

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG

NUMBER 11 OF 2019

ON

IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD PROTECTION

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF BATANG,

- Considering:
- a. that children are potential and the next generation for the ideals of the nation's struggle, have a strategic role and have special characteristics and characteristics that guarantee the continued existence of the nation and state in the future;
 - b. that child protection is one of the mandatory government affairs for Local Governments as stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments;
 - c. that in order to optimize the implementation of child protection in the Regency of Batang, it is necessary to provide direction, foundation and legal certainty to all parties involved in the implementation of child protection;
 - d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Child Protection;
- Observing:
- 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - 2. Law Number 9 of 1965 on the Establishment of the Batang II Level Region by amending Law Number 13 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965

Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2757);

3. Law Number 4 of 1979 on Child Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1979 Number 32, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3143);
4. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 165, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3886);
5. Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of 2002 Number 109, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4235), as amended by Law Number 35 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 297, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5606);
6. Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 39, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4279);
7. Law Number 20 of 2003 on the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4301) as amended by Law Number 32 of 2013 on Amendments to Law Number 20 2003 on the National Education System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2013 Number 71, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5410);
8. Law Number 21 of 2007 on Eradication of the Criminal Act of Human Trafficking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4720);
9. Law Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 12, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4967);
10. Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 153, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5332);

11. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 201 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on the Second Amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
12. Government Regulation Number 2 of 1988 on Child Welfare Efforts for Children with Problems (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1988 Number 2, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3620);
13. Government Regulation Number 21 of 1988 on Changes in Regional Boundaries of the Pekalongan Level II Regional Municipality, Pekalongan Level II Regional Regency and Level II Batang Regional Regency (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1988 Number 42, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3381);
14. Government Regulation Number 54 of 2007 on Implementation of Child Adoption (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 123, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4768);
15. Government Regulation Number 9 of 2008 on Procedures and Mechanisms for Integrated Services for Witnesses and/or Victims of the Crime of Human Trafficking (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 22, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4818);
16. Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 3 of 2009 on Implementation of Protection for Victims of Gender-Based Violence and Children (Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java of 2009 Number 3, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java Number 20);
17. Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 7 of 2013 on Implementation of Child Protection (Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java of 2013 Number 7, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java Number 53);

18. Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 3 of 2013 on Management and Implementation of Education in the Regency of Batang (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang of 2013 Number 3), as amended by Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 1 of 2019 on Amendment to Regulation of the Regency of Batang Number 3 2013 on Management and Implementation of Education in the Regency of Batang (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang of 2019 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang Number 1);

With the Joint Approval of

THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG

and

REGENT OF BATANG

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue: REGIONAL REGULATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD PROTECTION.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means Regency of Batang.
2. Local Government means Regent as elements of Local Government administration leading the implementation of government affairs which become the authority of the region.
3. Regent means Regent of Batang.
4. Regency means Regency of Batang.
5. Regional apparatus means elements that assist the Regent and the Regional House of Representatives in administering government affairs which become the authority of the Region.

6. Head of sub-district means the sub-district head the Government of the Regency of Batang .
7. Child means someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb.
8. Child protection means all activities to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence, crime and discrimination.
9. Children's right means part of human rights which are required to be guaranteed, protected and fulfilled by parents, families, communities, teachers and all school members, the government and the State.
10. Family means the smallest unit in society consisting of husband and wife, or husband and wife and their children, or father and children, or mother and children, or blood family in a straight line up or down to the third degree.
11. Child-Friendly Regency means a regency that has a development system based on children's rights through integrating the commitment and resources of government, society and the business world that is planned in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfilment of children's rights.
12. Child-Friendly Regency Task Force means a coordinating institution at the Regency level that coordinates policies, programs and activities to create a Child-Friendly Regency.
13. Technical Implementation Unit (*Unit Pelaksana Teknis*) hereinafter abbreviated to UPT, means a technical implementation unit that carries out operational technical activities and/or technical activities supporting integrated child protection services.
14. Regency Children's Forum means a Regency level organization whose members are children who are administrators of children's organizations, studios, or children's activity groups and the like which are generally based on developing talents, interests, abilities and the use of free time.

