



COPY

REGENT SUKOHARJO  
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA  
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 1 OF 2023

ABOUT  
PROVIDING LEGAL AID FOR POOR COMMUNITIES  
BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

Considering: that to implement the provisions of Article 19 paragraph (2) Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Assistance Law and Article 19 paragraph (3) Government Regulation Number 42 of 2013 concerning Terms and Procedures for Giving Legal Aid, it is necessary to establish Regional Regulations regarding the Implementation of Legal Aid for the Community Poor;

- Remember
- : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the Constitution of the Republic Indonesia in 1945;
  2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java as amended by Law Number 9 of 1965 concerning the Establishment of the Batang Level II Region by amending Law No. 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java (State Gazette of 1965 Number 52, Supplement to State Gazette Number 2757);
  3. Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5246);
  4. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Additional Gazette Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2022 Number 238, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6841);

With Mutual Consent  
DISTRICT REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL  
SUKOHARJO

And  
REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

To stipulate: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF LEGAL AID FOR POOR COMMUNITIES.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.
2. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.
3. The Central Government is the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the power of the government of the Republic of Indonesia.
4. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of the Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
5. Regional Apparatus is the supporting element of the Regent and the Regional People's Representative Council in administering government affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
6. Legal Aid is legal services provided by Legal Aid Providers free of charge to Legal Aid Recipients.
7. Legal Aid recipients are poor people or groups of people.
8. Legal Aid Providers are Legal Aid institutions or community organizations that provide Legal Aid services based on the provisions of statutory regulations.
9. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, hereinafter abbreviated as APBD, is the annual regional financial plan determined by Regional Regulation.
10. A case is a legal problem that needs to be resolved.
11. Litigation is the process of handling legal cases carried out through the Court for finish it.
12. Non-litigation is the process of handling legal cases that are carried out outside the court to resolve them.
13. Advocate Code of Ethics is a code of ethics established by the advocate professional organization that applies to Advocates.

14. Verification is an examination of the correctness of reports, statements and documents submitted by the Legal Aid Provider.

15. Accreditation is recognition of a Legal Aid Provider given by the Verification and Accreditation Committee after it is assessed that the Legal Aid Provider is worthy of providing Legal Aid.

## CHAPTER II

### PRINCIPLE

#### Section 2

Legal Aid is implemented based on the principles:

- a. justice;
- b. equality of position under the law;
- c. openness;
- d. efficiency;
- e. effectiveness; And
- f. accountability.

## CHAPTER III

### PURPOSE AND SCOPE

#### Article 3

Providing Legal Aid for the Poor aims to:

- a. guarantee and fulfill the rights of Legal Aid Recipients to obtain access to justice;
- b. realizing the constitutional rights of all citizens in accordance with the principle of equality under the law; And
- c. guarantee certainty in the provision of Legal Aid implemented evenly in the region.

#### Article 4

The scope regulated in this Regional Regulation includes: a. administering Legal Aid;

- b. rights and obligations of the Giver and Recipient of Assistance Law;
- c. terms and procedures for providing Legal Aid;
- d. standards for providing Legal Aid;
- e. funding and accountability;
- f. monitoring and evaluation;
- g. investigation provisions; And
- h. criminal provisions.

## CHAPTER IV

## PROVISION OF LEGAL AID

## Article 5

- (1) Legal Aid is provided to help resolve legal problems faced by Legal Aid Recipients.
- (2) Recipients of Legal Aid as intended in paragraph (1) include every person or group of poor people who cannot fulfill their basic rights  
worthy and independent.
- (3) The basic rights as intended in paragraph (2) include the rights to food, clothing, health services, educational services, employment and business, and/or housing.
- (4) Legal Aid as referred to in paragraph (1) is organized by the Regional Government and implemented by the Legal Aid Provider.
- (5) Regional Government organizes Legal Aid for poor communities as intended in paragraph (4) in the form of Legal Aid budget facilitation.

## Article 6

- (1) In administering Legal Aid for the poor, the Regional Government establishes work the same as Legal Aid Institutions or community organizations that meet the requirements as stipulated in statutory regulations.
- (2) Requirements for providing legal aid as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
- a. incorporated;
  - b. accredited which carries out government affairs in the field of law and human rights based on the provisions of statutory regulations;
  - c. have a permanent office or secretariat;
  - d. have administrators; And
  - e. has a Legal Aid program.

