



**REGENT SUKOHARJO  
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA  
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 20 OF 2017**

**ABOUT  
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

**BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY**

**REGENT SUKOHARJO,**

- Considering:**
- a. that food is a basic human need and  
Its fulfillment is part of human rights so that food needs up to  
individuals must be met, which is reflected in the availability of  
sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, meets  
nutritional adequacy, equitable and affordable to achieve good  
nutritional status in order to live a healthy life. , active and productive  
in a sustainable manner;**
  
  - b. that based on the provisions of Article 12 paragraph (2) letter c of Law  
Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government as amended  
several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning  
the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning  
Regional Government, Food management is one of the mandatory  
matters which is also a must  
  
Regional Government authority;**
  
  - c. that based on the provisions of Article 2 of Presidential Regulation  
Number 83 of 2017 concerning Strategic Food and Nutrition Policy,  
Regional Governments and stakeholders need to increase sustainable  
food and nutrition security in order to create quality and competitive  
human resources;**
  
  - d. that based on the considerations as intended  
letters a, b and c, need to stipulate Regional Regulations on Food  
Security and Nutrition;**
- Remember** : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of  
Indonesia;
- 2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency  
Regions within the Province of Central Java;
  
  - 3. Law Number 41 of 2009 concerning Protection of Sustainable Food  
Agricultural Land (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009  
Number 149, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia  
Number 5068);

4. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
5. Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 227, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5360);
6. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
7. Government Regulation Number 28 of 2004 concerning Food Safety, Quality and Nutrition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 107, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4424);
8. Government Regulation Number 50 of 2007 concerning Procedures for Implementing Regional Cooperation (State Gazette Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 112, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4761);
9. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition (State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia Year 2015 Number 60, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5680);
10. Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2006 concerning Food Security Council;
11. Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2009 concerning Policy for the Acceleration of Diversification of Food Consumption Based on Local Resources;
12. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);
13. Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2017 concerning Strategic Food and Nutrition Policy (State Gazette of the Republic Indonesia 2017 Number 188);
14. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 10 of the Year 2016 concerning the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Medium Term Development Plan for 2016-2021 (2016 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 10, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 234);
15. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 13 of the Year 2016 concerning the Implementation of Sukoharjo Regency Government Food Reserves (2016 Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 13, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 237);

With Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

And

REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

**Establish: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION.**

**PIG**

**GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

**article 1**

**In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:**

- 1. The region is Sukoharjo Regency.**
- 2. Regional Government is the Regional Head as an element of regional government administrators who leads the implementation of government affairs which fall under the authority of the autonomous region.**
- 3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.**
- 4. Food is everything that comes from biological sources, agricultural products, plantations, forestry, fisheries, livestock, waters and water, both processed and unprocessed, intended as food or drink for human consumption, including food additives, food raw materials and other materials used in the process of preparing, processing and/or making food or drinks .**
- 5. Nutrition is a substance or compound found in food consisting of carbohydrates, protein, fat, vitamins, minerals, fiber, water and other components that are beneficial for human growth and health.**
- 6. Food security is a condition where food is met for the country and individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community, to can live a healthy, active and productive life in a sustainable manner.**
- 7. Food Sovereignty is the right of states and nations to independently determine food policies that guarantee the right to food for the people and that give the people the right to determine a food system that is in accordance with local resource potential.**
- 8. Food independence is the ability of the state and nation to produce a variety of food from within the country which can guarantee the fulfillment of sufficient food needs at the individual level by utilizing the potential of natural, human, social, economic and local wisdom resources in a dignified manner.**

9. **Nutritional Status** is the health condition of a person's body which is the final result of food intake into the body and its utilization.
10. **Food and Nutrition Security** is a condition where the country's food and nutrition needs are met up to individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, diverse, meets nutritional adequacy, is evenly distributed and affordable and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community, to realize good nutritional status so that they can live healthy, active, and be productive in a sustainable manner.
11. **Food Availability** is the condition of the availability of food from domestic production and national food reserves as well as imports if the two main sources cannot meet needs.
12. **Regency Government Food Reserves** are food supplies controlled and managed by the regency government.
13. **Food insecurity** is the condition of an area, community or household where there is a level of availability and security the food is not enough to meet the standard physiological needs for growth and public health.
14. **Food Crisis** is a condition of food scarcity experienced by the majority of people in a region caused by, among other things, difficulties in food distribution, the impact of climate change, natural and environmental disasters and social conflicts, including the consequences of war.
15. **Food problems** are conditions of shortage, excess, and/or inability of individuals or households to meet food needs and food security.
16. **Food Distribution** is an activity or series of activities to distribute food supplies evenly at any time in order to meet the community's food needs.
17. **Food diversification** is an effort to increase the availability and consumption of food that is diverse, nutritionally balanced, and based on local resource potential.
18. **Staple food** is food that is intended as the main daily food in accordance with potential resource conditions and local wisdom.
19. **Certain staple foods** are staple foods that are produced and consumed by the majority of Indonesian people, if their availability and prices are disrupted, they can affect economic stability and cause social unrest in society.
20. **Local food** is food consumed by local communities in accordance with local potential and wisdom.
21. **Fresh food** is food that has not undergone processing that can be consumed directly and/or that can be used as raw material for food processing.