15. Child-friendly sub-district means a sub-district that has a development system based on children's rights through integrating the commitment and resources of government, society and the business world that is planned in comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfilment of children's rights.
16. Child-friendly rural/urban village means a rural /urban village that has a development system based on children's rights through integrating the commitment and resources of the government, society and the business world in a comprehensive and sustainable manner in policies, programs and activities to ensure the fulfilment of children's rights.
17. Child-Friendly Schools means formal, non-formal and informal education units that means safe, clean and healthy, environmentally caring and cultured, capable of guaranteeing, fulfilling, respecting children's rights and protecting children from violence, discrimination and other mistreatment and supporting participation. children, especially in planning, policy, learning, supervision and complaint mechanisms related to fulfilling children's rights and protection.
18. Child-friendly Health Center means a Health Center that carries out its functions based on the fulfilment, protection and respect for rights based on child protection principles, namely non-discrimination, the best interests of children, the right to life, survival and development as well as respect for children's opinions.
19. Children's Data Information System means the collection, management and utilization of children's data required in the Implementation of Child Protection.
20. Special protection means protection given to children in emergency situations, children in conflict with the law, children from minority and isolated groups, children who are exploited economically and/or sexually, children who are trafficked, children who are victims of narcotics, alcohol and psychotropic substance abuse, and other addictive substances (drugs), children who are victims of kidnapping, sales, trafficking, children who are victims of physical and/or mental violence,

children who have disabilities, and children who are victims of abuse and neglect.

21. Victims means women and children who experience misery and/or suffering, either directly or indirectly, as a result of violence that occurs in the Region.
22. Violence means any act against women and children that results in physical, psychological, sexual, and/or neglect, misery or suffering, including threats to commit acts, coercion or unlawful deprivation of liberty.
23. Social rehabilitation means recovery from disturbances to physical, psychological and social conditions so that they can carry out their roles properly again both in the family and in society.
24. Social reintegration means an effort to reunite victims with their families and the public.
25. Victim recovery means all efforts to strengthen victims of violence against women and children so that they are more empowered, physically, psychologically, socially and economically.
26. Assistance means an activity to provide counselling, therapy and advocacy for the strengthening and recovery of victims carried out by people or representatives from institutions who have expertise.
27. Prevention means an effort by the government together with families and the public as well as the private sector and/or the business world to prevent the occurrence of violence through outreach, education, advocacy and promotional activities.
28. Handling means action that is taken as soon as possible to the victim when they see, hear and know that violence is occurring, is occurring and/or has occurred against the victims.
29. Services means activities and immediate actions carried out by professional staff in accordance with their respective professions in the form of counselling, therapy and advocacy to strengthen and restore victims of violence.
30. Child Social Welfare Institutions means social organizations or social associations that implement children's social welfare

programs, which are formed by the community or facilitated by the government, whether legal entities or non-legal entities.

31. Business world means all companies that take part and are committed to implementing child protection.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND SCOPE

Article 2

- (1) The implementation of child protection is carried out based on the principles of:
 - a. non-discrimination;
 - b. best interests of the children;
 - c. right to life, survival and development; and
 - d. respect for children's opinions.
- (2) Child Protection aims to guarantee the fulfilment of children's rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity and dignity and receive protection from violence and discrimination in order to create children who are of good quality, have noble character and prosperity.

Article 3

The implementation of child protection is carried out based on the principles of:

- a. non-discrimination;
- b. equal and respectful relationships;
- c. maintaining privacy and confidentiality;
- d. providing a sense of security and comfort;
- e. appreciating individual differences;
- f. non-judgmental;

- g. respecting the victim's choices and decisions;
- h. sensitive to the victim's background and condition;
- i. using of language that is appropriate and understandable by the victim;
- j. fast and simple;
- k. empathy;
- l. best interests of the children;
- m. respect for children's views; and
- n. right to life and development.

Article 4

The scope of child protection regulations in this Regional Regulation includes efforts to:

- a. protection of children's rights;
- b. protection of children from acts of violence; and
- c. special child protection.

CHAPTER III

IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD PROTECTION

Part One

Protection of Children's Rights

Article 5

The protection of children's rights as referred to in Article 4 point a includes:

- a. rights in the field of religion and belief;
- b. rights in the field of health;
- c. rights in the field of education; and

- d. social rights.

Article 6

The protection of children's rights in the field of religion and belief as referred to in Article 5 point a, is carried out by means of:

- a. providing protection to worship according to their respective religions and/or beliefs;
- b. before the children can make their choice, the religion and/or belief the child embraces follows the religion and/or belief of his parents;
- c. in the case of child adoption, the prospective adoptive parents must be of the same religion and/or belief as the religion and/or belief of the prospective adoptive child;
- d. if the child's origin as referred to in point c is not known, then the child's religion and/or belief is adapted to the religion and/or belief of the majority of the local population; and
- e. doing guidance, assistance, and practicing religious teachings and/or beliefs for children.