## CHAPTER V

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE GIVER AND RECIPIENT  
LEGAL AID

## Part One

## Legal Aid Provider

## Article 7

Legal Aid Providers have the right to:

- a. recruiting advocates, paralegals, lecturers and law faculty students;
- b. providing Legal Aid services;
- c. organize legal counseling, legal consultations, and other activity programs related to the provision of Legal Aid;

- d. receive a budget from the Regional Government for implementing Legal Aid;
- e. issue an opinion or statement in defending a case for which he is responsible in a court hearing in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations;
- f. obtain information and other data from the Regional Government or other agencies, for the purposes of defending cases; And
- g. receive guarantees of legal protection, security and safety while providing legal aid.

#### Article 8

- (1) Legal Aid Providers are obliged to:
- a. provide Legal Assistance according to services Legal Aid;
  - b. report the Legal Aid program to the Regent through the Regional Apparatus which carries out government affairs in the field of administering Legal Aid;
  - c. report any use of APBD used for providing Legal Aid;
  - d. maintain the confidentiality of data, information and/or information obtained from Legal Aid Recipients relating to the case being handled, unless otherwise determined by law;
  - e. provide Legal Aid to Legal Aid Recipients based on the terms and procedures specified in this Regional Regulation until the case is resolved, unless there is a legally valid reason;
  - f. serve Legal Aid Recipients in accordance with public service principles;
  - g. reporting the progress of his duties to the Regional Government at the end of the fiscal year or at any time necessary includes:
    - 1. developments in case handling; And
    - 2. rejection of the application accompanied by reasons for rejection.
  - h. provide equal treatment to Legal Aid Recipients without distinguishing between gender, ethnicity, religion, race and occupation as well as the political background of Legal Aid Recipients and act independently.
- (2) Every Legal Aid Provider who violates the provisions as intended in paragraph (1) will be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (3) Administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (2) are in the form of:
- a. verbal warning;
  - b. written warning; c.
- return of the Legal Aid budget that has been received; and/or

d. *blacklist* or blacklist for a period of time certain.

(4) Further provisions regarding procedures for the imposition of administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (3) are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.

## The second part

### Legal Aid Recipients

#### Article 9

Legal Aid recipients have the right to:

- a. receive Legal Aid until the legal problem is resolved and/or the case has permanent legal force, as long as the Legal Aid Recipient the person concerned does not revoke the power of attorney;
- b. obtain Legal Aid in accordance with Legal Aid standards and/or the Advocate Code of Ethics; And
- c. obtain information and documents relating to the implementation of providing Legal Aid in accordance with statutory provisions.

#### Article 10

Legal Aid recipients are required to:

- a. convey evidence, information and/or case statements correctly to the Legal Aid Provider; And
- b. assist in the smooth provision of Legal Aid.

## CHAPTER VI

### TERMS AND PROCEDURES FOR PROVIDING LEGAL AID

#### Part One

##### Condition

#### Article 11

Requirements for receiving Legal Aid include:

- a. have a poverty certificate issued by the village head, village head, or official of the same level;
- b. registered in welfare assistance programs from the Central Government or Regional Government; and c. make a statement of not receiving legal assistance from other Legal Aid Providers.

## The second part

### Procedures for Providing Legal Aid

#### Article 12

- (1) The Legal Aid Applicant submits an application Legal Assistance to Legal Aid Providers.
- (2) The application for legal aid as intended in paragraph (1) is submitted in writing and signed by the legal aid provider.

- (3) Written application as intended in paragraph (2) contains at least:
  - a. identity of the Legal Aid applicant; And
  - b. a brief description of the main issue requested legal assistance.
- (4) In the event that the Legal Aid applicant is unable to prepare a written application as intended in paragraph (2), the application can be submitted orally.
- (5) The Legal Aid Provider within a period of no later than 3 (three) working days after the Legal Aid request is declared complete must provide an answer accept or reject in writing or verbally request for Legal Aid.
- (6) If the application for Legal Aid is accepted, the Legal Aid Provider provides Legal Aid based on a special power of attorney from the Legal Aid Recipient.
- (7) If the application for Legal Aid is rejected, the Legal Aid Provider shall state the reasons rejection.

### Article 13

Further provisions regarding the requirements and procedures for providing Legal Aid as intended in Article 11 and Article 12 are regulated in the Regent's Regulation.

#### CHAPTER VII

### STANDARDS FOR PROVIDING LEGAL AID

#### Part One

#### General

#### Article 14

- (1) The provision of Legal Aid must meet standards Legal Aid.
- (2) Legal Aid Standards as intended in paragraph (1) are implemented to handle:
  - a. Litigation Legal Assistance; And
  - b. Non-litigation Legal Assistance.