22. **Processed food is food or drink resulting from processing in a certain way or method, with or without additional ingredients.**
23. **Food safety is the conditions and efforts needed to prevent food from possible biological, chemical and other contamination that can disturb, harm and endanger human health.**
24. **Food production is the activity or process of producing, preparing, processing, manufacturing, preserving, packaging, repackaging, and/or changing the form of food.**
25. **Food assistance is basic food assistance and other food provided by the Government, Regional Government, and/or the community in overcoming food problems and food crises, increasing access to food for poor and/or food and nutrition insecure communities, and international cooperation.**
26. **Food quality is a value determined on the basis of criteria food safety and nutritional content.**
27. **Every person is an individual or corporation, whether a legal entity or not a legal entity.**
28. **The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency, hereinafter abbreviated as BPOM, is the agency responsible for drug and food supervision.**
29. **Food Business Actor is any person who operates in one or more agri-food subsystems, namely providers of production inputs, production processes, processing, marketing, trade and support.**
30. **Stakeholders are individuals, communities, academics, professional organizations, the business world, mass media, non-governmental organizations and development partners, who are related to food and nutrition development.**
31. **Farmers are Indonesian citizens, both individuals and their families who carry out farming in the food sector.**
32. **Fishermen are Indonesian citizens, both individuals and their families, who earn their livelihood do fishing.**
33. **Fish cultivators are Indonesian citizens, both individuals and their families, whose livelihood is raising, breeding and/or maintaining fish and other aquatic biological resources and harvesting the results in a controlled environment.**
34. **Food and Nutrition Information System is a system that includes activities for collecting, processing, analyzing, storing, presenting, disseminating data and information, and using information about food and nutrition.**

CHAPTER II  
PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

**Part One**

Principle

**Section 2**

Implementation of Food and Nutrition Security in the region is based on: a. independence; b. resilience; c. security; d. benefit; e. equality; f. – sustainable; and g. justice.

**The second part  
Objective**

**Article 3**

Implementing food and nutrition security in the region aims to:

- a. increasing production capacity to meet people's food needs;
- b. Providing diverse and fulfilling food safety, quality and nutritional requirements for public consumption;
- c. strive for a sufficient level of food, especially staple food at reasonable and affordable prices in accordance with community needs;
- d. facilitate or increase access to food for the community, especially food and nutrition insecure communities;
- e. increase public knowledge and awareness about food that is diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe, for public consumption and in accordance with local potential and wisdom;
- f. protect and develop regional resources; And
- g. improve welfare for farmers and business actors food.

CHAPTER III  
**SCOPE**

**Article 4**

The scope of regulation in this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. planning;
- b. authority;
- c. implementing food security;
- d. food reserves; e. coordination and cooperation;

- f. human Resource Development;
- g. food and nutrition information system;
- h. community participation;
- i. infrastructure and institutions;
- j. coaching, supervision and control; And
- k. financing.

CHAPTER IV  
PLANNING

Article 5

- (1) Food planning is carried out to design food administration towards food sovereignty, food independence and food security.
- (2) Food Planning takes into account:
  - a. population growth and distribution;
  - b. food consumption and nutritional needs;
  - c. carrying capacity of natural resources, technology and environmental sustainability;
  - d. development of human resources in implementation food;
  - e. needs for food management facilities and infrastructure; f. local food and cultural potential; g. spatial plans; h. national and provincial food plans; And
  - i. national, provincial and regional development plans.
- (3) Food planning as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Government by involving the role of the community.
- (4) Food planning is stipulated in regional long-term development plans, regional medium-term development plans, and Regional Government work plans.

Article 6

- (1) Food planning is realized in the form of a food plan.
- (2) A food plan is made for the period according to the plan regional development.
- (3) The food plan as intended in paragraph (2) is contained in the Regional Long Term Development Plan, Regional Medium Term Development Plan and Regional Government Work Plan.

CHAPTER V  
AUTHORITY

Article 7

- (1) In order to realize food and nutrition security in the region, The Regional Government has the authority to organize:
- a. provision and distribution of staple food or other food according to regional needs in the context of stabilizing food supply and prices;
  - b. management of regional food reserves;
  - c. determining regional minimum prices for local food which are not determined by the Central Government and Provincial Governments;  
And
  - d. implementation of achieving per capita/annual food consumption targets in accordance with nutritional adequacy figures.
- (2) In addition to the authority as intended in paragraph (1), in order to realize sovereignty, independence, handling food insecurity and food security, the Regional Government has the authority to:
- a. providing infrastructure and all supporting food independence in various sectors according to regional authority;
  - b. compiling food vulnerability and security maps subdistrict;
  - c. addressing regional food insecurity;
  - d. carrying out procurement, management and distribution of regional food reserves in handling regional food insecurity; And
  - e. carry out fresh food safety supervision and processed food.

CHAPTER VI  
IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD SECURITY

Part One  
General

Article 8

- In order to implement food security implementation based on a food security system including:
- a. food availability with the main source of provision from domestic production and food reserves;
  - b. affordability of food for the entire community, both physically and economically; And
  - c. utilization of food to improve the quality of food consumption and nutrition, including the development of food safety.