Article 7

Protection of children's rights in the health sector as referred to in Article 5 point b, is implemented by:

- a. providing facilities and organize comprehensive health efforts for children, so that every child obtains an optimal level of health from the time they are in the womb;
- b. organizing comprehensive and free health efforts for all children;
- c. providing health insurance for children victims of violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse;
- d. being responsible for maintaining the health and caring for children from the womb carried out by the family and parents; and

- e. ensuring that children born are protected from diseases that threaten survival and/or cause disabilities by the Local Government, the public, family and parents.

Article 8

- (1) Protection of children's rights in the field of education as referred to in Article 5 point c, is carried out by:
 - a. providing the widest possible opportunities for children to obtain education carried out by the Local Government, families and parents;
 - b. implementation of the 12 (twelve) year compulsory education program;
 - c. providing equal opportunities and accessibility to obtain ordinary education and special education for children with disabilities;
 - d. providing communication, information and education about the dangers of misuse of information technology for children; and
 - e. providing communication, information and education about the dangers of Drugs, Promiscuity and HIV/AIDS to parents and children according to the child's age and level of maturity.
- (2) Every education provider is obligated to involve children through school organization representation in every process of making school regulations relating to the interests of students;
- (3) Every education provider is prohibited from expelling children from educational institutions without guaranteeing the continuity of the child's education;
- (4) Every child has the right to receive protection in an educational unit from sexual crimes and violence committed by educators, educational staff, fellow students and/or other parties; and
- (5) Every child with disabilities has the right to receive inclusive education.

Article 9

Protection of children's rights in the social sector as referred to in Article 5 point d, is carried out by:

- a. giving children the freedom to socialize with their social environment in a positive way;
- b. preventing child neglect;
- c. organizing the maintenance and care of abandoned children in government and/or community institutions; and
- d. protecting children from the negative influence of social media.

Part Two

Protection of Children from Violence

Article 10

The protection of children from acts of violence as referred to in Article 4 point b, is carried out by:

- a. formulating prevention policies, reducing vulnerable risks, handling victims and child information data systems;
- b. carrying out the care, treatment and social rehabilitation of children from acts of violence, both within institutions and outside institutions;
- c. providing shelter, maintenance and care for children from acts of violence; and
- d. providing special protection for children.

Article 11

Stages of protecting children from acts of violence as referred to in Article 10 include:

- a. prevention of violence against children;
- b. handling child victims of violence; and
- c. rehabilitation of child victims of violence.

Article 12

- (1) The prevention of violence against children as referred to in Article 11 point a is carried out, among other, by:
 - a. establishing a working network in efforts to prevent violence against children;
 - b. carrying out coordination, integration and synchronization of violence prevention based on a partnership pattern with the community, private sector and non-governmental organizations; and
 - c. carrying out dissemination of legislation relating to the protection of child victims of violence.
- (2) The prevention of violence against children as referred to in section (1) is carried out in an integrated manner and coordinated by Regional Apparatus which has duties and functions in the field of child protection.

Article 13

- (1) Handling of child victims of violence as referred to in Article 11 point b includes:
 - a. fast treatment, including physical, psychological and social treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as prevention of disease and other health disorders;
 - b. psychosocial assistance during treatment until recovery;
 - c. providing social aid for Children from disadvantaged Families; And
 - d. providing protection and assistance in every judicial process.
- (2) In handling child victims of violence as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may cooperate with:
 - a. vertical institutions;
 - b. provincial government;
 - c. other regency/municipal governments;
 - d. village governments;

- e. non-governmental organization;
- f. private parties;
- g. the public; and/or
- h. families.

Article 14

- (1) The rehabilitation services as referred to in Article 11 point c are carried out in the forms of:
 - a. legal aid services;
 - b. health rehabilitation services;
 - c. social rehabilitation services; and/or
 - b. return and social reintegration services.
- (2) In rehabilitation services as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may collaborate with:
 - a. vertical institutions;
 - b. provincial government;
 - c. other Regency/municipal governments;
 - d. village government;
 - e. non-governmental organization;
 - f. private parties;
 - g. the public; and/or
 - h. families.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the forms and procedures for rehabilitation services for children victims of violence as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Three

Special Protection for Children

Article 15

The special protection for children as referred to in Article 4 point c, is given to:

- a. children in emergency situations;
- b. children in conflict with the law;
- c. children from minority and isolated groups;
- d. children who are economically and/or sexually exploited;
- e. children who are victims of pornography;
- f. child victims of sexual crimes;
- g. children who are victims of abuse and neglect; and
- h. children who are victims of stigmatization from labels related to their parents' conditions;
- i. child victims of kidnapping, sales and/or trafficking;
- j. children who are victims of Narcotics, Alcohol, Psychotropic Substances and other Addictive Substances (DRUGS) Abuse;
- k. children with HIV/AIDS;
- l. children who are victims of physical and/or psychological violence;
- m. child victims of terrorist networks.