#### The second part

#### Litigation Legal Assistance Standards

#### Paragraph 1

#### General

#### Article 15

Standards for Legal Assistance in Litigation as intended in Article 14 paragraph (2) letter a, are implemented in handling cases:

- a. criminal;
- b. civil; and/or
- c. state Administration.

Paragraph 2  
Standards for Legal Assistance in Handling Cases  
Criminal

Article 16

- (1) Litigation Legal Assistance in handling criminal cases as intended in Article 15 letter a is given to Legal Aid Recipients whose status is:
  - a. victim;
  - b. suspect; or
  - c. defendant.
- (2) Legal Assistance as intended in paragraph (1) is provided at the assistance and/or stage exercise power starting from the level investigation, prosecution, and assistance and/or exercising power in the examination process at trial can start from the first level.
- (3) The provision of Legal Aid to recipients of Legal Aid as intended in paragraph (1) is not prioritized for perpetrators of the following types of criminal acts:
  - a. narcotics crime;
  - b. gambling crime; And
  - c. criminal acts of violence against women and child.

Article 17

In providing litigation legal assistance in handling criminal cases as intended in Article 15 paragraph (1), the legal assistance provider must first:

- a. making power of attorney;
- b. case title to obtain input;
- c. examine and produce all complete documents relating to the investigation process, prosecution process and/or examination at the trial at the first level;
- d. assistance at the investigation and prosecution stages; and/or examination at trial;
- e. making exceptions, duplicates and pleas for the benefit of Legal Aid Recipients;
- f. presenting witnesses and/or experts; and/or
- g. other legal actions in accordance with the provisions legislation.



Paragraph 3  
Standards for Legal Assistance in Handling Cases  
Civil

Article 18

Litigation Legal Assistance in handling civil cases as referred to in Article 15 letter b, is provided to Legal Assistance Recipients who are:

- a. plaintiff/petitioner/opponent; or
- b. defendant/defendant/defendant.

Article 19

In providing Litigation Legal Assistance in handling civil cases to Assistance Recipients  
Legal status as the plaintiff/petitioner/opponent as referred to in

Article 18 letter a, Legal Aid Providers undertake:

- a. making power of attorney;
- b. case titles within the Legal Aid Provider environment;
- c. preparing a lawsuit/application letter;
- d. examination of all complete documents relating to the examination process at trial;
- e. registration of lawsuits/applications with the court;
- f. assisting and representing Legal Aid Recipients during mediation;
- g. assisting and representing Legal Aid Recipients during examination at trial;
- h. preparing and presenting evidence, witnesses, and/or expert;
- i. making replica and conclusion letters; and/or
- j. other legal actions in accordance with the provisions legislation.

Article 20

In providing Litigation Legal Assistance in handling civil cases to Assistance Recipients  
Legal status as the defendant/respondent/opponent as referred to in

Article 18 letter b, Legal Aid Providers undertake:

- a. making power of attorney;
- b. case title within the Legal Aid Provider environment;
- c. examination of all complete documents relating to the examination process at trial;
- d. assisting and representing Legal Aid Recipients during mediation;
- e. preparing letters of response to claims, duplicates and conclusions;
- f. assisting and representing Legal Aid Recipients during examination at trial;
- g. preparing and presenting evidence, witnesses, and/or expert; and/or

- h. other legal actions in accordance with the provisions legislation.

#### Paragraph 4

### Legal Assistance Standards in Handling Tata Cases State Enterprise Article 21

- (1) Litigation Legal Assistance in handling State administration cases as referred to in Article 15 letter c, given to aid recipients  
The legal status is as follows:
- a. plaintiff; or
  - b. intervention plaintiff.
- (2) In providing Legal Assistance as follows referred to in paragraph (1), Legal Aid Provider do:
- a. making power of attorney;
  - b. case title within the Assistance Provider environment Law;
  - c. administrative efforts and/or administrative appeals;
  - d. examination of all complete documents relating to the examination process at trial;
  - e. preparation of lawsuit letters and/or letters application;
  - f. registering a lawsuit or submitting application to the state administrative court;
  - g. assisting and/or representing in dismissal, mediation and examination processes at state administrative court hearings;
  - h. preparing evidence and presenting witnesses and/or experts;
  - i. making replica and conclusion letters; and/or
  - j. other legal actions in accordance with the provisions legislation.

#### Part Three

### Non-litigation Legal Assistance Standards Article 22

- (1) Non-litigation legal assistance can be provided by advocates, paralegals, lecturers and faculty students legal scope of Legal Aid Providers who have accredited by the minister who handles government affairs in the field of law and human rights in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (2) Non-litigation legal assistance carried out by legal aid providers includes:
- a. legal counseling;
  - b. legal consultation;
  - c. case investigations, both electronic and non-electronic;

- d. legal research;
- e. mediation;
- f. negotiation;
- g. community empowerment;
- h. assistance outside the court; and/or i. *drafting* documents.

