



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS  
WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO)  
AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
IN GENEVA

Geneva, 7 March 2024

No: 50/POL-II/III/2024

Dear Madame and Sirs,

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Government's response to your Joint Communication Ref.: AL IDN 9/2023, dated 8 January 2024, concerning the allegation of human rights violations in Rempang Island, Riau Islands Province, Indonesia. I appreciate the continuing efforts of mandate holders in communicating and highlighting issues of common concern to the Government of Indonesia. As a member of the Human Rights Council, rest assured of Indonesia's continued commitment to work together with mandate holders in advancing the promotion and protection of human rights.

The response below indicates that the Rempang Eco-City Project has been developed solely to foster development that will advance the well-being of the residents in Rempang Island, and further to scale up the national economy that will benefit millions of people. The evidence shown in the response also demonstrates how the Government has extensively carried out public consultation with the residents of Rempang Island. Relevant authorities have also enacted regulations and developed concrete plans to provide resettlement areas and monetary compensation. Moreover, the response also explains that the police work during the protest on the island was strictly organized to maintain public order and safety.

Based on the response which was drafted thoroughly with relevant ministries and agencies, both at the national and local levels, the Government has done its utmost to protect and fulfill the human rights of the population in Rempang Island, while ensuring inclusive and sustainable development of the Island. Moreover, I would like to make myself very clear: it is our Government's deep-rooted commitment to advance the development agenda that reflects our national vision for a prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable future for all citizens.

Please accept madame and sirs, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Yours sincerely,



**Ferran A. Ruddyard**  
Ambassador Extraordinary Plenipotentiary/  
Permanent Representatives

Balakrishnan Rajagopal, **Special Rapporteur on adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and on the right to non-discrimination in this context**

Matthew Gillett, **Vice-Chair on Communications of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention**

Robert McCorquodale, **Chair-Rapporteur of the Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises**

Surya Deva, **Special Rapporteur on the right to development**

Michael Fakhri, **Special Rapporteur on the right to food**

José Francisco Cali Tzay, **Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples**

**Reply of the Government of Indonesia  
to the Joint Communication of the Special Procedures Mandate Holders Ref. AL IDN  
9/2023 of 8 January 2024**

Concerning your letter No. AL IDN 9/2023 dated 8 January 2024, below is information, explanation, and clarification on points raised regarding the allegations of human rights violations committed in the development of the Rempang Eco-City project in Rempang Island, Riau Islands Province, Indonesia:

**I. Timeline on the Riau Islands and Rempang Island’s Development Planning**

While the Special Procedure Mandate Holders have received information concerning private sector involvement in Rempang Island since 2004, we would like to provide more comprehensive information regarding the development planning of the Riau Islands in general and Rempang Island in particular, which has begun since the early 1970s.

Herewith please find the timeline of the development planning:

Year	Development
1970	Presidential Decree No. 65/1970 was enacted, designating Batam Island as a logistical and operational hub for off-shore exploration activities.
1971	Presidential Decree No. 74/1971 on the Development of Batam Island was enacted on 26 October 1971.
1973	Presidential Decree No. 41/1973 on Batam Island’s Industrial Zone was enacted on 22 November 1973. This Decree gave the Authority for the Development of Batam Island Industrial Zone ( <i>Otorita Pengembangan Daerah Industri Pulau Batam / ‘Otorita Batam’</i> ) the mandate to develop Batam Island, and <b>granted Otorita Batam the land management right (<i>Hak Pengelolaan / ‘HPL’</i>) over the entire Batam Island.</b>
1977	Minister for Home Affairs Decree No. 43/1977 on the Management and Use of Land in Batam Island Industrial Zone was enacted on 18 February 1977. The Decree further expanded Otorita Batam’s HPL right over Batam Island as well as other adjacent islands: Janda Berhias Island, Tanjung Sauh, Ngenang, and Kasem Island.
1978 – 1996	Galang Island was used as a temporary shelter for hundreds of thousands of refugees from Vietnam.
1992	Presidential Decree No. 28/1992 on Expansion of Batam Island Industrial Zone and Bonded Zone was enacted on 26 May 1992. <b>The Decree further added Rempang Island and Galang Island into Otorita Batam’s purview.</b>
1992 – 1998	Bridges were built to connect Batam Island, Rempang Island, and Galang Island. This development marked the beginning of increasing migration into and settlement in Rempang Island.
2004	Provincial Regulation No. 2/2004 on Batam City Spatial Planning 2004-2014 was enacted. <b>The Regulation designates some land plots in Rempang Island for future investment opportunities.</b>
2007	Government Regulation No. 46/2007 on Batam Free Trade Zone and Free Port was enacted on 20 August 2007. The Regulation transferred the HPL right previously

