

THE BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

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EMERGENCY PPKM

No lockdown for Indonesia amid a worsening situation of Covid-19

Indonesia is experiencing the worst condition to date in its effort against the Covid-19. The worsening trend brought the national daily cases from the range of 4.000-5.000 during the 1st week of June, to 8.000-10.000 during the 2nd week, and severely spiked to 20.000-21.000 new cases per day on the last week of June. More recent data as of July 12 shows that the daily average has hit the 31.000 to 38.000 range, with 38.391 cases/day recorded on July 8, the highest number since the pandemic hit the country back in March 2020.

Two factors are identified as the culprits of this worsening trend, one is the homecoming crowd from the Eid-Fitr holiday season which happened during mid-to-end of May 2021, and two, from the new Delta variant which is much more transmissible than the original Covid-19.

In response, since July 3, the government of Indonesia finally decided to pull the 'emergency brake' by implementing the Emergency Community Activity Restriction (*Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat Darurat/* Emergency PPKM) until July 20 for several cities and regencies in all Java and Bali provinces categorized as Level-3 or Level-4* risk zones as provisioned under Minister of Home Affairs Instruction (*Instruksi Menteri Dalam Negeri/Inmendagri*) [No. 15/2021](#).

Delegating all duties to regional governments?

The decision to implement Emergency PPKM was met with mixed reception from the public, experts, and the political elites alike. Experts from [social](#) and [public health](#) sector deemed that ideally the decision could have been taken two or three weeks sooner, especially since Indonesia already had the opportunity to learn from what was happening in India. Nevertheless, the decision to impose more stringent restriction that covers larger areas is seen as an improvement.

The maneuver to implement a large-scale semi-lockdown policy under ministerial instruction-level rather than utilizing Law No. 6/2018 on Zone Quarantine or at the very least, presidential regulation may indicate that central government effort to delegate its obligations towards the regional or local government to dodge the arduous responsibilities. Under Law No. 6/2018, especially Article 55, the central government is mandated to provide necessities for human beings and livestock which are in the quarantine area, which will become an enormous task, given the amounting deficit caused by Covid-19 handling. Not to mention, the central government also has a poor track record in handling previous Covid-19 social assistance program, ranging from data inaccuracy, fictional beneficiaries, until a corruption case resulted in ex-social affairs minister, Juliari Batubara (who happens to be from the same political party as the president), to be in custody.

This tendency becomes more apparent after Tito Karnavian, the Minister of Home Affairs, issued [Inmendagri No. 16/2021](#), which revised and expanded the sanctions

which regional leaders will receive if they cannot effectively implement the Emergency PPKM, where regional leaders can now face interpellation process by respective Regional House of Representatives (DPRD) and must undergo special coaching or supervision on statehood conducted by the Minister of Home Affairs, aside from administrative sanction and 3-month temporary suspension set on the previous sanction if they cannot effectively enforce the Emergency PPKM.

For a detailed list of cities and regencies under this category, see Annex 1.

REGULATORY UPDATES

Emergency PPKM now extends beyond Java and Bali

The government through Inmendagri No. 20/2021 now implements Emergency PPKM for 15 cities and regencies outside of Java Island and Bali*. Compared to Emergency PPKM in Java and Bali which mandates Level-3 and Level-4 risk zones to implement a stricter restriction, this newly issued regulation only applies to cities and regencies outside of Java and Bali with Level-4 status. This regulation was issued on Saturday, July 10, 2021, effective immediately until July 20, 2021.

There is also a new revision for the implementation of Emergency PPKM regarding the closure of religious worship places and provisions on wedding receptions. This new revision under Inmendagri No. 19/2021. Previously, the government put a temporary closure for all places of worship and regulates that wedding reception can only be attended by a maximum of 30 persons and under stringent health protocols and no eating at reception place. Under the new instruction, places of worship can now open but without holding any communal religious activities or any activity that can result in a crowd. Wedding reception, however, is now under temporary total prohibition.

For a detailed list of cities and regencies under this category, see Annex 2.

Government implements General Vaccination Program to achieve 1 million/day vaccination rate

The Indonesian government has by far secured an order of a total of 4.5 million doses of Moderna vaccine with the first batch of [3 million doses](#) arrived on Sunday, July 11, 2021. This new arrival is intended to accelerate the general vaccination program and to provide the 3rd dose of inoculation for the medical frontliners.