**The second part**  
**Availability**

**Paragraph 1**  
**General**

**Article 9**

- (1) The Regional Government is responsible for food availability in the region and the development of local food production in the region.**
- (2) Food provision is realized to meet the food needs and consumption of communities, households and individuals in a sustainable manner.**
- (3) To realize food availability through domestic food production, this is done by:**
  - a. developing food production that relies on local resources, institutions and culture;**
  - b. developing food business system efficiency;**
  - c. developing facilities, infrastructure and technology for production, post-harvest handling, processing and storage of food;**
  - d. build, rehabilitate and develop food production infrastructure;**
  - e. maintaining productive land; And**
  - f. build a food production center area.**

**Article 10**

- (1) The Regional Government is responsible for providing food in quantity and quality that meets the community's consumption needs.**
- (2) Provision of food as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by:**
  - a. maintaining the availability of sustainable food agricultural land;**
  - b. motivating and mobilizing the community to produce sufficient and sustainable food; c. encourage community participation in food production**  
**and food reserves;**
  - d. improve capabilities in reserve management**  
**food;**
  - e. open opportunities for food business actors and the community to play an active role in efforts to provide sufficient and sustainable food; And**
  - f. involving food business actors and the community**  
**provision of food reserves.**

**Article 11**

- Food availability as intended in Article 9 consists of: a. food production;**
- b. food crisis preparedness;**
  - c. overcoming the food crisis; And**
  - d. food diversity.**

**Paragraph 2  
Food Production**

**Article 12**

- (1) The Regional Government and the community are responsible for increasing the production and productivity of food commodities.**
- (2) Increasing production and productivity of food commodities as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by:**
  - a. increase potential food production by utilizing resources, science and technology, food facilities and infrastructure, food institutions and access to capital;**
  - b. establishing sustainable food farming land; c. conserving water resources; d. carry out control over production threats food; And**
  - e. encourage community and business participation in food production and food reserves.**
- (3) Increasing food production through the use of resources as intended in paragraph (2) letter a, including through the use of yard land.**
- (4) Determination of sustainable food farming land as intended in paragraph (2) letter b is regulated by a separate Regional Regulation.**
- (5) Preserving water resources as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c, is the management and utilization of water resources carried out wisely and wisely.**
- (6) Control of threats to food production as intended in paragraph (2) letter d, which are caused by:**
  - a. climate change; b. attacks by plant pests and animal and fish disease outbreaks; c. natural disasters; d. social disaster; e. environmental pollution; f. degradation of land and water resources; g. competition for the use of food production resources; h. change of land use function; and i. economic disincentive.**

**Paragraph 3  
Food Crisis Preparedness  
Article 13**

**Food Crisis Preparedness as intended in Article 11 letter b includes: a. food crisis criteria;**

**b. food crisis preparedness; And**

**c. food crisis emergency;**

**Article 14**

**The Food Crisis Criteria as referred to in Article 13 letter a include:**

**a. a decrease in the availability of staple foods for the majority of society over a certain period of time; b. surge in staple food prices over a certain period of time; and/or**

**c. a decrease in staple food consumption for the majority of the population to meet food needs according to nutritional norms.**

**Article 15**

**(1) Food crisis preparedness as intended in Article 13 letter b, is implemented based on the food crisis preparedness program.**

**(2) The minimum regional food crisis preparedness program load:**

**a. organization;**

**b. coordination;**

**c. facilities, means and infrastructure; d.**

**Food Crisis emergency training and rehearsals;**

**e. mitigation procedures;**

**f. mitigation measures;**

**g. Food Crisis mitigation activities; And**

**h. providing information and instructions to the public.**

**(3) The regional food crisis preparedness program is prepared based on studies that at least include:**

**a. risk analysis; b.**

**estimated food needs; and c. impact of the food crisis.**

**(4) The regional food crisis preparedness program is prepared based on:**

**a. food crisis criteria; b. study**

**results; c. national**

**food crisis preparedness program; and D. provincial food crisis preparedness program.**

- (5) The regional food crisis preparedness program is updated at least 1 (one) time in 3 (three) years.
- (6) The food crisis preparedness program is further regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

#### Article 16

- (1) The emergency of the food crisis as intended in article 13 letter c, is determined based on the scale of the food crisis.
- (2) A food crisis emergency occurs if the scale of the food crisis shows that the number of people experiencing a food crisis is more than 50% (fifty percent) of the regional population.
- (3) In the event that the food crisis shows the scale of the food crisis as intended in paragraph (2), the Regent shall determine the emergency status of the food crisis at the regional level.

#### Paragraph 4 Food Crisis Management

#### Article 17

- (1) Handling of the food crisis as referred to in Article 11 letter c includes activities:
  - a. procurement, management and distribution of food reserves local government;
  - b. mobilization of food reserves within and between communities area;
  - c. mobilize community participation; and/or d. apply technology to overcome the food crisis and environmental pollution.
- (2) Food crisis management as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the food crisis preparedness program.

#### Article 18

The Regent carries out food crisis management, if an emergency food crisis occurs.

#### Article 19

- (1) The Regent declares that the handling of the food crisis is over and finished.
- (2) When the response to the food crisis is declared over and complete, the Regent determines that the emergency status of the food crisis is over.
- (3) If the food crisis is declared resolved by the Regent but the community still needs food assistance, then the response will come from the Regency Government Food Reserve.

