



REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
SUKOHARJO REGENCY REGULATIONS

NUMBER 46 OF 2022

ABOUT

WASTE MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

- Considering:
- a. that population growth and changes in people's consumption patterns have resulted in increasing volumes, types and characteristics of increasingly diverse waste in Sukoharjo Regency;
 - b. that waste management in Sukoharjo Regency so far has not been in accordance with environmentally sound waste management methods and techniques so that management needs to be carried out in a comprehensive and integrated manner from upstream to downstream in order to provide economic benefits, be healthy for the community and safe for the environment, and can change behavior. public;
 - c. that in order to implement the provisions of Article 24, Article 26, Article 33, Article 37, and Article 41 of Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2011 concerning Waste Management, implementing regulations need to be drawn up;
 - d. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to stipulate a Regent's Regulation concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Waste Management;

Bearing in mind: 1. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java as amended by Law Number 9 of 1965 concerning the Establishment of the Batang II Level Region by amending Law No. 13 of 1950 concerning Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java (State Gazette of 1965 Number 52, Supplement to State Gazette Number 2757);

2. Law Number 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 69, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4851);
3. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059) as amended by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
4. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Year 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
5. Government Regulation Number 81 of 2012 concerning Management of Household Waste and Waste Similar to Household Waste (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 188, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5347);
6. Government Regulation Number 28 of 2018 concerning Regional Cooperation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 97, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6219);
7. Government Regulation Number 27 of 2020 concerning Specific Waste Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 141, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6522);
8. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 33 of 2010 concerning Waste Management Guidelines (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 274);
9. Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 03/PRT/M/2013 concerning the Implementation of Waste Infrastructure and Facilities in Handling Household Waste and Similar Types of Household Waste (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 470);
10. Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number 14 of 2021 concerning Waste Management at Waste Banks (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 752);

11. Central Java Province Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2014 concerning Waste Management in Central Java (Central Java Province Regional Gazette of 2014 Number 3, Supplement to Central Java Province Regional Gazette Number 63);
12. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 16 of 2011 concerning Waste Management (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2012 Number 1, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 193);
13. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2013 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2013 Number 6, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 207);
14. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Regional Apparatus (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 12, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 236);

DECIDE:

To stipulate: REGENT'S REGULATION CONCERNING IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES WASTE MANAGEMENT.

PIG
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regent's Regulation what is meant by:

1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.
2. The Regional Government is the Regent as an element the Regional Government administrator who leads implementation of government affairs autonomous regional authority.
3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.
4. Regional apparatus are the supporting elements of the Regent and the Regional People's Representative Council in administering Government Affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
5. The Environmental Service, hereinafter referred to as the Service, is the Sukoharjo Regency Environmental Service.
6. District Government is the sub-district government in Sukoharjo Regency.
7. The Village Government is the Village Head assisted by village officials as the organizing element of the Village Government.
8. Sub-district is part of the sub-district as a sub-district apparatus.

9. A village is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
10. District is a regional part of a region led by the sub-district head.
11. Regional Cooperation is a joint effort between a Region and another region, between a Region and a third party, and/or between a Region and an institution or regional government abroad which is based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services as well as mutual benefit.
12. Waste is the remains of daily human activities and/or natural processes in solid form.
13. Household waste is waste originating from daily activities in the household which does not include feces and specific waste.
14. Waste similar to household waste is rubbish households originating from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities, and/or other facilities.
15. Specific waste is waste which, due to its nature, concentration and/or volume, requires special management.
16. Waste generator is any person and/or natural process that produces waste.
17. Hazardous and Toxic Materials, hereinafter abbreviated as B3, are substances, energy and/or other components which, due to their nature, concentration and/or amount, either directly or indirectly, can pollute and/or damage the environment, and/or endanger the environment. life, health, and survival of humans and other living creatures.
18. Waste containing B3 is waste originating from households and areas containing B3.
19. The source of waste is the origin of waste generation.
20. Waste Management is a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable activity which includes waste reduction and waste handling.
21. Waste Reduction is an activity to reduce the amount and weight of waste.
22. Waste Handling is an activity that includes sorting, collecting, transporting, processing and final processing.
23. Sorting is the activity of grouping and separating waste according to type.