Previously, more than 97% of 1.5 million-strong medical frontliners have received a full-dose of inoculation using Sinovac's CoronaVac vaccine. However, with the severe mutation of the Delta variant which re-infected many of the already-vaccinated medical frontliners, the government has decided to add another jab for this group using the newly arrived Moderna vaccine.

Aside from Moderna, the government has also confirmed another US-manufactured Covid-19 vaccine, Pfizer, which will enter the country by August 2021. However, neither the Ministry of Health nor the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has confirmed the exact number of doses which the country will receive. To date, the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) which has the authority for issuing emergency use of authority (EUA) for each vaccine that will be mass-distributed has not released Pfizer's EUA for Indonesia either. Therefore, even if the vaccine batch arrives in August, the date on which it can be rolled out to the public remains to be seen.

Moreover, to accelerate the vaccine distribution and to achieve its 1 million doses/day target, the government finally opens the vaccination process to all of its citizens as of July 1, 2021. Dubbed as the "General Vaccination Program", Indonesian citizens, regardless of age and home address, can now enlist in the vaccination program. During the first week of its implementation, this decision was proven to be relatively effective in boosting the number of daily administered vaccines albeit still short of the government's daily target. Whereas during June the

daily rate of vaccination hovered between 450.000 to 500.000 doses/day, the General Vaccination's implementation boosted the number to 800.000-900.000 range, with several dips once a week, which most likely due to vaccine restock and several vaccinations centres being closed for one day 6 days of operation.

As of July 12, 2021, Indonesia has administered a total of 51 million doses to its citizens. 36 million people have received at least a first dose of vaccination, which 19.87% of 181.1 million national targets. Moreover, 15 million people have received 2-dose vaccination, of which the majority are from the medical frontliners group. With the improving trend of daily vaccination rate, assuming there is no major disruption in the supply and distribution chain, and it can maintain a 1 million rate/day, the government of Indonesia is likely to finish the national vaccination program by Q2 2022.

What happened with the *Gotong Royong* program?

The *Gotong Royong* vaccination program, a cooperation between the government and the private sector has not been performing as well as it was intended. The program, in which companies registered and paid the vaccines for their employees, is targeted to provide vaccination for 10.6 million formal sector employees or approximately 22 million doses of vaccination. The government so far has secured the order of [12.5 million doses](#), consisting of 7.5 million Sinopharm and 5 million CanSino vaccines which will come in several batches. However, the program only achieved less than 1 million vaccination as of June 30, 2021, or a month after it began.

There are at least 3 identified factors that hinder the ongoing program. *First*, the Indonesia Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) as the appointed coordinator of the program [stated](#) that they conduct a detailed registration and verification system in order to avoid overlapping data with the government's database. However, with more than 28.000 companies and 10 million employees registered already, this detailed verification process takes longer than expected and impending the program to move onto the inoculation process.

Secondly, the *Gotong Royong* program forbids companies to use government-owned health facilities to execute the program. Instead, companies have the freedom to appoint or enter a partnership with privately-owned healthcare facilities to serve as a vaccination centre. However, not all private health facilities can meet the requirement to become a vaccination centre which resulted in the setback of the ongoing program.

Lastly, there are currently just not enough vaccine stocks available for this program. Only 2 million out of 22 million needed doses for the program already arrived in Indonesia. This limited supply makes the disbursement follow a prioritization list based on the industry sector and only focused on Jakarta Greater Area (Jabodetabek) at the moment. During the first batch of 500.000 doses administered, only those in the [manufacturing sector](#) that became recipients of this program, with the next in line for the second batch are reserved for those in the financial services and banking sector.

Indonesia's current vaccine stock enough for almost 50 million people

As of July 12, 2021, Indonesia has currently secured a total supply of 122 million doses of vaccines to meet its 181.1 million national targets. The government through the Ministry of Health also [stated](#) that there will be another 31 million doses scheduled to arrive in July, and another 45 million doses in August. However, no set date and detailed breakdown of vaccine brands elaborated further by the Ministry as of to date.