## **Article 20**

**Further provisions regarding the emergency status of the food crisis and procedures for ending the emergency status of the food crisis are stipulated in the Regent's Regulation.**

### **Paragraph 5 Food Diversity**

## **Article 21**

**Food diversification as intended in Article 11 letter d is carried out as an effort to increase the availability of diverse foods and is based on local resource potential for:**

- a. meet diverse, nutritious food consumption patterns balanced and safe.**
- b. developing food businesses; and/or**
- c. improve community welfare.**

## **Article 22**

- (1) Food diversity is carried out with due attention local resources, institutions and culture.**
- (2) Food diversification as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by:**
  - a. increasing food diversity;**
  - b. developing processing technology and food products;**
  - c. increase public awareness to consume a variety of foods with the principles of balanced nutrition; And**
  - d. carry out socialization and promotion of food diversity.**

## **Article 23**

- (1) Food diversification can be implemented by utilizing land belonging to the Central Government, land belonging to the Provincial Government, land belonging to the Regional Government, land belonging to the community/private sector, and/or other unproductive land.**
- (2) Implementation of the use of owned land as intended in paragraph (1) is in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.**
- (3) In implementing food diversification as intended in paragraph (1) the Regional Government can provide food facilities and infrastructure, including plant seeds and fertilizer.**
- (4) To accelerate the food diversity program, the Regional Government can carry out coordination and consultation with the Provincial Government and Central Government.**

#### **Article 24**

**Food diversification is an effort to increase the availability of diverse foods and is based on the potential of local resources to:**

- a. meet diverse, nutritious food consumption patterns balanced, and safe;**
- b. developing food businesses; and/or**
- c. improve community welfare.**

#### **Article 25**

**(1) Food diversity as intended in Article 21 is carried out through:**

- a. establishing food diversity rules;**
- b. local food optimization;**
- c. development of technology and incentive systems for local food processing businesses;**
- d. introduction of new types of food, including local food untapped;**
- e. development of diversification of farming and fisheries;**
- f. increasing availability and access to seeds and seedlings for plants, livestock and fish;**
- g. optimizing land use, including yard land;**
  
- h. strengthening cooperatives, micro, small and medium enterprises in food sector; And**
- i. development of a food industry based on local food.**

**(2) Food diversity involves community participation and all stakeholders in the region.**

#### **Article 26**

**(1) Determination of food diversity rules as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter a is carried out based on:**

- a. principles of balanced nutrition;**
- b. based on local resources and wisdom; c. environmentally friendly; and D. safe.**

**(2) The principle of balanced nutrition as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is measured by the expected food pattern and/or other measures.**

#### **Article 27**

**Optimizing local food as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter b, can be done through:**

- a. increasing consistency of quantity, quality, continuity, and local food security;**
- b. implementation of quality standards for local food products;**
- c. development of local food production statistics;**
- d. research, development and assessment of local food; And**
- e. promotion and education of local food.**

#### **Article 28**

**(1) Development of local food processing technology as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter c is carried out through research, development, study, dissemination and increasing physical and economic access for farmers and local food business actors.**

**(2) The development of an incentive system for local food processing businesses as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter c is carried out through providing and/or increasing access to technology, information, production facilities, capital, marketing, and coaching business management to protect and develop local food processing businesses in accordance with statutory provisions.**

#### **Article 29**

**The introduction of new types of food, including local food that has not been utilized as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter d is carried out through promotion, education, business development and marketing facilitation.**

#### **Article 30**

**The development of diversification of farming and fisheries as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter e is carried out through the implementation of an integrated and sustainable management system for crops, livestock and/or fish and resources.**

#### **Article 31**

**Increasing the availability and access to seeds and seedlings of plants, livestock and fish as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter f, can be done through:**

**a. domestic production of seeds and plant, livestock and fish seeds;**

- b. coaching farmers and fish cultivators in producing seeds and seedlings for plants, livestock and fish;**
- c. development of marketing of seeds and plant seeds, livestock, and fish; And**
- d. providing subsidies for seeds and seedlings of plants, livestock and fish according to needs.**

**Article 32**

- (1) Optimizing land use, including yard land as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter g is carried out by taking into account the suitability of land and agroecosystems to realize sustainable Food Security.**
- (2) Optimizing yard land as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through cultivating various types of plants, livestock and fish to support family food security.**

**Article 33**

**Strengthening cooperatives, micro, small and medium enterprises in the food sector as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter h, can be carried out through:**

- a. policy support and provision of economic and non-economic incentives for cultivation and business development of local food products;**
- b. creation and development of appropriate technology to increase efficiency, add value and ensure the quality and safety of local food products;**
- c. facilitation to access technology, production facilities, capital, food processing and marketing for local food businesses; d. fostering entrepreneurship, strengthening institutions and local food business partnerships;**
- e. ease of granting local food business permits; And**
- f. developing demand for local food products through facilitating outreach, promotion and education.**

**Article 34**

**The development of a food industry based on local food as intended in Article 25 paragraph (1) letter i is carried out through:**

- a. utilization of local raw materials;**
- b. providing local food business incentives;**
- c. incubation of the local food industry; And**
- d. infrastructure and regulatory support to improve efficiency and competitiveness.**

**Part Three  
Food Affordability**

**Paragraph 1  
General**

**Article 35**

- (1) Regional Governments are responsible for realizing food affordability for communities, households and individuals.**



- (2) In realizing food affordability as intended in paragraph (1), the Regional Government implements Central Government policies in the areas of:**
- a. distribution;**
  - b. marketing;**
  - c. trading;**
  - d. stabilization of supply and prices of staple foods; And**
  - e. food aid.**

**Paragraph 2  
Food Distribution**

**Article 36**

- (1) The Regional Government is responsible in accordance with its authority responsible for food distribution.**
- (2) Food distribution as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through:**
- a. development of an outreach food distribution system throughout the region effectively and efficiently;**
  - b. management of a food distribution system that can increase food affordability, maintain safety, quality, nutrition, and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community; And**
  - c. realization of smooth and safe food distribution.**

