation No. 71 of 2019 concerning Electronic System and Transaction Operation or its amendment and replacement.

3. Nothing in this Article shall prevent a Party from adopting or maintaining measures inconsistent with paragraph 2 that it considers necessary:

(a) to achieve a legitimate public policy objective, provided that the measure is not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade, and does not impose restrictions on transfers of information greater than are required to achieve the objective; or

(b) for the protection of its essential security interest.

4. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to information held or processed by or on behalf of a Party, or measures related to such information, including measures related to its collection.

Article 96G
Location of Computing Facilities

1. The Parties recognize that each Party may have its own regulatory requirements regarding the use of computing facilities, including requirements that seek to ensure the security and confidentiality of communications.