The current stock of supply is projected to be enough to provide a full-dose vaccination for 49.6 million citizens and is a combination of the following brands:

- 108.5 million doses of Sinovac
- 1.5 million doses of Sinopharm
- 8.23 million doses of AstraZeneca from COVAX facilitation
- 1 million doses of AstraZeneca from Japan's grant (with another 1.1 million slated to arrive next month)
- 500,000 dose of Sinopharm from UAE's grant.
- 3 million doses of Moderna

International aid to the rescue

Amid the worsening trend of Covid-19 and the desperate need for oxygen for patients in Indonesia, several countries have jumped in to aid the struggling country. [Australia](#) has come to an agreement with Indonesia's Ministry of Foreign Affairs to provide much-needed oxygen and other medical devices worth US\$ 12 million and 2.5 million AstraZeneca vaccine. The aid will come in the form of 1,000 ventilators, 700 oxygen concentrators, and 170 oxygen tanks, along with disposable protective gear and 40,000 antigen test kits. Singapore will also join the aid, providing 420 ventilators, 600 oxygen concentrators, and more than 1,000 oxygen tanks. The government of Indonesia has also ordered 10,000 more oxygen concentrators, 7-unit oxygen generators, and 30,000 tonnes of oxygen for the next 30 days from the neighbouring country.

Aside from Australia and Singapore, the [USA and Japan](#) have also come into the fold. Japan provided almost 1 million AstraZeneca doses which were arrived on July 1, with another 1 million batches in the pipeline for the second batch which has no fixed date yet at the moment. USA has confirmed to Indonesia's Foreign Ministry to send 4 million doses of Moderna under the COVAX scheme.

GENERAL PROVISION OF TAXATION (RUU KUP)

Focus on carbon tax

By the end of June, the Finance Minister Sri Mulyani and Commission XI of the House of Representatives held a working meeting to discuss Bill on General Provision of Taxation (RUU KUP) on which the government intends to expand the items applicable for Value Added Tax (VAT) and adjustment of income tax (*PPH*) scheme.

During that meeting Finance Ministry, Sri Mulyani [explains](#) the proposed provision of carbon tax within the General Provision of Taxation Bill to support government effort in meeting climate change mitigation financing deficit. From 2016-2019, the state budget has only covered 32.6% on average of the climate change mitigation cost, which equals approximately IDR266.2 trillion. Based on June 2021 state budget report, the [Ministry of Finance](#) allocated IDR112,74 trillion for this year's climate mitigation fund. Although the value has plummeted in comparison to 2019's allocation, the government still imposes a similar share, which is 4.1% of the state budget.

Based on the current bill draft, the government suggested the [imposition of IDR75/kg](#) of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). This tax shall be imposed on personal or business procurement of goods or activities which produce carbon emission. There are no further details pertaining to other types of emissions that are subjected to the upcoming carbon tax. However, it is worth noting that the Ministry of Finance acknowledges other countries' tax imposition on Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) and Methane (CH₄) aside from CO₂ as stipulated under [June 2021 State Budget report](#).

Experts suggested government scrutinize proposed carbon tax rate

The imposition of the carbon tax may signify a positive outlook for foreign investment that determines a clearer regulatory outlook on sustainable business practice, particularly on the emission reduction issue. However, the likelihood of carbon tax in increasing business operational cost may become an imminent challenge for businesses across various sectors from energy, manufacturing to F&B.

It remains unclear whether the proposed rate will apply uniformly across all sectors, with the absence of further elaboration on the current General Provision of Taxation Bill. Experts contend that the government need not hastily determine the rate and focus more on mapping each sector's characteristics in the context of emission production and ensures tax fund allocation for environmental purposes only.

The parliament demands further clarity on carbon tax technicalities

Meanwhile, [Commission XI's](#) focus on the issue was set on the categorization of the carbon tax, which is deemed to be similar to the excise tax concept – the control of consumption to reduce negative externalities. The parliament requested the government to further assess the accurate classification for further deliberation. There has yet to be strong opposition except for technicalities inquiries coming from the parliament. The government set the bill to be enacted soon and able to be implemented by next year.