Year	Development
	owned by Otorita Batam to <i>Badan Pengusahaan Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas dan Pelabuhan Bebas Batam</i> ('BP Batam'). <b>The HPL right of BP Batam now covers Batam Island, Tonton Island, Setokok Island, Rempang Island, Galang Island, and Galang Baru Island.</b>
2011	Presidential Regulation No. 87/2011 on Spatial Planning for the National Strategic Area of Batam, Bintan, and Karimun was enacted on 2 December 2011.
2021	Provincial Regulation No. 3/2021 on Batam City Spatial Planning 2021-2041 was enacted. Rempang was designated as a center for tourism, industry, housing, and trade in services.  Working Group on the Development and Management of the Rempang Area was formed based on the Joint Decree of the Head of BP Batam and Batam Mayor No. 1/WK/2021 and No. 4/SKB/HK/VI/2021.
2023	Minister for Coordination of Economic Affairs Regulation No. 7/2023 and No. 8/2023 were enacted. These Regulations designate Rempang Eco-City as one of Indonesia's National Strategic Projects.

## II. Information on Rempang Island Population

Concerning the claim that up to 10,000 Indigenous Peoples live in Rempang Island, we wish to convey several relevant data and information.

Periodic population census in Rempang Island's two districts, Sembulang and Rempang Cate, showed that the number of residents in the Island significantly increased only in the late 2000s – after the completion of bridges connecting Batam, Rempang, and Galang Islands in the 1990s. Initially, in 1980, only 2423 people lived on Rempang Island. This number increased to 2631 people in 1990, 3076 people in 2002, and 6928 people in 2020. The latest population census in 2023 identified that 7935 people live on Rempang Island.

It is also worth noting that the number of Rempang Island residents in 2023 had more than doubled from the number of residents in the 1990s and 2000s. When the Otorita Batam (BP Batam's predecessor) initially obtained their HPL right over Rempang Island in 1992, and began planning for economic development in Rempang Island's spatial planning in 2004, the number of residents that might become affected communities was significantly lower.

On the allegation of the government's misconduct toward the "Indigenous Peoples" in Rempang Island, it is important to accentuate that according to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 169 of 1989, which the definition is commonly used to refer to Indigenous Peoples, the issue of Indigenous Peoples pertains to people in independent countries who are regarded as indigenous on account of their descent from the populations which inhabited the country, or a geographical region to which the country belongs, at the time of conquest or colonization or the establishment of present State boundaries and who, irrespective of their legal status, retain some or all of their own social, economic, cultural and political institutions.

Given the fact that the entire population of Indonesia has remained unchanged since the time of its colonization and subsequent independence, the concept of Indigenous Peoples (as defined by ILO Convention No. 169) is not applicable in the context of Indonesia. However,

we will continue, in accordance with our national laws, to promote and protect the traditional collective rights of the sub-ethnic communities that we call *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*, which are not equivalent to Indigenous Peoples as referred to in the ILO Convention No. 169.

Regarding the existence of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Rempang Island, the exact number of people who are truly members of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in such area will require further verification.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Marine and Fisheries Affairs (MMFA) has identified *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* communities in coastal areas in Central as well as Eastern Indonesia and carried out empowerment programs for them. Yet, no *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* from coastal areas in Western Indonesia (including the Riau Islands) has qualified for MMFA's program.

A record regarding *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* communities in the Riau Islands comes from the Ministry of Education and Culture's research in 2005.<sup>1</sup> The research observes the lives of *Orang Laut* community that resides in Lipan/Penuba Island (135 km from Rempang Island), and took note of literature that identified 34 *Orang Laut* groupings spread across various islands in the Riau archipelago, Rempang Island being only one of many.

Further information concerning Indonesian land/agrarian reform measures and the protection of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* customary land is provided in section VI of this letter.