**Article 37**

- (1) The development of the food distribution system as intended in Article 36 paragraph (2) letter a includes the development of:**
- a. food distribution infrastructure;**
  - b. food distribution facilities; And**
  - c. food distribution institutions.**
- (2) Development of food distribution infrastructure as intended in paragraph (1) letter a includes at least:**
- a. road infrastructure;**
  - b. railway infrastructure;**
  - c. food processing and marketing units;**
  - d. bridge; And**
  - e. suitable warehousing for food distribution.**
- (3) Development of food distribution facilities as intended in paragraph (1) letter b includes at least:**
- a. road, railway transportation facilities; And**
  - b. special transportation facilities for food distribution that can maintain safety, quality, nutrition, and do not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community.**

**(4) Development of food distribution institutions as intended in paragraph (1) letter c includes at least:**

- a. development of institutions providing transportation services, loading and unloading, transportation insurance, and warehousing service institutions;**
- b. development of marketing institutions; And**
- c. food distribution arrangements that can facilitate food supply.**

#### **Article 38**

**Management of the food distribution system as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (2) letter b includes:**

- a. coaching;**
- b. monitoring;**
- c. supervision;**
- d. control;**
- e. facilitation; And**
- f. Incentives Giving.**

#### **Article 39**

**The realization of smooth and safe food distribution as intended in Article 37 paragraph (2) letter c includes: a. regulating the flow of food distribution between provinces and between Regency/City; And**

- b. regulating food distribution and/or mobilizing food reserves from surplus areas to areas experiencing food shortages.**

#### **Article 40**

**On religious and national holidays, the Regional Government, in accordance with its authority, prioritizes the smooth distribution of food.**

#### **Paragraph 3 Food Marketing**

#### **Article 41**

- (1) The Regional Government is obliged to provide guidance to parties carrying out food marketing.**
- (2) The Regional Government carries out promotions to increase marketing and use of food products, especially local food.**

**Paragraph 4  
Food Trade**

**Article 42**

- (1) Regional Governments are obliged to regulate food trade.**
- (2) Food trade regulations as intended in paragraph (1) aim to:**
  - a. stabilization of food supply and prices, especially food principal;**
  - b. food reserve management; and c.****creating a healthy food business climate.**

**Paragraph 5  
Stabilization of Staple Food Supply and Prices**

**Article 43**

- (1) Regional Governments are obliged to stabilize the supply and prices of staple foods at the producer and consumer levels.**
- (2) Stabilization of the supply and price of staple foods as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out to protect the income and purchasing power of farmers, fishermen, fish cultivators and micro and small food businesses, as well as maintaining consumers' affordability of staple foods.**

**Article 44**

**Stabilization of Staple Food Supply and Prices as intended in Article 43 is carried out through:**

- a. pricing at the producer level as a guide government purchases;**
- b. pricing at the consumer level as a guide for government sales;**
- c. management and maintenance of government food reserves reGENCY;**
- d. regulation and management of food supplies;**
- e. determining tax and/or tariff policies that support national interests; And**
- f. Arranging smooth distribution between regions.**

**Article 45**

- (1) The Regional Government can determine regional minimum prices for local food that are not determined by the Government.**
- (2) Determination of regional minimum local food prices as intended in paragraph (1) is regulated by a Regent's Regulation.**

**Paragraph 6  
Food Aid**

**Article 46**

- (1) The Regional Government is responsible for providing and distributing staple food and/or other food according to needs, both for the poor, food and nutrition insecure, as well as in emergency situations.**
- (2) Food assistance as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out by prioritizing domestic production and local wisdom.**

**Part Four  
Food Utilization**

**Paragraph 1  
General**

**Article 47**

- (1) The Regional Government is responsible for improving the quality of food consumption and nutrition in the proportional use of food.**
- (2) The quality of food consumption and nutrition as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:**
  - a. food consumption;**
  - b. diversifying food consumption;**
  - c. improved nutrition; And**
  - d. food safety.**

**Paragraph 2  
Food Consumption**

**Article 48**

**Regional Governments are obliged to increase the quantity and quality of public food consumption through:**

- a. setting targets for achieving per capita food consumption figures per year according to nutritional adequacy figures;**
- b. providing food that is diverse, nutritionally balanced, safe and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the people in the area;  
And**
- c. development of community knowledge and abilities in food consumption patterns that are diverse, nutritionally balanced, high quality and safe.**

**Paragraph 3  
Diversification of Food Consumption**

**Article 49**

- (1) The government is obliged to realize food consumption diversity to meet the nutritional needs of the community and support healthy, active and productive living.**
- (2) The diversification of food consumption as intended in paragraph (1) is directed at increasing public awareness and cultivating food consumption patterns that are diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe and in accordance with local potential and wisdom.**

**Article 50**

**Diversifying food consumption is carried out by:**

- a. promote diversity of food consumption;**
- b. increasing public knowledge and awareness to consume a variety of foods with the principles of balanced nutrition;**
- c. improve the skills of the community and business actors in developing local food processing that is diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe;  
And;**
- d. develop and disseminate appropriate technology for local food processing.**