## CHAPTER VIII

## FUNDING AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## Part One

## Funding

## Article 23

- (1) Funding for the provision of Legal Aid comes from the APBD and other legal and non-binding funding sources.
- (2) Legal Aid funding is carried out accordingly with the Regional financial capacity and the availability of funds in the APBD.
- (3) Legal Aid funding as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is in accordance with the legal aid cost standards.
- (4) Provisions regarding legal aid cost standards in accordance with the Regent's Regulation on unit price standards.

## The second part

## Accountability

## Article 24

Legal Aid Providers are required to submit reports on the realization of budget implementation to the Regent as a form of accountability for the implementation of Legal Aid every 3 (three) months, 6 (six) months and 1 (one) year.

## Article 25

- (1) For Litigation Cases, the realization report as intended in Article 24 must include at least:
  - a. a copy of the case decision that you already have permanent legal force; And
  - b. developments in cases that are in the process of being resolved.
- (2) For non-litigation activities, the realization report as intended in Article 24 must include a report on activities that have been implemented.

## Article 26

Further provisions regarding accountability as intended in Article 24 and Article 25 are regulated in the Regent's Regulations.

## CHAPTER IX

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## Part One

## Supervision

## Article 27

- (1) The Regent supervises the provision of Legal Aid and the distribution of Legal Aid funds sourced from the APBD, carried out periodically and/or incidentally as needed.
- (2) Supervision as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regent through the Regional Apparatus which carries out government affairs in the legal sector.

## The second part

## Evaluation

## Article 28

- (1) The Regent evaluates the implementation of the provision of Legal Aid and the distribution of legal aid funds sourced from the APBD periodically every 6 (six) months or incidentally as needed.
- (2) The evaluation as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out to assess the achievement of the implementation of Legal Aid activities carried out by the Legal Aid Provider.

## CHAPTER X

## PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

## Article 29

- (1) Certain civil servant officials within the Regional Government are given special authority as Investigators to carry out investigations of criminal acts in the field of Legal Aid, as intended in the criminal procedural law.
- (2) The investigator's authority as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. receive, search for, collect and examine information or reports relating to criminal acts in the field of Legal Aid so that the information or report is complete and clear;
  - b. research, search for and collect information about individuals or bodies regarding the truth of actions carried out in connection with criminal acts in the field of Legal Aid;
  - c. request information and evidence from individuals or entities in connection with criminal acts in the field of Legal Aid;
  - d. examine books, records and other documents relating to criminal acts in the field of Legal Aid;

- e. carry out searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, recording and other documents, as well as confiscate such evidence;
  - f. request assistance from experts in the context of carrying out criminal investigation duties in the field of Legal Aid;
  - g. ordering to stop and/or prohibiting someone from leaving the room or place while the inspection is in progress and checking the identity of the person and/or documents being brought;
  - h. photographing someone related to a criminal act in the field of Legal Aid;
  - i. summon people to hear their statements and be questioned as suspects or witnesses;
  - j. stop the investigation; And
  - k. carry out other actions necessary for the smooth investigation of criminal acts in the field of Legal Aid according to the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (3) The investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall notify the commencement of the investigation and submit the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor through the investigating officer of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia, in accordance with the provisions regulated in the criminal procedural law.

#### CHAPTER XI

### PROHIBITION

#### Article 30

Legal Aid Providers are prohibited from:

- a. receive or request payment from Legal Aid Recipients and/or other parties related to the case being handled by the Legal Aid Provider.
- b. receive legal aid funds originating from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget and APBD for the same cases and activities.

#### CHAPTER XII

### CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 31

Legal Aid Providers who are proven to have violated the provisions as intended in Article 30 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

## CHAPTER XIII

## CLOSING

## Article 32

The implementing regulations for this Regional Regulation are stipulated no later than 1 (one) year after this Regional Regulation is promulgated.

## Article 33

When this Regional Regulation comes into force, Sukoharjo Regent Regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Legal Aid for the Poor (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2021 Number 31) remains in effect as long as it does not conflict with this Regional Regulation.

## Article 34

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

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

Set in Sukoharjo  
on March 6, 2023  
REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed.

ETIK SURYANI

Promulgated in Sukoharjo  
on March 6, 2023  
REGIONAL SECRETARY  
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed.