Aside from meeting the climate mitigation financing deficit, the legalization of the carbon tax scheme is expected to support Indonesia's pledge in reducing emissions by 29% under the Business as Usual (BAU) scheme, and 41% with international support. To date, the country only managed to reduce 2.35% of greenhouse gases in comparison to the BAU scheme. Hence, this is expected to further justify government means in meeting the set NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution) goals). With the COP26 coming in November 2021, this creates a strong momentum for government to further push the urgency of the bill.

NRE BILL

Grim look on Bill on New and Renewable Energy

The government has set Bill on New and Renewable Energy as one of its national legislative priorities for 2021 and is currently being discussed by Commission VII of the House of the Representatives. The Bill is expected to gradually prepare the necessary regulatory frameworks to develop a more sustainable and investor-friendly renewable energy industry. It is also expected to help Indonesia achieve a target of 23% of the new and renewable energy mix by 2025 (2020 data at [11.2%](#)), and 31% by 2050 as mandated in the Government Regulations No. 79 of 2014.

With the COP 26 in Glasgow, UK approaching soon, there is a clear opportunity for the bill's proponent to use this momentum as means to further push the deliberation process. However, the Bill has received criticisms that might delay its expected completion by the end of the year, particularly on the inclusion of nuclear energy as New energy. This includes domestic capacity and resources to fulfil potential uranium demand to the security concern considering Indonesia's geographic location that is prone to earthquake and tsunami.

Also, according to several articles in the Bill, the Special State-Owned Enterprise appointed by the government will have a monopoly on the development, operation, and decommissioning of nuclear power plants. Additionally, the Bill obliged the State Electricity Company (PLN) to purchase electricity generated from renewable resources, and for new energy, the government can appoint PLN or other private entities to buy electricity generated from new energy sources. This have also raised questions in the economical perspective whether the new and renewable energy sources will become more expensive.

KADIN'S LEADERSHIP

KADIN's leadership contestation ended with an unforeseen settlement between two camps

The long-awaited national meeting (*Munas*) of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) held in Kendari, South Sulawesi presented an unforeseen turn of events for the organization's baton of leadership, as both candidates decided to seek a compromise in the tightly contested race of one of the most influential business chamber in Indonesia. President Directory of Indika Energy Arsjad Rasjid was unanimously elected as Rosan Roeslani's successor, whereas President Director Bakrie & Brothers and eldest son of Golkar Party Politician Anindya Bakrie will serve as Kadin advisory council chairman.

The unforeseen outcome has been alleged by many observers as a result of strong government intervention. Three days prior to the event, former KADIN Chairman [Rosan Roeslani](#) announced the deal made by both candidates, claiming it as the best solution to address the strong dynamics led by Kadin chairman election, after meeting President Jokowi in the State Palace. Additionally, the [media](#) also recently reported the involvement of State Intelligence Agency (BIN) officials in approaching Kadin members to vote for Arsjad, although BIN spokesman has denied such claims.

KADIN's upcoming support for Jokowi's leadership

The compromises taken by both camps demonstrate a stronger signal of the executive branch's ties with KADIN. From Jokowi's point of view, unity and support from KADIN will become more important, given the context of surging needs to rapidly jumpstart Indonesian economics, particularly in attracting investment across the region and for the national economic recovery post-Covid-19.

Accommodative polity to cloud KADIN's governance?

As the outcome of the election was strongly established by the elite's negotiation, it is likely that further compromises or accommodative policy will further direct the dynamics within KADIN. Chairman of Gorontalo Branch of KADIN and Anindya's supporter, Muhammad Litty stated that as the result has been determined prior to the national meeting, both camps had been focusing on [negotiating](#) Anindya's camp demands at the expense of the election result. This includes assuring the maintenance of regional organization structure and the reaffirmation of Arsjad's commitment to support business development/expansion from the regional branch.

OMNIBUS LAW

The dynamics of Job Creation Law

After the much much-debated Law No.11/2020 finally passed on November 2, 2020, the omnibus law is now in full effect but still undergo a judicial review process at Constitutional Court (MK). Following up on President Joko Widodo's [direction](#) in April on the dismissal of cases against the Job Creation Law, two judicial review applications were dismissed by the Constitutional Court (MK) on June 29. The first case was filed by Herman [Dambea](#) and his team, who later requested the withdrawal of the case on June 9, due to the lack of application completion.