CHAPTER IV

TECHNICAL IMPLEMENTATION UNITS

Article 16

- (1) To provide technical services to child victims of violence, technical implementation units are established.
- (2) The Technical Implementation Units as referred to in section (1) are responsible to the head of the Regional Apparatus in charge of child protection matters;
- (3) Further provisions regarding the Technical Implementation Unit are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER V
OBLIGATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Article 17

Local Government, Rural/Urban Village Governments, the Public, Parents and Families are responsible for the Implementation of Child Protection.

Part One

Local Government

Article 18

Local Government is obligated to and responsible for:

- a. forming, harmonizing and integrating regulations and policies that are appropriate and necessary for the implementation of child protection;
- b. preparing a long, medium- and short-term Strategic Plan for the Implementation of Child Protection as an integrated part of the regional development plan;
- c. optimizing the role and function of institutions within the relevant Local Government to prevent, reduce the risk of vulnerability and handle acts of violence, exploitation and neglect
- d. implementing and support national policies in implementing child protection through efforts to build Child-Friendly Regency;
- e. providing facilities, infrastructure and human resources in the implementation of child protection, and carry out guidance and evaluation;
- f. protecting children victims of abuse and neglect;
- g. protecting children who are victims of stigmatization from labels related to their parents' condition; and
- h. protecting children victims of terrorist networks.

Part Two

Rural/ Urban Village Governments

Article 19

The Rural/ Urban Village Governments are obligated to and responsible for:

- a. making efforts to build Child-friendly Rural/ Urban Villages;
- b. facilitating the realization of public participation in implementing child protection; and
- c. providing support for facilities and infrastructure and availability of Human Resources in the implementation of child protection.

Part Three

Parents and Families

Article 20

- (1) Parents are obligated and responsible for:
 - a. fostering, nurturing, educating and protecting children;
 - b. developing children according to their abilities, talents and interests;
 - c. preventing marriages at a child's age;
 - d. providing character education and instil moral values in children.
- (3) The family are obligated to strengthen family resilience through 8 (eight) family functions.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 21

- (1) Public participation is carried out by the public, community organizations, educational institutions, mass media and the business world.
- (2) The public participation in the implementation of child protection as referred to in section (1), includes:
 - a. providing information through outreach and education regarding Children's Rights and legislation regarding children;
 - b. providing input in the formulation of policies related to Child Protection;
 - c. reporting to the authority if violations of Children's Rights occur;
 - d. playing an active role in the rehabilitation and social reintegration process for children;
 - e. carrying out monitoring, supervision and take responsibility for the implementation of Child Protection;
 - f. providing facilities and infrastructure and create a conducive atmosphere for Children's growth and development;
 - g. providing space for Children to participate and express opinions; and
 - h. monitoring the performance of law enforcement officers in handling children's cases.
- (3) The role of community organizations and educational institutions as referred to in section (1) is carried out according to their respective main duties, functions and authority to assist in the implementation of Child Protection.
- (4) The role of mass media as referred to in section (1) is carried out through the dissemination of information and educational material that is useful from social, cultural, educational, religious and children's health aspects by paying attention to the best interests of children.

- (5) The role of the business world as referred to in section (1) is carried out through contributions in efforts to fulfil children's rights and protection.

Article 22

- (1) Local Government and Rural/ Urban Village Governments are obligated to facilitate the formation of a Children's Forum.
- (2) In every policy formulation related to children, the Local Government and Rural/ Urban Village Governments must pay attention to and accommodate children's opinions expressed through the Children's Forum.
- (3) Sources of guidance for the implementation of the Children's Forum may come from:
 - a. budgets from the State Budget, Provincial Budget, Local Budget and Village Budget;
 - b. Children's Forum member fees;
 - c. donations from other parties that are not binding.
- (4) The Children's Forum as referred to in section (1) is determined by a Regent's Decision.

CHAPTER VII

CHILDREN DATA INFORMATION SYSTEM

Article 23

- (1) The Local Government organizes a child data information system for the purposes of planning and evaluating the implementation of child protection.
- (2) Data collection is carried out by the Local Government regarding the profile of children, protection of children's rights, protection of children victims of violence, exploitation, abuse and neglect in integrated services.