**Paragraph 4  
Nutrition Improvement**

**Article 51**

- (1) The Regional Government is obliged to carry out efforts to improve community nutrition.**
- (2) Implementation of efforts to improve community nutrition as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out through: a.**
- improving individual and community food consumption patterns that are diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe;**
  - b. fulfilling the nutritional needs of groups prone to malnutrition;**
  - c. increased consumption of food from livestock products, fish, vegetables, local fruit and tubers.**
- (3) The Regional Government prepares a Food and Nutrition Action Plan every 5 (five) years.**
- (4) The Food and Nutrition Action Plan as intended in paragraph (2) is an inseparable part of the Regional food plan.**

**Paragraph 5  
Food Safety**

**Article 52**

- (1) In an effort to support the implementation of food security in the Region, the Regional Government guarantees the realization of the implementation of Food Security in each Food chain in an integrated manner.**
- (2) Food safety as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out to keep food safe, hygienic, high quality, nutritious and does not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community.**
- (3) Food safety is intended to prevent possible biological, chemical and other contamination that can disturb, harm and endanger human health.**

**CHAPTER VII  
FOOD RESERVES**

**Article 53**

- (1) The type and quantity of certain staple foods as reserves by the Regency certain Government is carried out by considering: a. production of staple foods in the region; b. the need for emergency response; and c. food insecurity in the district.**
- (2) The types and quantities of certain staple foods as Regency Government Food Reserves as intended in paragraph (1) are adjusted to: a. community consumption needs; And  
  
b. regional resource potential.**
- (3) The type and quantity of certain staple foods as Regency Government Food Reserves as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the Regent.**

**Article 54**

**Further provisions regarding procedures for administering Regency Government food reserves are regulated in separate Regional Regulations.**

CHAPTER VIII  
COORDINATION AND COOPERATION

Part One  
General

Article 55

In order to implement food and nutrition security, coordination and cooperation are needed at the regional level and/or at the central level.

The second part  
Coordination

Article 56

- (1) The Regional Government carries out coordination in accordance with the direction of national policy in the implementation of food and nutrition security.
- (2) Coordination as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
  - a. preparation of field planning policy formulation regional food and nutrition security;
  - b. preparation of regional development plans in the field of food and nutrition in the long, medium and annual term; And
  - c. implementation of food security and nutrition activities at the level central and regional.

Part Four  
Cooperation

Article 57

- (1) Regional Governments can collaborate with Agencies, the Business World, Universities and other Institutions in the context of implementing food and nutrition security.
- (2) Cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER IX  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Article 58

- (1) Regional Government develops human resources to realize food security and nutrition.
- (2) Development of human resources as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented through:
  - a. education and training in the field of food and nutrition;
  - b. dissemination of science, technology and communication in the field of food and nutrition;
  - c. counseling in the field of food and nutrition; And
  - d. other activities that support resource development human resources in the field of Food and nutrition.

CHAPTER X  
FOOD AND NUTRITION INFORMATION SYSTEM

**Article 59**

- (1) The Regional Government, in accordance with its authority, is obliged to build, compile and develop an integrated Food and Nutrition Information System.**
- (2) The Food and Nutrition Information System as intended in paragraph (1) can be used to:**
  - a. planning;**
  - b. monitoring and evaluation; c.**  
**stabilization of food supply and prices; And**
  - d. development of an early warning system for food problems and food and nutrition insecurity.**

**Article 60**

**The Food and Nutrition Information System includes collecting, processing, analyzing, storing, presenting and disseminating data and information about Food and Nutrition.**

**Article 61**

- (1) Food and nutrition data and information at least contains:**
  - a. type of food product;**
  - b. food balance;**
  - c. location, area and food production areas;**
  - d. market demand;**
  - e. market opportunities and challenges;**
  - f. production;**
  - g. price;**
  - h. consumption;**
  - i. nutritional**  
**status; j. export and**  
**import; k. supply estimates;**
  - l. estimated planting season and harvest season;**
  - m. climate forecasting; And**
  - n. technology.**
- (2) Food and nutrition data and information as intended in paragraph (1) is prioritized for staple foods, certain staple foods and local foods.**



#### Article 62

Collection of Food and Nutrition data and information as intended in Article 60 is carried out through: a. primary data

collection; And

b. secondary data collection.

#### Article 63

The presentation and dissemination of food and nutrition data and information as intended in Article 60 is carried out through: a. data access and usage settings;

b. publication periodically and/or at any time;

c. inclusion on the page; and b. news

via print and electronic media.

#### Article 64

(1) The Food and Nutrition Information System is organized by the Regional Apparatus that carries out government affairs in the food sector.

(2) The Food and Nutrition Information System as intended in paragraph (1) is implemented in the form of data and information that is delivered quickly, precisely and accurately.

#### CHAPTER XI

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

#### Article 65

(1) The community has the widest possible opportunity to participate in realizing food and nutrition security in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

(2) The community can convey problems, input, and/or ways to resolve food and nutrition problems to the Regional Government.

(3) Procedures for conveying problems, input, and/or ways of resolving food and nutrition problems as referred to in paragraph (2), can be carried out orally or in writing.

#### Article 66

The role of the business world in implementing regional food and nutrition security can take the form of: a.

implementation of corporate social and environmental responsibility and partnership and environmental development programs in accordance with statutory provisions;

b. providing technical guidance for farmers;

c. counseling;

d. providing information on food availability;

e. information on ease and access to food provision; And

f. other activities as needed.

