

REGULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF WEST KALIMANTAN
NUMBER 4 OF 2016
ON
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) MANAGEMENT IN WEST
KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

WITH THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

GOVERNOR OF WEST KALIMANTAN,

- Considering :
- a. that the national economy based on the economic democracy with the principle of equitable efficiency, sustainability, environmental friendliness, independence, and balancing progress and national economic unity, it is necessary to be supported by the robust economic institutions in order to realize the welfare of society;
 - b. that in order to improve the development of national economy and also to provide a solid foundation for the business world in facing the development of the world economy and the advancement of science and technology in the era of globalization in the future, it is necessary to be supported by a regulation governing the company that can guarantee the implementation of a conducive business climate;
 - c. that the company as one of the pillars of national economic development need to be given a legal basis to further encourage the national development compiled as a joint venture based on the kinship principle;

- d. that the company has a responsibility to the public and the environment as a manifestation of caring and participation in accelerating the achievement of the objectives of regional development;
- e. that to conduct the social and environmental responsibility of the company in a harmonious and balanced manner as well as optimally, so it must be synergized with the development program in the Region;
- f. that to synergize the social and environmental responsibility programs implemented by the company with the development program in the Region, a regulation is required to be a guideline for all parties;
- g. based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c, point d, point e and point f, it is necessary to form a regional regulation on corporate social Responsibility (CSR) Management in West Kalimantan province;

- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 25 of 1956 on formation of autonomous regions of the province of West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and East Kalimantan (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1956 number 65, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1106) ;
3. Law Number 19 of 2003 on State-Owned Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 70, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4297);
4. Law Number 25 of 2004 on National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421;
5. Law Number 25 of 2007 on Capital Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 67, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4724);

6. Law Number 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4756);
7. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059);
8. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local 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 and lastly by law number 9 of 2015 on Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia number 5679);
9. Government Regulation Number 44 of 1997 on Partnership (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 91, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3718);
10. Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012 on Social and Environmental Responsibility of Limited Liability Company (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 89, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5305);
11. Regulation of the Minister of Social Affairs Number 13 of 2012 on Forum of Business Responsibilities in Implementation Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 722);
12. Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number Per-05/MBU/2007 on Partnership Program of State-Owned Enterprises with Small Business and Community Development Program as amended several times, and last by Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number Per-07/MBU/2013 on Third Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number Per-05/MBU/2007;

With the Joint Approval of
REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
and
GOVERNOR OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON THE MANAGEMENT OF
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) IN THE
PROVINCE OF WEST KALIMANTAN.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Province of West Kalimantan.
2. Local Government means the governor as an element of local governance that leads the implementation of government affairs that is the authority of autonomous regions.
3. Governor means the Governor of West Kalimantan.
4. DPRD Provinsi Kalimantan Barat means the Regional House of Representatives of West Kalimantan Province.
5. Regional Revenue Service means a regional device that carries out the duties of the governor in terms of increasing local income as well as enforcing local regulations and governor rules.
6. BAPPEDA means a regional device that carries out the duties of the governor in terms of the planning of development and arrangement of space or regional areas.
7. Corporate Social Responsibility hereinafter referred to as social responsibility and community development company which in short TSBLP means the company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development to improve the quality of Life and

environment are beneficial, both for the community itself, local communities as well as communities of West Kalimantan province that synergize with regional development.

8. Company means an entity and/or a legal organization established both under the legislation and under agreements that conduct business activities by collecting capital, engaged in the production of goods and/or services and aims to obtain profit in the form of limited liability company, *Commanditaire Vennootschap* (CV), firm, cooperatives, BUMN, BUMD, individual enterprises and/or other naming, as determined In the province of West Kalimantan.
9. Partnership Program means a company that conducts business activities in West Kalimantan province.
10. Target Partner means a community, societal organization, institution or Unit of research and community service in colleges and/or other non-governmental organizations who have been certified and have been mandated by the company to Social Responsibility and community development program.
11. Corporate Social Responsibility and Community Development Fund mean funds originating from the company which is addressed to the public as a form of corporate social responsibility that is located at the location of business activities and other locations in the framework Regional development Program in West Kalimantan province.
12. Investor means individuals or business entities that make capital investment that can be investment in domestic capital and foreign investment.
13. Facilitating Team of Corporate Social responsibility of West Kalimantan province or social responsibility team and Community Development Company, hereinafter referred to as the facilitating team, means a team established by the Governor to facilitate the activities Monitoring, evaluation, supervision and social

responsibility reporting and Community development organized and implemented by business actors along with society.