24. Collection is the activity of taking and moving waste from a waste source to a temporary shelter or waste processing site using the principles of *reduce, reuse and recycle* (3R).
25. Transportation is the activity of carrying waste from a source or temporary storage area to an integrated waste processing site or final processing site using motorized vehicles designed to transport waste.
26. Processing is the activity of changing the characteristics, composition and/or amount of waste.
27. Final Waste Processing is the process of returning waste and/or residue from previous waste processing to environmental media safely.
28. Segregated Waste Bin is a container for waste based on its type for further management.
29. *Reduce, Reuse and Recycle* (3R) is an activity to reduce waste by limiting, recycling and reusing.
30. Temporary Storage Place, hereinafter abbreviated as TPS, is a place before waste is transported to a recycling, processing and/or integrated waste processing site.
31. Waste processing place with the 3R principle, which is then the place where regional scale collection, sorting, reuse and recycling activities are carried out.
 called TPS3R is
32. Integrated Waste Processing Site, hereinafter abbreviated to TPST, is a place where collection, sorting, reuse, recycling, processing and final processing activities are carried out.
33. Final Processing Place, hereinafter abbreviated as TPA, is a place to process and return waste to environmental media.
34. Waste Bank is a facility for managing waste using the 3R principles, as a means of education, changing behavior in waste management, and implementing a Circular Economy which is formed and managed by the community, business entities and/or Regional Government.
35. Commercial areas are areas where trade centers, markets, shops, hotels, offices, restaurants and entertainment venues are located.
36. An industrial area is an area where industrial activities are concentrated, equipped with supporting infrastructure and facilities developed and managed by an industrial area company that has an industrial area business permit.

37. A special area is a special area that is used for national/national scale interests, for example, cultural heritage areas, national parks, strategic industrial development, and high technology development.
38. TPA revitalization is an effort to restore the existing functions of the TPA so that they comply with applicable regulations.
39. Open landfill is the process of storing waste in a landfill without going through a regular compaction and closure process.
40. The Controlled Landfill Method is a method of backfilling the waste landfill area, by compacting it and covering it with cover soil at least every seven days.
41. The Sanitary Landfill Method is a method of backfilling in a waste landfill area that is prepared and operated systematically, by spreading and compacting the waste in the landfill area and covering the waste every day.
42. Composting *is* a system for processing organic waste with the help of microorganisms to form organic fertilizer/compost.
43. Waste Management Institutions are groups of people formed by their own will and desires in the hands of the community whose aims and activities are in the field of waste management.
44. Compensation is the provision of rewards to people affected by negative impacts caused by waste handling activities at the final waste processing site.

Section 2

The scope of this Regent's Regulation includes:

- a. authority and duties;
- b. waste management;
- c. community participation;
- d. coaching, supervision, reporting; And
- e. financing.

CHAPTER II AUTHORITY AND DUTIES

Part One Authority Article 3

In implementing waste management,
Regional Government has the authority:

- a. determine policies and strategies in terms of institutional procedures established by the community for the implementation of waste management processes in the Region;

- b. determine the establishment of a Master Waste Bank in the Region;
- c. determine the location of TPS3R and TPST and facilitate existing waste management programs in the Village/Kelurahan;
- d. carry out regular evaluations of the waste management process according to the location determined based on the general plan for determining residential areas; And
- e. organize and facilitate management roadmaps rubbish.

The second part
Task
Article 4

- (1) Regional Governments have the duty to carry out waste management in a good and environmentally sound manner.
- (2) The tasks as intended in paragraph (1) are carried out by:
 - a. Service;
 - b. District Government; And
 - c. Village/Subdistrict Government.
- (3) Service as intended in paragraph (2) letter a has the following duties:
 - a. growing public awareness of waste management at household, regional and city scale;
 - b. increasing community participation in waste management through outreach activities, mutual cooperation and providing incentives;
 - c. facilitating the waste management process through the Unit Waste Bank/Main Waste Bank, TPS3R, and TPST;
 - d. provide transportation equipment with facilities transportation of segregated waste;
 - e. carry out coordination/cooperation between Regional Apparatus, the community and private institutions so that there is integration in 3R-based waste management;
 - f. Village/Kelurahan coaching and assistance for the sustainability of 3R-based waste handling activities; And
 - g. set waste management targets.

- (4) The District Government as intended in paragraph (2) letter b has the following duties:
- a. growing public awareness of waste management at household, regional and village/sub-district scales;
 - b. increasing community participation in waste management through socialization and mutual cooperation activities;
 - c. coordinate with the Regional Government, community and private institutions so that there is integration in waste management from the source; And
 - d. Village/Kelurahan coaching and assistance for the sustainability of 3R-based waste management activities.
- (5) The Village/Subdistrict Government as intended in paragraph (2) letter c has the following duties:
- a. growing public awareness of household-scale waste management;
 - b. increasing community participation in waste management through socialization and mutual cooperation activities; And
 - c. coordinate with the Department, District Government, community and private institutions so that there is integration in waste management from the source.