CHAPTER XII  
**INFRASTRUCTURE AND INSTITUTIONS**

**Part One  
Infrastructure**

**Article 67**

- (1) The regional government provides infrastructure to realize food and nutrition security in the Region.**
- (2) Provision of infrastructure as intended in paragraph (1) includes:**
  - a. road infrastructure; b.**
  - bridge infrastructure;**
  - c. goods terminal;**
  - d. appropriate warehousing for Food Distribution; And**
  - e. loading and unloading infrastructure.**

**The second part  
Institutional**

**Article 68**

- (1) In an effort to realize food and nutrition security in the region, the Regional Government can establish a resilience institution food and nutrition.**
- (2) Further provisions regarding food security and nutrition institutions as referred to in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Regent's Regulation.**

CHAPTER XIII  
**GUIDANCE, SUPERVISION AND CONTROL**

**Part One  
Coaching**

**Article 69**

- (1) The Regional Government carries out guidance in an effort to realize regional food and nutrition security.**
- (2) The guidance as intended in paragraph (1) takes the form of:**
  - a. socialization of programs and/or policies for implementing food security and nutrition;**
  - b. assistance with food security implementation programs and nutrition.**
  - c. Empowering communities, groups and/or food and nutrition cadres to support regional food and nutrition security.**

**The second part  
Supervision**

**Article 70**

- (1) The Regional Government has the authority to supervise the implementation of Food Security and Nutrition,**
- (2) Supervision as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out on the fulfillment of availability and/or sufficiency of staple foods that are safe, nutritious and affordable for the people's purchasing power.**

**Article 71**

**Supervision as intended in Article 70 paragraph (2) is carried out through:**

- a. periodic food balance calculations;**
- b. controlling the achievement of regional food production targets;**
- c. management of Regency Government food reserves;**
- d. regulating food distribution and food marketing; And**
- e. food safety.**

**Part Three  
Control**

**Article 72**

**The Regional Government controls the implementation of food security and nutrition. to**

**CHAPTER XIV  
FINANCING**

**Article 73**

**Financing for the implementation of regional food and nutrition security can be sourced from:**

- a. State budget; b. Provincial Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget; c. Regency Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget; or**
- d. other legitimate and non-binding sources.**

**CLOSING**

**Article 74**

**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.**

**Stipulated in Sukoharjo on  
December 29 2017**

**REGENT SUKOHARJO,**

signed

**Promulgated in Sukoharjo  
on December 29, 2017**

**REGIONAL SECRETARY  
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,**

signed

**AGUS SANTOSA**

**WARDOYO WIJAYA**

**SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE  
YEAR 2017 NUMBER 20**

**EXPLANATION  
ON  
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT  
NUMBER 20 OF 2017  
ABOUT  
FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

**I. GENERAL**

**Food is a basic human need that continues to increase along with population growth. Providing adequate food, both in quantity and quality, for the entire population so that they can meet a decent standard of living, is the state's obligation.**

**Law Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food emphasizes that fulfilling basic needs is part of human rights guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a basic component for realizing quality humans.**

**Regional Food Security is a condition where food is met for every community, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, safe, equitable, affordable, and based on a diversity of local resources. Implementation of Food Security in the Region is a system consisting of subsystems of food availability, affordability and utilization. The food availability subsystem functions to ensure food supply to meet the needs of the entire population, both in terms of quantity, quality, diversity and safety.**

**The food affordability subsystem functions to create an effective and efficient distribution system to ensure that all households can obtain food in sufficient quantity and quality at all times at affordable prices. The food utilization subsystem functions to direct food utilization patterns so that they meet the rules of quality, diversity, nutritional content, safety and halalness.**

**Food security and nutrition are a unified concept in the framework of quality human development. In this context, food development is in line with efforts to fulfill people's food consumption based on the principles of diversity, nutritional balance and safety (B2SA).**

**The implementation of the approach in Sukoharjo Regency is food and nutrition development with a series of cross-sector activities, starting from preparing infrastructure and production factors for food businesses, production and processing processes, distribution, marketing and trade, to empowering and increasing public awareness of the need to consume food with principles diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe by promoting the Food Consumption Diversity Movement which is directed at motivating people to consume food that is diverse, nutritionally balanced and safe.**

**To realize regional food production, food production development is carried out which relies on local resources, institutions and culture, develops the efficiency of the food business system, builds, rehabilitates and develops food production facilities, maintains and develops productive land, and builds food production center areas.**

Land is one of the important natural resources in supporting the achievement of food security in Sukoharjo Regency. Cultivation of food-producing plants is carried out on available land so that a variety of cultivated food crops can be produced to meet the food needs of people in the region and efforts to anticipate food insecurity.

In terms of managing food availability, food affordability, fulfilling food consumption and nutrition and ensuring the implementation of food security in every food chain, regional governments have a sufficient proportion in building food and nutrition security,

in this case: developing superior food products based on local resources and wisdom; motivate and encourage community participation in the development of agricultural technology; and responding, anticipating and overcoming various food and nutrition problems in the region, an integrated food and nutrition security system is needed, from planning, implementation, guidance, supervision and control as well as financing in accordance with regional authority. Based on these considerations, it is necessary to form Regional Regulations on Food Security and Nutrition.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### article 1

Quite clear.

### Section 2

#### Letter a

What is meant by the "principle of independence" is that the condition of food fulfillment for the state and individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, is safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with religion, belief and community culture, to be able to live healthy, active and productive lives in a sustainable manner.

#### Letter b

What is meant by the "principle of resilience" is that the condition of food fulfillment for the state and individuals, which is reflected in the availability of sufficient food, both in quantity and quality, is safe, diverse, nutritious, equitable and affordable and does not conflict with religion, belief and community culture, to be able to live healthy, active and productive lives in a sustainable manner.