The [second case](#) was submitted by the Confederation of Indonesian Prosperous Trade Unions (KSBSI), represented by its head Muchtar Pakpahan who had passed away in March 2021. As Pakpahan had passed away, the MK considered the applicant was absent and the application [lacked](#) legal standing in front of the law.

With the two applications have been dismissed by the MK, discussion regarding the controversy of the Law will remain modest as the government is also accelerating its implementation agenda with the formation of the Job Creation Law Task Force.

Task Force on the accelerated socialization of the Job Creation Law

On May 4, President Widodo officially [enacted](#) Presidential Decree No. 11/2021 that regulates the establishment of Task Force on the Accelerated Socialization of the Job Creation Law (The Job Creation Law Task Force).

The main responsibilities of the Task Force include, 1) to synergize the socialization of Job Creation Law with the socialization of its implementing regulations; 2) to develop the socialization strategy; 3) to coordinate the socialization with multilevel government stakeholders; 4) to appoint a person in charge in the implementation stage of socialization, and 5) to recommend the resource persons for the socialization.

[Mahendra Siregar](#), who is also the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, was appointed as the Chairman of the Task Force. Below is the key structure of the Task Force:

- Mahendra Siregar (Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs) as the Chairman of the Task Force.
- Suahasil Nazar (Deputy Minister of Finance) as the Deputy Chair I.
- M. Chatib Basri (Former Minister of Finance) as the Deputy Chair II.
- Raden Pardede (Executive Secretary of National Committee for the Covid-19 Handling and National Economic Recovery, KPCPEN) as the Deputy Chair III.

Arif Budimanta (Special Staff to the President and a senior PDIP executive) as the Task Force Secretary.

Bureaucratic challenges ahead

Under the current [decentralization system](#), regional governments (provinces, regencies, and cities administrators) enjoy a greater authority, political power, and financial resources directly for executing a wide range of responsibilities, from the health sector to agriculture, transportation, education, and everything in between. As such, the regional governments will be the ones who has to have the authority and supervising authority in the implementation of Job Creation law on a day-to-day basis. The regional governments will also be tasked with issuing further implementing regulations needed for Job Creation Law as set by the central government and its ministers.

However, this could potentially pose a significant challenge to achieve, because the majority of the regional government heads, except for [DKI Jakarta, Banten, West Java, and East Java](#), have been left out of the political decision-making process for the Job Creation Law almost entirely. While the central government simply put it as a matter of socialization and harmonization of the implementing regulations at regional levels, this challenge could potentially be slowing down the implementation and expected outcomes of the Job Creation Law in the long run.

OSS Risk-Based Approach has officially commenced

BKPM has announced the implementation of the new business licensing regime through the Online Single Submission (OSS) Risk-Based Approach, effective as of [2 July 2021](#). Through the new OSS system, investors whose business activity falls under the Priority Business Fields would be directly offered fiscal and non-fiscal incentives, as regulated under President Regulation No. 10/2021 regarding Investment Business Fields. The easier, faster, and more integrated licensing mechanism is expected to create a more positive investment climate in Indonesia.

INVESTMENT UPDATE

Galang Batang SEZ success builds BKPM confidence

On 3 June 2021, the Ministry of Investment/Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) published the development of investment climate primarily on bauxite investment. Until the end of 2020, the Galang Batang SEZ is considered the most significant investment realization with an investment value of approximately IDR11 trillion and labour absorption of 3,500 people.

As of June 2021, the [Galang Batang SEZ](#) accommodates one smelter company with an investment value of more than IDR13 trillion or USD910 million. With the help of experts from China, the smelter company has built a Steam Power Plant. In order to achieve the target of processing one million tons of bauxite into alumina, and demand from Malaysia, it purchases local bauxite from Bintan, Lingga, and Karimun Islands. To date, the company continues to increase the capacity of the factory to produce aluminum.

Annex 1 – Cities and Regencies Under Emergency PPKM in Java and Bali

DKI Jakarta

Thousand Islands/*Kepulauan Seribu* Regency, Central Jakarta, West Jakarta, East Jakarta, South Jakarta.

Banten

Tangerang, Serang, Lebak, Cilegon, and South Tangerang.