### III. Timeline of Public Consultations with Residents of Rempang Island

Public consultations regarding the development of Rempang Eco-City project have been carried out extensively with the residents of Rempang Island, as follows:

Date	Public Consultation Activities
11 February 2020	Riau Islands Provincial Government held consultation to prepare Batam City Spatial Planning 2021-2041. The meeting was attended by local government departments, BP Batam, and academics.
4-5 May 2023	PT Makmur Elok Graha held a meeting to plan public consultation steps for the Rempang Eco-City project.
21 July 2023	BP Batam, Ministry of Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and the local government held a public consultation with Rempang Island residents regarding the plan to develop Rempang Eco-City.
11 August 2023	BP Batam, Coordinating Ministry on Economic Affairs, and Cabinet Secretariat held a meeting with local county officers to discuss resettlement and compensation plan.
13 August 2023	The Minister for Investment had an open dialogue with affected communities.

<sup>1</sup> Evawarni and Sindu Galba, *Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Adat Orang Laut di Kepulauan Riau / Local Wisdom of Masyarakat Adat Orang Laut in the Riau Archipelago* (Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, 2005)  
<https://repositori.kemdikbud.go.id/29811/1/KEARIFAN%20LOKAL%20MASYARAKAT%20ADAT%20ORANG%20LAUT%20DI%20RIAU.pdf>.

Date	Public Consultation Activities
22 August 2023	Government representatives held a dialogue with affected communities.
6 September 2023	Head of BP Batam held a dialogue with affected communities and local associations.
9 September 2023	BP Batam held door to door consultation with affected communities.
18 September 2023	The Minister for Investment / Head of Investment Coordinating Board had another direct dialogue with affected communities.
20 September 2023	Public announcement on the Environmental Impact Assessment ( <i>Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan / AMDAL</i> ) process for Rempang Eco-City's development on Kepri News, a local newspaper.
29 September 2023	The Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs had an open dialogue in Tanjung Banun with affected communities.
30 September 2023	Public consultation as a part of AMDAL process for the Rempang Eco-City project was carried out in Galang Village Office, Sembulang District, Rempang Island. Around 100 participants attended the meeting and conveyed their views and input.  (References: Invitation letter No. UND-4392/A2.1/PT.02/09/2023 and UND-62/A2.1/09/2023, official report No. BA-001/A2.1/09/2023)
2-3 December 2023	Additional door to door consultation with affected communities regarding the AMDAL process.

Some of the views expressed by the affected communities throughout these public consultation processes include:

- Most of the members of the affected communities agree to move when there is certainty concerning the resettlement plan;
- Those who have not signed up for resettlement prefer to wait and see;
- Requests to consider the needs of fisherfolks in the resettlement planning;
- Requests to compensate cultivated lands;
- Requests to respect the tombs of elders;
- The need to improve the community's welfare and livelihood;
- The communities are anticipating the enactment of a new Presidential Regulation regarding compensation arising out of national development projects.

#### **IV. Resettlement and Compensation – Plan and Progress**

BP Batam is currently preparing a resettlement location in Tanjung Banun, Rempang Island, with an area of about 94 hectares that is planned to fit 961 houses. The resettlement area in Tanjung Banun will be supported with several essential infrastructures, such as:

- Public facilities, including road access, port and pier, local government offices, waste management facility, and other additional public facilities;
- Social infrastructures, including multi-level schools, health facilities, gym or sporting facilities, religious places of worship, markets, and other additional social facilities.

The ground-breaking on the construction of the first 4 permanent resettlement residences in Tanjung Banun was conducted on 10 January 2024. The permanent resettlement residence in Tanjung Banun for each household comprises 500 sqm land with a type 45 house (2 bedrooms), with the plan to issue Ownership Right Certificate (*Sertifikat Hak Milik / SHM*) for the land and house given to every household. This year, BP Batam will continue to build permanent resettlement houses in Tanjung Banun.

BP Batam also provides a compensation scheme that covers living expenses, rental of temporary residence, removal service, groceries, and reimbursement for the building, plants, and commercial stalls affected by the resettlement.

Furthermore, on 8 December 2023, the Government of Indonesia enacted Presidential Regulation No. 78/2023, to revise and update Presidential Regulation No. 62/2018 on the Social Impact Management of Land Acquisition for National Development. The Regulation specifies the forms of compensation and other required measures to ensure decent livelihood for communities affected by national development projects. For instance, affected communities have the right to obtain monetary compensation and resettlement facilities, among others.

In adherence to the new Presidential Regulation, the Head of BP Batam enacted Regulation No. 20/2023. This Regulation specifies the measures to address the social impact arising out of the development of Rempang Eco-City. The Regulation also formed a Task Force to manage such measures in three areas within Rempang Island: Sembulang, Rempang Cate, and Setokok-Sijantung. Some of the Task Force's duties include: conducting census of affected communities, disseminating information, and managing the resettlement process.