CHAPTER III
WASTE MANAGEMENT

Part One
General
Article 5

Waste management is carried out through stages:

- a. planning;
- b. waste reduction; And
- c. waste handling.

The second part
Planning
Article 6

- (1) The Regional Government prepares a waste reduction and handling plan as outlined in the Department's annual work plan.

- (2) The waste reduction and handling plan as intended in paragraph (1) is at least load:
- a. waste reduction and handling targets;
 - b. targets for providing facilities and infrastructure for reducing and handling waste from the waste source to the landfill;
 - c. patterns of development of Regional cooperation, partnerships and community participation;
 - d. the need to provide financing borne by the Department, the community and social responsibility; And
 - e. plans for the development and use of environmentally friendly technology to meet the needs for reuse, recycling and final waste handling.

Part Three
Waste Reduction
Article 7

Waste reduction is carried out by:

- a. limiting waste generation;
- b. waste recycling; and/or
- c. reuse of waste.

Paragraph 1
Restrictions on Waste Generation
Article 8

- (1) Restrictions on waste generation are carried out on:
- a. household;
 - b. market;
 - c. shops;
 - d. hotel;
 - e. school;
 - f. government offices;
 - g. private offices;
 - h. industry and industrial areas; And
 - i. hospitals/clinics/health centers.
- (2) Limitation of household waste generation as intended in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out by:
- a. using reusable shopping bags/baskets or drinking/eating containers; And

- b. use cutlery that can be washed and reused at celebrations, crowds, gatherings.
- (3) Limiting the generation of market waste as intended in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out by reducing the use of single-use plastic and styrofoam materials in buying and selling transactions.
- (4) Limitation of shop waste generation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out by:
- a. not using single-use plastic and styrofoam in buying and selling transactions; And
 - b. use environmentally friendly packaging.
- (5) Limiting hotel waste generation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out by using reusable eating/drinking containers.
- (6) Restrictions on waste generation for schools, government offices and private offices as intended in paragraph (1) letters e, f and g are carried out by:
- a. using double-sided paper;
 - b. uses refillable printer ink;
 - c. do not use single-use plastic containers, including packaged food/drinks, bottles, styrofoam;
 - d. use of eating/drinking containers that can be reused and/or biodegradable; And
 - e. carry out repairs and maintenance of goods and/or electronic equipment and the like.
- (7) Restrictions on the generation of industrial waste and industrial areas as intended in paragraph (1) letter h are carried out by:
- a. using recyclable packaging; And
 - b. do not use single-use plastic packaging.
- (8) Limitation of hospital/clinic/hospital waste generation health centers as intended in paragraph (1) letter j are carried out by using eating/drinking places that can be reused and/or
- can be decomposed.

Paragraph 2
Waste Recycling
Article 9

- (1) Waste recycling is carried out at:
- a. Household scale;

- b. commercial/industrial area scale;
 - c. regional scale via TPS3R/TPST; And
 - d. waste bank.
- (2) Recycling household scale waste as intended in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out by:
- a. recycling organic waste that can be decomposed by natural processes through composting; And
 - b. recycling inorganic waste into craft products.
- (3) Recycling of waste on a commercial/scale area
The industry as intended in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out by recycling organic waste which can be decomposed by natural processes through composting.
- (4) Regional scale waste recycling through TPS3R/TPST as intended in paragraph (1) letter c is carried out by:
- a. provide recycling facilities and infrastructure rubbish;
 - b. sorting organic waste and inorganic waste;
 - c. recycling organic waste that can be decomposed by natural processes through composting waste on a village/district scale;
And
 - d. recycling inorganic waste on a village/sub-district scale by making creative products made from inorganic waste and/or developing collection activities and waste sales businesses to larger collectors.
- (5) Recycling of waste bank waste as intended in paragraph (1) letter d is carried out by:
- a. provide recycling facilities and infrastructure rubbish;
 - b. sorting organic waste and inorganic waste;
 - c. recycling organic waste that can be decomposed by natural processes through composting; And
 - d. recycling inorganic waste through making creative products.

Paragraph 3
Reusing Waste
Article 10

Waste reuse is carried out by:

- a. utilization of organic waste for cultivating maggots/*Black Soldier Fly* (BSF)/black soldier flies which feed on organic waste;
- b. utilization of organic waste for renewable energy sources; And
- c. utilization of inorganic waste for crafts/functions other.

Part Four
Waste Management
Article 11

Waste handling is carried out by:

- a. waste sorting;
- b. waste collection;
- c. garbage transport;
- d. waste processing; And
- e. final processing of waste.