West Java

Sumedang, Sukabumi, Subang, Pangandaran, Majalengka, Kuningan, Indramayu, Garut, Cirebon, Cianjur, Ciamis, Bogor, West Bandung, Bandung, Purwakarta, Karawang, Bekasi, Sukabumi, Depok, Cimahi, Banjar, and Tasikmalaya.

Bali

Jembrana, Buleleng, Badung, Gianyar, Klungkung, Bangli, and Denpasar City.

Central Java

Wonosobo, Wonogori, Temanggung, Tegal, Sragen, Semarang, Purworejo, Purbalingga, Pemalang, Pekalongan, Magelang, Jepara, Kendal, Karanganyar, Demak, Cilacap, Brebes, Boyolali, Blora, Batang, Banjarnegara, Sukoharjo, Rembang, Pati, Kudus, Klaten, Kebumen, Grobogan, Banyumas, Surakarta/Solo, Semarang, and Salatiga.

Yogyakarta

Kulonprogo, Gunungkidul, Bantul, and Yogyakarta City.

East Java

Tuban, Trenggalek, Ponorog, Sampang, Situbondo, Pasuruan, Pamekasan, Pacitan, Ngawi, Nganjuk, Mojokerto, Malang, Magetan, Lumajang, Kediri, Jombang, Jember, Bondowoso, Bojonegoro, Blitar, Banyuwangi, Bangkalan, Sumenep, Probolinggo, Tulungagung, Sidoarjo, Madiun, Lamongan, Gresik, Surabaya City, and Batu.

Annex 2 – Level 4 Cities and Regencies Outside Java and Bali

North Sumatra

Medan.

West Sumatra

Padang, Bukittinggi, Padang Panjang.

Riau Islands

Batam City, Tanjung Pinang.

West Nusa Tenggara

Mataram.

Lampung

Bandar Lampung.

West Kalimantan

Pontianak, Singkawang.

East Kalimantan

Berau, Balikpapan, Bontang.

West Papua

Manokwari, Sorong.

Annex 3 – Emergency PPKM Provisions

Implementation of Emergency PPKM in areas as detailed under Annex 1 & 2

- 100% work-from-home (WFH) for **all non-essential and non-critical sectors**.

Essential sectors

- 50% work-from-office (WFO) of maximum staff for finance and banking (strictly for insurance, bank, pawnbroker, pension funds, and financing) which are oriented toward physical customer service; and 25% WFO of maximum staff for office administration for operational support.
- 50% WFO of maximum staff for the stock market (operations and customer-service oriented units only); non-designated quarantine hotel; and the information, communication, and technology sector (mobile phone operator, data centre, internet provider, postal, and media related to the dissemination of information to the public).
- 50% WFO of maximum staff at production facilities/factories and 10% WFO of maximum staff for administration/office unit for export-oriented industries.

Critical sectors

- 100% WFO of maximum staff without any exception for health and safety services.
- 100% WFO of maximum staff at production/construction/customer-service facilities and 25% WFO of maximum staff for office/support unit for energy, logistics, transportation and distribution of necessities, F&B and its supporting units, petrochemical and fertilizer, construction material production, national vital objects, national strategic project, construction for public infrastructure, and basic utilities.

Schools, restaurants, places of worship, and public facilities

- No dine-in allowed, strictly delivery/take away services are allowed.
- All learning and teaching activities are to be conducted online.
- Malls, shopping centres, trade centres are temporarily closed except for supermarkets and restaurants.
- Places of worship are prohibited to hold any communal activities, or which can result in crowd-gathering.
- Parks, recreational, and public destination spots are temporarily closed.
- Arts, culture, sports, and social/communal activities are temporarily prohibited.
- Wedding receptions are prohibited.

Travel and transportation service

- Public and mass transport (conventional and online based) are required to enforce stringent health protocols and no more than 70% of passenger capacity.
- Domestic and personal travel using private cars, motorcycles, and long-range public transport (airplane, ship, train, and bus) from and to Java, Bali, and other areas where Emergency PPKM are imposed, are required to:
 - Show vaccination card (at least for the first dose).
 - D-2 negative PCR test result for air transport and D- 1 negative antigen test result for other transportation modes.
 - Transportation and logistics drivers as well as intra-province and intra-agglomeration travel are exempted from these requirements.