#### Letter c

What is meant by "security principle" is that the conditions and efforts required to prevent food from possible biological, chemical and other contamination that can disturb, harm and endanger human health and do not conflict with the religion, beliefs and culture of the community so that it is safe to consume.

**Letter d**

**What is meant by the "principle of benefits" is that food security and nutrition that will be realized must provide benefits for humanity and the welfare of society, both physically and mentally, where these benefits can be enjoyed by all levels of society fairly and equally, both now and in the future. in the future, while still relying on the power and potential that is developing in the region.**

**Letter e**

**What is meant by "principle of equalization" is that Food management must be carried out comprehensively and be able to guarantee food affordability at the individual level evenly.**

**Letter f**

**What is meant by "sustainable principle" is that the implementation of food security and nutrition must be carried out consistently and sustainably by utilizing natural resources that guarantee increased community welfare for the present and the future.**

**Letter g**

**What is meant by the "principle of justice" is that the implementation of food security and nutrition must provide equal opportunities and opportunities proportionally to all communities without exception.**

**Article 3**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 4**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 5**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 6**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 7**

**Quite clear**

**Article 9**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 10**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 11**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 12**

**Paragraph (1)**

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (2)

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (3)

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (4)

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (5)

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (6)

**Letter a**

**What is meant by "climate change" is a change in the pattern and intensity of climate elements, especially temperature and rainfall over a certain period of time compared to normal conditions.**

**Letter b**

**What is meant by "attack by nuisance organisms plants" are attacks by organisms that can damage, disrupt life, or cause plant death.**

**What is meant by "animal and fish disease outbreaks" are animal and fish diseases that can cause economic losses, public unrest, and/or high animal or fish deaths in a short time.**

**Letter c**

**What is meant by "natural disaster" is a disaster caused by an event or series of events caused by nature, including, among others, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, droughts, hurricanes and landslides.**

**Letter d**

**What is meant by "social disaster" is a disaster caused by an event or series of events caused by humans which includes social conflict between groups or between communities, and/or terror.**

**Letter e**

**What is meant by "environmental pollution" is the entry or importation of living things, substances, energy and/or other components into the environment by human activities so that they exceed established environmental quality standards.**

**Letter f**

**What is meant by "degradation of land and water resources" is a decrease in the quality and quantity of land and water resources.**



**Letter g**

**Competition for the use of food production resources, for example the use of land that should be for food production, but is used for other purposes outside of food production because it has a higher economic value.**

**Letter h**

**What is meant by "land use change" is a change in the function of agricultural land to non-agricultural land, either permanently or temporarily.**

**Letter i**

**What is meant by "economic disincentives" are economic conditions that do not support increasing national food production, for example, instability in food prices, unfair competition for food commodities, and/or policies that have a negative impact on efforts to increase domestic food production, for example, exemption food import tariffs or the imposition of excessive levies.**

**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**

Paragraph (1)

**Letter a**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter b**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter c**

**The incentive system for local food processing businesses includes, among other things, protection and empowerment for food business actors to increase efficiency and competitiveness.**

**Letter d**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter e**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter f**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter g**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter h**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter i**

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (2)

**Quite clear.**

**Article 26**

Paragraph (1)

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (2)

**What is meant by "expected food pattern" is a method used to assess quantity and composition or availability.**

**What is meant by "other measures" are criteria or indicators in accordance with developments in science and technology.**

**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**

**Letter a**

Quite clear.

**Letter b**

**Providing local food business incentives includes, among other things, providing stimulant assistance and empowerment to local food business actors to be able to develop and increase competitiveness.**

**Letter c**

**What is meant by "local food industry incubation" is the process of fostering and developing local food business actors, including through the provision of business facilities and infrastructure, business development and management and technology support, so that they can develop into strong and competitive business actors.**

**Letter d**

Quite clear.

**Article 35**

Quite clear.

**Article 36**

Quite clear.

**Article 37**

Quite clear.

**Article 38**

Quite clear.

**Article 39**

Quite clear

**Article 40**

Quite clear.

**Article 41**

Quite clear.

**Article 42**

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

**Letter a**

**What is meant by "stabilization of supply and staple food" are efforts made by the government to maintain the availability of staple foods.**

**Letter b**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter c**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 43**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 44**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 45**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 46**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 47**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 48**

**Letter a**

**What is meant by "nutritional adequacy rate" is the amount of nutrients needed by individuals in a population to be able to live a healthy, active and productive life.**

**Letter b**

**Quite clear.**

**Letter c**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 49**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 50**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 51**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 52**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 53**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 54**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 55**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 56**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 57**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 58**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 59**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 60**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 61**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 62**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 63**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 64**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 65**

Paragraph (1)

**What is meant by "community" is a community group in a region that has a contribution in realizing food and nutrition security, such as: Farmer Groups, Non-Governmental Organizations Community, and other groups who have concerns in the field of food and nutrition**

Paragraph (2)

**Quite clear.**

Paragraph (3)

**Quite clear.**

**Article 66**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 67**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 68**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 69**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 70**

**Quite clear.**

**Article 71**

**Letter a**

What is meant by "food balance" is a table that contains information regarding the situation of provision/procurement, utilization and availability of food for consumption by the population in an area within a certain period of time.

Letter b

Quite clear.

Letter c

Quite clear.

Letter d

Quite clear.

Article 72

Quite clear.

Article 73

Quite clear.

Article 74

Quite clear.