CHAPTER VIII
CHILD-FRIENDLY REGENCY

Part One

General

Article 24

Fulfilment of children's rights is carried out in an integrated, systematic and sustainable manner from all sectors through the development of Child-Friendly Regency.

Part Two

Indicator

Article 25

- (1) Indicators for Child-Friendly Regency include:
 - a. Institutional strengthening; and
 - b. Cluster.
- (2) Implementation of Child-Friendly Regency in the Region is carried out based on Clusters:
 - a. civil rights and freedoms;
 - b. alternative family and care environments;
 - c. basic health and wellbeing;
 - d. education, use of free time, and cultural activities; and
 - e. special protection.
- (3) Further provisions regarding Child-Friendly Regency are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Part Three

Task Force and Regional Action Plan

Paragraph 1

Task Force

Article 26

- (1) In order to implement a Child-Friendly Regency, the Local Government forms a Child-Friendly Regency Task Force.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the Child-Friendly Regency Task Force as referred to in section (1) are stipulated in a Regent Regulation.

Paragraph 2

Regional Action Plan

Article 27

- (1) In the context of implementing a Child-Friendly Regency, the Local Government prepares a Regional Action Plan for a Child-Friendly Regency.
- (2) Provisions for the Regional Action Plan as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Four

Guidance and Supervision of Child-Friendly Regency

Article 28

- (1) The Regent carries out guidance and supervision of the implementation of a Child-Friendly Regency at the Sub- District Level.

promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang.

Issued in Batang

on 3 December 2019

REGENT OF BATANG,

signed

WIHAJI

Promulgated in Batang

on 3 December 2019

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG,

signed

NASIKHIN

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG OF 2019 NUMBER 11

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG, THE

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA: (11-353/2019)

Jakarta, 11 July 2024

Has been translated as an Official Translation

on behalf of the Minister of Law and Human Rights

of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,

ASEP N. Mulyana



- (5) The education and training as referred to in section (2) point c are carried out in accordance with legislation.
- (6) The monitoring and evaluation as referred to in section (2) point d is carried out periodically every 3 (three) months.

Article 31

- (1) In carrying out guidance and supervision as referred to in Article 30 section (1), Regional Apparatus in charge of child protection matters has the authority to recommend cases to law enforcement officials, government institutions and other Community institutions as regulated in legislation.
- (2) Recommendations submitted by relevant Regional Apparatus must be followed up by law enforcement officials, government institutions, Community institutions and other relevant individuals.

CHAPTER XI

FINANCING

Article 32

Financing for child protection activities may be sourced from:

- a. State Budget;
- b. Local Budget;
- c. Village Budget;
- d. other legitimate and non-binding sources in accordance with provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XII

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 33

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Batang.

Issued in Batang

on 3 December 2019

REGENT OF BATANG,

signed

WIHAJI

Promulgated in Batang

on 3 December 2019

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG,

signed

NASIKHIN

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ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG
NUMBER 11 OF 2019
ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF CHILD PROTECTION

I. GENERAL

That children are a trust and gift from the Almighty God in whom the honor and dignity of being a complete human being is inherent. Children are the buds, potential, and successors of the young generation to the ideals of the nation's struggle, have a strategic role and have special characteristics and traits that guarantee the continued existence of the nation and state in the future. Therefore, every child has the right to survive, grow and develop and has the right to protection from violence and discrimination.

That in the context of Child Protection is one of the Mandatory Government affairs for Local Governments as stated in Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments.

Based on the matters above, to optimize the implementation of child protection in the Regency of Batang, it is necessary to form a Regional Regulation that regulates the Implementation of Child Protection. This is to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, as well as receive protection from violence, discrimination and other violations of children's rights, it is necessary to make efforts to protect children. Therefore, real action is needed from local governments and wider community participation so that efforts to protect children can obtain optimal results.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Section (1)

Point a

The term "non-discrimination" means protection for all children, children as victims, perpetrators and witnesses of violence, exploitation, neglect and abuse without distinction of ethnicity, religion, race, class, gender, ethnicity, culture and language, legal status and conditions. physical and mental.

Point b

The term "best interests of children" means that in all actions concerning children carried out by the government, society, legislative bodies and judicial bodies, the best interests of children must be the main consideration.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

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Sufficiently clear.

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Sufficiently clear.

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Article 27

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Article 28

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG OF
2019 NUMBER 9