All of the information on the resettlement plan has been disseminated in advance to the residents both through notification and public consultations to ensure the residents are well-informed, including their rights and compensation.

While the permanent resettlement residences are being constructed and developed, 94 registered families have been resettled to the temporary residences facilitated by BP Batam. Data collection, verification and validation processes for the rest of the affected residents continue to take place.

## **V. Alleged Intimidation from Police**

Related to the information that the Special Procedures Mandate Holders have received regarding the protests and state authorities' response, we wish to convey several relevant information.

Towards the protests on 7 September 2023 in Rempang Island and the protest on 11 September 2023 in BP Batam Office, the Bareleng Police ordered the facilitation and management of the protest without the use of firearms. The personnel that were employed for the protest consisted of the Civil Service Police Unit (*Satpol PP*), Team of Negotiators, Team of Crowd Management, and the Mobile Brigade Corps (*Brimob*) of Riau Islands Police.

Initially, the Team of Negotiators was mandated to have a dialogue with the peaceful protesters. However, both protests escalated. On the 7 September protest, the situation escalated as the protesters started to block the Bareleng Bridge – the only access that connects Batam City and Rempang Island – with a log, which amounts to a disruption of public order.

On 11 September, the protesters used rocks, wood, and molotov cocktails to cause damage to the BP Batam Office. Several police officers on duty were injured during this protest. All police actions are measured and handled according to the Standard Operating Procedures stipulated under the Chief of Indonesia National Police's Regulation (*Peraturan Kapolri*) No. 16/2006 on the Crowd Management Guidelines.

On the matter of detained protesters, the Barelang Police reported arresting 7 individuals during the protest on 7 September 2023. The 7 detainees were released by the Barelang Criminal Detective Unit (*Satreskrim*) on 16 September 2023 after they successfully provided guarantees from parents, *Aliansi Pemuda Melayu* and the Mayor of Batam City.

From the 11 September protest, the police detained 35 individuals who conducted excessive force during the protest. Up to this day, 35 detainees have not yet been released due to the incomplete guarantees they should provide. Some of the detainees are currently undergoing trials at the Batam City District Court.

Following the measured action by the police during both protests, the Chief of Barelang Police continues to communicate closely with religious leaders and public figures in Rempang, as well as conduct social service and trauma healing programs for the affected elementary and secondary school students.

It is important to note that while expressing views and opinions is guaranteed under the national laws, the freedom of expression should also be maintained in an environment that upholds public safety, public order, and the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

## **VI. Information on Indonesia's Domestic Policy Progress on Agrarian Reform and *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* Customary Land**

The post-colonial agrarian reform in Indonesia has been an unfinished business for decades. From 2019 to 2023, the Government has made significant efforts in sorting out overlapping land claims and digitizing land registration and has certified around 9,1 million acres of land. Considering that Indonesia is the largest archipelagic country in the world, with more than seventeen thousand islands and about two million square of land territory, we realize that the land reform effort must continue to protect the rights of all Indonesian citizens.

In order to accelerate the implementation of agrarian reform, resolve agrarian conflicts, and empower the economy of agrarian reform subjects, Presidential Regulation No. 62/2023 on the Acceleration of the Implementation of Agrarian Reform was enacted on 3 October 2023. Article 19 paragraph (1(c)) of the Presidential Regulation has explicitly recognized *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* as one of the subjects of the agrarian reform measures.

Article 33 and Article 38 of the Regulation further mandated the improvement of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*'s customary land administration. For this purpose, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning is tasked to measure, map out, and register *ulayat* (customary) lands, as well as provide land registry numbers for the registered *ulayat* lands. However, in implementing customary land registration goals, challenges remain due to the lack of comprehensive data on the existing subjects and objects of *ulayat* land.

In practice, three Ministries are currently involved in the process of identifying and registering *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*'s customary land, which include: the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for customary land in forest areas, the Ministry of Marine Affairs

and Fisheries for customary land in coastal areas, and Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning for customary land in other areas.

Between 2016 to 2023, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry verified and designated 224.195 hectares of customary forest areas, spreading over 18 provinces and covering 76.079 *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* families.

Since 2016 the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries has facilitated the recognition and protection of 26 *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* communities in coastal areas, and supported the allocation of around 400 thousand hectares of customary management area in a provincial coastal zoning plan, spread across 5 provinces in Indonesia.