WIDODO

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE YEAR 2023 NUMBER 1

The copy corresponds to the original  
HEAD OF LEGAL SECTION,

signed.

TEGUH PRAMONO, SH, MH  
Level I Supervisor  
NIP. 19710429 199803 1 003

SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL REGISTRATION NUMBER,  
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE : (5-50/2023)

EXPLANATION  
ON  
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 1 OF 2023  
ABOUT  
PROVIDING LEGAL AID FOR POOR COMMUNITIES

I. GENERAL

The Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia mandates that the national goal is to protect the entire nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed, advance general welfare, enriching the nation's life, and participating implement world order based on freedom, eternal peace and social justice. To achieve the mandate

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia requires the joint efforts of the entire Indonesian nation. Joint effort What is meant is realized in the roles, functions and duties of each components of the nation and implemented seriously. Legal Aid is one form of effort to eliminate or at least reduce obstacles in achieving national goals.

Apart from being based on the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the foundation Sukoharjo Regency Regional Government to formulate policies implementation of Legal Aid in Sukoharjo Regency based on the mandate of Article 19 of Law Number 16 of 2011 concerning Legal Aid, which basically reads "Regions can allocate budget for organizing Legal Aid in Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, which has more provisions further regulated by Regional Regulations.

So far, legal aid has not been provided touches many people or groups of poor people, so that they difficulty in accessing justice because they are hampered by their inability to realize their constitutional rights.

The regulations regarding the provision of Legal Aid in this Regional Regulation are a guarantee of the constitutional rights of a person or person groups of poor people in the Sukoharjo Regency area.

This Regional Regulation on Legal Aid will be the basis for Regional Governments to implement the constitutional rights of citizens in the field of Legal Aid, especially for poor people or groups of people.

Several material points are regulated in this Regional Regulation including regarding: the administration of Legal Aid, the rights and obligations of providers and recipients of Legal Aid, conditions and procedures for providing Legal Aid, standards for providing Legal Aid, funding, accountability, monitoring and evaluation, prohibitions, criminal provisions.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear.

## Section 2

## Letter a

What is meant by the "principle of justice" is placing the rights and obligations of each person in a proportional, proper, correct, good and orderly manner.

## Letter b

What is meant by "the principle of equality under the law" is that everyone has the same rights and treatment before the law as well as the obligation to uphold the law.

## Letter c

What is meant by the "principle of openness" is providing access to the public to obtain complete, correct, honest and impartial information in order to obtain guarantees of justice on the basis of constitutional rights.

## Letter d

What is meant by "principle of efficiency" is maximizing the provision of Legal Aid through the use of existing budget resources.

## Letter e

What is meant by "principle of effectiveness" is determining the achievement of the objectives of providing Legal Aid appropriately.

## Letter f

What is meant by "principle of accountability" is that every activity and final result of Legal Aid implementation activities must be accountable to the community.

## Article 3

Quite clear.

## Article 4

Quite clear.

## Article 5

Quite clear.

## Article 6

Quite clear.

## Article 7

## Letter a

What is meant by "Advocate" is a person whose profession is to provide legal services, both inside and outside the court, who fulfills the requirements based on the provisions of Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates.

What is meant by "paralegal" is someone who has legal skills but is not an advocate.



What is meant by "law faculty lecturers" are teaching staff at law faculties at universities.

What is meant by "law faculty students" are students who are studying law at a tertiary institution.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Letter e

Quite clear.

Letter f

Quite clear.

Letter g

Self-explanatory.

Article 8

Quite clear.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Letter a

What is meant by "Certification Letter" is a certificate that explains the economic condition of the recipient of legal assistance, such as a Certificate of Inadequacy, a Certificate of Poorness or the like.

Letter b

What is meant by "Welfare Assistance Program" is a program providing assistance to the community which is included in the Integrated Social Welfare Data (DTKS) or other designations from the central and regional governments.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Article 12

Quite clear.

Article 13

Quite clear.

Article 14

Quite clear.

Article 15

Quite clear.

Article 16

Quite clear.

Article 17

Quite clear.

Article 18

Quite clear.

Article 19

Quite clear.

Article 20

Quite clear.

Article 21

Quite clear.

Article 22

Quite clear.

Article 23

Quite clear.

Article 24

Quite clear.

Article 25

Quite clear.

Article 26

Quite clear.

Article 27

Quite clear.

Article 28

Quite clear.

Article 29

Quite clear.

Article 30

Quite clear.

Article 31

Quite clear.

Article 32

Quite clear.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Quite clear.

SUPPLEMENTARY SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE NUMBER 312