Paragraph 1
Waste Sorting
Article 12

- (1) Waste sorting as intended in Article 11 letter a is carried out by sorting household waste according to the type of waste.
- (2) Waste sorting as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by providing waste bin facilities at waste sources, namely every residential area, commercial area, industrial area and special areas, public facilities, social facilities and other facilities.
- (3) Waste sorting is carried out at:
 - a. household;
 - b. market;
 - c. shops;
 - d. hotel;
 - e. school;
 - f. government offices;

- g. private offices;
 - h. industrial area;
 - i. residential area/area management; And
 - j. hospitals/clinics/health centers.
- (4) Waste sorting as in paragraph (3) is carried out by separating waste into at least 2 (two) types, namely:
- a. organic waste in green containers; And
 - b. inorganic waste in yellow/orange containers.
- (5) Waste sorting at TPS/TPS3R is carried out by separating waste into at least 3 (three) types, namely:
- a. organic waste in green containers;
 - b. inorganic waste in yellow/orange containers; And
 - c. B3/Residue waste in red containers.
- (6) Provision of waste bin facilities as intended in paragraph (2), is carried out with the following provisions:
- a. water proof;
 - b. closed;
 - c. the volume of the trash can corresponds to the waste produced;
And
 - d. different colors of trash cans according to the type of waste.

Paragraph 2
Garbage Collection
Article 13

- (1) Garbage collection as referred to in Article 11 letter b includes patterns:
- a. individual;
 - b. communal; And
 - c. street sweeper.
- (2) The frequency of organic waste collection is carried out every day.
- (3) The frequency of inorganic waste collection is carried out at least 3 (three) times a week.
- (4) A system that takes into account the type of collection tool and fund capabilities.

- (5) The collection of waste as intended in paragraph (4) may not be mixed again after sorting and storing household waste according to the type of waste.
- (6) The operation of collecting waste from the waste source to the TPS/TPS3R is carried out by the community/institution independently by forming an organization at the Neighborhood/Rukun Warga level and/or appointing a private management party.

Paragraph 3
Garbage transport
Article 14

- (1) Transportation of waste as intended in Article 11 letter c is the responsibility of:
 - a. waste management institutions for household waste transported to TPS/TPS3R;
 - b. Service for waste transported from TPS/TPS3R to TPA; And
 - c. area managers for waste in residential areas, commercial areas, industrial areas, and special areas, which are transported from the waste source to the TPS/TPS3R and/or TPA.
- (2) Regional waste transportation operations are carried out under the condition:
 - a. transportation of each waste source to the Village/Subdistrict TPS/TPS3R is the responsibility of the community and/or waste producer;
 - b. the community and/or waste producers form an organization at the Neighborhood Association/Residents Association level or appoint a private party to transport waste;
 - c. for service areas that already carry out waste sorting, transportation schedules are required to be arranged based on the type of waste;
 - d. waste transportation operations are carried out by setting a schedule based on the type of waste taking into account the volume of waste, type of transport equipment, road facilities, and financial capacity; And
 - e. the waste transportation schedule is determined by Head of Service Decision.

Paragraph 4
Waste Processing
Article 15

- (1) Waste processing as intended in Article 11 letter d considers:
 - a. waste characteristics;
 - b. environmentally friendly processing technology;
 - c. work safety; And
 - d. social conditions of society.
- (2) Waste processing activities can be carried out by:
 - a. compression;
 - b. composting;
 - c. material recycling;
 - d. converting waste into an energy source; and/or
 - e. processing other waste with environmentally friendly technology.
- (3) Waste processing activities include:
 - a. processing at the waste source;
 - b. processing at TPS3R/TPST;
 - c. processing in commercial/industrial areas;
 - d. waste processing for Health Service Facilities (Health Facilities); And
 - e. processing at the landfill.

Article 16

- (1) Waste processing at the waste source as intended in Article 15 paragraph (3) letter a includes activities for providing containers/ places for processing and treating waste.
- (2) The waste that has been sorted is placed in a waste processing container or place and treated as needed.
- (3) Types of treatment in waste processing include:
 - a. organic waste is processed into compost and/or used for maggot cultivation; And
 - b. Inorganic waste is processed into waste creation and/or recycled industrial raw materials.