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning since 2021 has identified and built an inventory of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*'s land; consisting of around 3.8 million hectares of indicative *ulayat* land and around 147 thousand hectares of indicative communal land; spread across 16 provinces in Indonesia.

The Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning has also started a pilot project in West Sumatra Province and Papua Province, to issue land management right certificates to ensure better protection for *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*'s customary land. The land management right certificate provides an administrative tool to ascertain clearer demarcation of customary land, and prevent the utilization of customary land by other entities without the consent of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*.

In addition, the Bill on *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* has been included in the 2024 National Legislation Program, as one of the 47 priority bills to be concluded. The bill was initially tabled at the House of Representatives in 2020, when it went through a series of discussions, including with civil society organizations advocating *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* affairs.

The Bill is currently at the harmonization stage, pending further deliberation by the House of Representatives to finalize it. The July 2020 version of the Bill reaffirms the recognition and protection of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* rights, including regulating criminal sanctions for violations of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*'s land rights and right to access natural resources (Articles 53-54).

## **VII. Information on Indonesia's Domestic Policy Progress on Business and Human Rights**

The Government has enacted Presidential Regulation No. 60/2023 on National Strategy on Business and Human Rights. The National Strategy strengthens the regulatory and institutional framework for the state to protect various human rights aspects in business activities; to ensure corporate responsibility in respecting human rights; as well as to provide access to remedies.

The National Strategy's annex further specifies the "to-do list" that the Government aims to carry out until 2025, which could be broadly divided into three categories: capacity-building measures, developing regulations, and strengthening remedy mechanisms. The Ministry of Law and Human Rights has also designated the implementation of the National Strategy as a priority in 2024, including through the drafting of implementing regulations.

The Government also continues to expand the implementation of PRISMA (*Aplikasi Penilaian Resiko Bisnis dan HAM* / Business and Human Rights Risk Assessment

Application), a web-based application to help business enterprises identify and mitigate potential human rights impacts arising out of their business activities.<sup>2</sup>

The application poses questions that business enterprises need to answer on 13 topics: company profile, potential human rights impact, internal human rights policy, complaint mechanism, supply chain, labor, working condition, trade union, discrimination, privacy, environment, land and *Masyarakat Hukum Adat*, as well as corporate social responsibility. Training on the use of PRISMA has been held in 8 cities across Indonesia with 238 participants, while 70 companies have utilized the application. In January 2023, Pertamina Group became the first company to receive the PRISMA Certificate after completing the application's self-assessment tool in 2020.

## VIII. Concluding Note

The allegations of human rights violations as per information provided in the Joint Communication concerning the situation in Rempang Island are inaccurate in most of the factual conditions as well as its details. The Government of Indonesia's response to the allegations as contained in this letter is intended to provide accuracy, and factual circumstances, and to build a better understanding of the issue at hand.

The Rempang Island Project, as one of the national development projects, is solely aimed at increasing the community welfare and well-being, and economic empowerment. The Government of Indonesia has always ensured that the rights of the Rempang Island residents affected by the Rempang Eco-City development project are fully protected and fulfilled. All issues related to the development project have been carefully addressed by the Government in accordance with the relevant national and local laws and regulations.

The resettlement process is performed with due consideration of the aspirations and consent of the affected communities, including through the conduct of a series of public consultations. The resettlement areas and residences are developed by upholding the principles of adequate housing, with public facilities and social infrastructures essential to the basic needs of the resettled residents.

While the existence of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Rempang Island still requires further verification, the Government will continue to guarantee the rights of *Masyarakat Hukum Adat* in Indonesia without discrimination.

To conclude, we would like to reiterate the Government of Indonesia's commitment to constructively work together with all relevant stakeholders in the protection and promotion of human rights, to ensure that the benefit of development can reach and be mutually enjoyed by all people. We also appreciate your commitment to maintaining dialogue with the Government of Indonesia.

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<sup>2</sup> Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, *Aplikasi PRISMA / PRISMA App* <https://prisma.kemenkumham.go.id/>.

## ANNEX I

### Photographic Documentation of Public Consultation Activities

Date	Public Consultation Activities
11 February 2020	<p>Riau Islands Provincial Government held consultation to prepare Batam City Spatial Planning 2021-2041.</p> 
21 July 2023	<p>BP Batam, Ministry of Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and the local government held a public consultation with Rempang Island residents regarding the plan to develop Rempang Eco-City.</p> 

Date	Public Consultation Activities
	
13 August 2023	<p>The Minister for Investment had an open dialogue with affected communities.</p> 
22 August 2023	<p>Government representatives held a dialogue with affected communities.</p> 

Date	Public Consultation Activities
	
<p>6 September 2023</p>	<p>Head of BP Batam held a dialogue with affected communities and local associations.</p>  

Date	Public Consultation Activities
9 September 2023	<p>BP Batam held door to door consultation with affected communities.</p>  <p>A group of people, including men and women, are gathered under a makeshift shelter made of wooden poles and a corrugated metal roof. They are sitting on plastic chairs and a wooden bench, engaged in a discussion. A man in a blue shirt is seated on the bench, while others are seated around him. The setting appears to be outdoors, possibly in a rural or semi-rural area.</p> <p>Shot on V19 Vivo AI camera 2023.09.14 10:16</p>
29 September 2023	<p>The Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs had an open dialogue in Tanjung Banun with affected communities.</p>  <p>A group of people, including men and women, are standing in front of a yellow building with arched doorways. A man in a green polo shirt is in the center of the group, surrounded by others. The group appears to be engaged in a discussion or an open dialogue. The building has a distinctive yellow facade and arched openings.</p>

## ANNEX II Other Supporting Information

No.	Supporting Information																												
1.	<p>Following the completion of bridge to connect Rempang Island with Batam Island, Rempang Island's population has increased, according to satellite pictures taken in 1984, 1995, 2000, and 2020.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Peta Citra Perkembangan Penduduk di Pulau Rempang</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Untuk mengidentifikasi kronologis kehadiran masyarakat di Pulau Rempang, dilakukan identifikasi Citra Peta sejak tahun 1984 hingga 2020, sebagaimana ditunjukkan melalui Citra Landsat sebagai berikut:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>1984</b></p>  <p><b>Keterangan</b> Pada tahun 1984, kantor Administrasi Kecamatan Galang (Kabupaten Kepulauan Riau) berdiri di Pulau Rempang. Data sensus penduduk pada tahun 1980 tercatat sebagai berikut:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Kelurahan</th> <th style="text-align: center;">jiwa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sembulang</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.116</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rempang Cate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.307</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Sumber: BPS, Sensus Penduduk 1980</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>1995</b></p>  <p><b>Keterangan</b> Pulau Rempang mulai termasuk ke dalam deliniasi Kota Batam pada tahun 1992, sehingga pada 1995 mulai terbangun infrastruktur. Data sensus penduduk pada tahun 1990 tercatat sebagai berikut:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Kelurahan</th> <th style="text-align: center;">jiwa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sembulang</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.117</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rempang Cate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.514</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Sumber: BPS, Sensus Penduduk 1990</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>2000</b></p>  <p><b>Keterangan</b> Pada tahun 1998, telah Jembatan Bareleng (Batam-Rempang-Galang) telah beroperasi yang menghubungkan ketiga pulau. Data Sensus penduduk pada tahun 2002 tercatat sebagai berikut:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Kelurahan</th> <th style="text-align: center;">jiwa</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Sembulang</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.107</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Rempang Cate</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.969</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="font-size: small;">Sumber: BPS, Batam Dalam Angka 2007</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>2020</b></p>  <p><b>Keterangan</b> Pergerakan pemukiman ke Pulau Rempang menjadi lebih padat selepas tahun 2000. Data sensus penduduk pada tahun 2020 dan 2023 tercatat sebagai berikut:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Sembulang (jiwa - KK)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Rempang Cate (jiwa - KK)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2020</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2020</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3.178 jiwa - 1.128 KK</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.750 jiwa - 1.299 KK</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>2023 (2.715 KK)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>3.547 jiwa - 1.234 KK</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>4.388 jiwa - 1.481 KK</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> </div> </div>	Kelurahan	jiwa	Sembulang	1.116	Rempang Cate	1.307	Kelurahan	jiwa	Sembulang	1.117	Rempang Cate	1.514	Kelurahan	jiwa	Sembulang	1.107	Rempang Cate	1.969	Sembulang (jiwa - KK)	Rempang Cate (jiwa - KK)	2020	2020	3.178 jiwa - 1.128 KK	3.750 jiwa - 1.299 KK	<b>2023 (2.715 KK)</b>		<b>3.547 jiwa - 1.234 KK</b>	<b>4.388 jiwa - 1.481 KK</b>
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