Article 17

- (1) Type of treatment in waste processing in TPS3R/TPST as intended in Article 15 paragraph (3) letter b includes:
 - a. organic waste is processed into compost, used for maggot cultivation and/or other processing methods using environmentally friendly technology; And
 - b. Inorganic waste is processed into recycled materials and/or industrial raw materials.
- (2) The composting system developed refers to the technical provisions and standards for composting unit facilities, as follows:
 - a. Composting is carried out at TPS3R/TPST with Communal composting method;
 - b. composting at TPS3R/TPST is prioritized for waste originating from residential areas; And
 - c. one TPS3R/TPST unit for composting is prepared to serve a minimum of 5000 (five thousand) residents.
- (3) Residual waste is transported to the landfill.

Article 18

- (1) Commercial/industrial area waste processing as intended in Article 15 paragraph (3) letter c including markets, terminals, shops, factories, tourist attractions, and/others.
- (2) Commercial/industrial area managers provide places and infrastructure for waste processing.
- (3) Waste processing infrastructure as intended in paragraph (2) can be in the form of a composter and/or other tools.
- (4) Residual waste is transported to the landfill.

Article 19

- (1) Waste processing in health service facilities as intended in Article 15 paragraph (3) letter d carried out through sorting domestic waste and providing places and waste processing infrastructure.

- (2) Waste processing facilities and infrastructure as intended in paragraph (1) may be in the form of a composter and/or other equipment.
- (3) Residual waste is transported to the landfill/in collaboration with a third party.

Article 20

- (1) Waste processing at the TPA as intended in Article 15 paragraph (3) letter e is carried out through composting and/or other processing methods according to technological developments.
- (2) To carry out as intended in paragraph (1) the Service shall prepare land for processing waste at the TPA.

Article 21

- (1) The final processing of waste is carried out by the Government Areas using the method:
 - a. controlled landfill;
 - b. sanitary landfill; and/or
 - c. use of other environmentally friendly technologies.
- (2) The final processing of waste is carried out at the TPA via activity:
 - a. filling/compaction;
 - b. ground cover;
 - c. making drainage;
 - d. leachate processing; And
 - e. gas handling.
- (3) The Department carries out leachate testing through monitoring wells and leachate processing sites at least 2 (two) times a year.

CHAPTER IV

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Part One

Community Role

Article 22

The community can play an active role in waste management by:

- a. keep the environment clean;

- b. carry out 3R activities such as:
 - 1. use environmentally friendly products and packaging;
 - 2. sort waste into at least 2 (two) types, namely organic and inorganic; And
 - 3. processing organic waste to make compost and recycling inorganic waste into crafts or items with other functions.
- c. provide suggestions, suggestions, complaints, considerations and opinions in efforts to improve waste management in their area.

The second part
Role of Private/Business Actors
Article 23

- (1) Other business and/or private actors must actively participate in implementing waste management.
- (2) Private parties/business actors can partner with local Village/ Subdistrict waste management institutions and/or others in waste management.

CHAPTER V
COACHING, SUPERVISION AND REPORTING

Part One
Coaching

Article 24

- (1) Guidance on the implementation of waste management carried out by the Regent.
- (2) In implementing the guidance as intended in paragraph (1), the Regent delegates to the Head of Service.
- (3) Guidance on the implementation of waste management as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out to:
 - a. public; And
 - b. waste management agency.
- (4) Coaching can be done through:
 - a. socialization;
 - b. consultation;
 - c. technical support; And
 - d. training/mentoring.

The second part
Supervision
Article 25

- (1) The Service supervises the implementation of:
 - a. waste reduction activities; And
 - b. waste handling activities.
- (2) In carrying out supervision, the Service can form a team consisting of elements of relevant Regional Apparatus and environmental observers.

Part Three
Reporting
Article 26

- (1) The results of the implementation of waste management as intended in Article 24 paragraph (1) are stated in the Regional waste management balance sheet.
- (2) The Department reports the waste management balance sheet as intended in paragraph (1) to the Regent every semester as evaluation material and can be accessed generally through the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN).

CHAPTER VI

FINANCING

Article 27

- (1) Funding for waste management activities is sourced from Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
- (2) Apart from being sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget as intended in paragraph (1), it can be sourced from other sources that are legal and non-binding.

CLOSING

Article 28

This Regent's Regulation comes into force on the date of promulgation.

So that everyone is aware, this Regent's Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency.

Stipulated in Sukoharjo on
October 26 2022

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed.

ETIK SURYANI

Promulgated in Sukoharjo on
October 26 2022

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed.

WIDODO

REGIONAL NEWS SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
YEAR 2022 NUMBER 46

The copy corresponds to the original

HEAD OF LEGAL SECTION,



Ditandatangani secara
elektronik oleh :

RETNO WIDIYANTI B, SH NIP
Trustee.

19790801 200501 2 010