14. Work Plan of West Kalimantan Local Government hereinafter abbreviated as RKPD is the provincial planning document of West Kalimantan for a period of 1 (one) year.
15. Deliberation of Provincial Development hereinafter referred to as MUSREMBANGPROV means a cross-actors forum at the provincial level that conducts a meeting in the framework discussing the plan of the provincial priority program that will be depreciated in the discussion Forum in West Kalimantan province level.
16. Public Accountant Office (KAP) means the official business entity that has obtained permission from the Minister of Finance as a container for public accountants to give its services.
17. Accounting Services Office means a business entity that has obtained permission from the Minister of Finance to provide accounting services other than insurance.

CHAPTER II

INTENTION, OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

Article 2

Regulating regarding TSBLP is intended:

- a. to synergize the maintenance of TSBLP program in order to optimize regional development program;
- b. to encourage Program partners to participate in efforts to improve community welfare and development in the region;
- c. to give directions to the Program Partners in the planning and implementation of TSBLP to fit the needs of community and development programs in the region;
- d. to provide guidance for Local Government, Regency/Municipal Government and others in

coordinating and facilitating planning and implementation of TSBLP in the region;

- e. to optimize community participation, especially business actors in support of accelerating development in the region.

Article 3

The objectives of regulating TSBLP are:

- a. to reach the commitment and concern of Program Partners to participate in efforts to improve community welfare and development in the region;
- b. to direct the implementation of the TSBLP program implemented by the Program partners;
- c. to reach the agreement, coordination, and synergy among Program Partners, local government, and Regency/Municipality Government in the planning and implementation of TSBLP in the region;
- d. to implement TSBLP program directed and suitable to the needs of community and development programs in the region; and
- e. to achieve optimal regional development objectives.

Article 4

TSBLP in the region is implemented based on the principle:

- a. Legal certainty;
- b. General benefits;
- c. Togetherness;
- d. Disclosure;
- e. Partnerships;
- f. Balance;
- g. Compatibility;
- h. Integration;
- i. Justice;
- j. Agreement;
- k. Sustainability; and
- l. Environmental insight.

CHAPTER III

TSBLP

Part One

TSBLP Principles

Article 5

- (1). Each partner Program is obliged to run TSBLP.
- (2). TSBLP is based on agreement among Program partner, local government, and/or Regency/Municipal Government.
- (3). The ability of partner Program to implement TSBLP is outlined in TSBLP Development Program plan, evaluation and reporting.

Article 6

- (1). TSBLP must comply with the needs of development in the region.
- (2). TSBLP is obligated to be implemented for Program partners who run business activities in the field of plantation, mining, forestry, agriculture, health, education, banking and business activities by collecting capital, in the field of the production of goods and/or services aimed at obtaining profits, or in the other fields established in the legislation.
- (3). The obligation as referred to in section (2) is carried out both inside and outside the Program partner environment.

Part Two

Obligations of Local Government and Regency/Municipal Government

Article 7

The obligation of Local Government and Regency/Municipal Government in TSBLP includes:

- a. Facilitating Program partners to conduct the planning

and implementation of the program TSBLP;

- b. Conducting development and supervision of the implementation of the program TSBLP.

Article 8

- (1) To carry out the obligations as referred to in article 7, the Local Government establishes the regional TSBLP Facilitation Team.
- (2) The team as referred to in section (1) consists of:
 - a. element of Local Government;
 - b. elements of Regency/Municipal Government; and
 - c. other elements deemed necessary.
- (3) Team duties as referred to in section (1) are:
 - a. to inventory a development program and prepare a priority scale;
 - b. to inventory the potential of TSBLP in the region;
 - c. to inform and to propose a development program that is a priority to the Program partner; and
 - d. to synchronize and harmonize TSBLP program.
- (4) The team as referred to in section (1) is established under the Governor Decision.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the teamwork as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

Part Three

Objectives of TSBLP

Article 9

TSBLP is dedicated to:

- a. community in the Program Partner's work area; and/or
- b. community around or outside the Program Partner's work area.

Article 10

The development program that aims to conduct TSBLP includes:

- a. Field of education;
- b. Field of health;
- c. Field of sports;
- d. Fields of religion, social, art and culture;
- e. Field of the people's economy;
- f. Fields of environment and security;
- g. Development Program for the infrastructure;
- h. Other fields and/or other programs assessed having a wide impact.

CHAPTER IV TSBLP MECHANISM

Article 11

- (1) The TSBLP Mechanism includes:
 - a. Preparing program plan;
 - b. Selecting activity plan proposal in MUSRENBANG Forum at Local Government level and/or Regency Government and/or Municipal Government which is contained in the form of action plan;
 - c. Ratifying TSBLP documents;
 - d. Conducting TSBLP activity;
 - e. Mentoring TSBLP program.
- (2) The proposed activities of TSBLP are sourced from the selection conducted on the Regional Plan Development Deliberation Forum at provincial level, and contained in the form of regional action plan that will be discussed with the Regional Development Planning Board (BAPPEDA) at the Local Government and/or Regency Government and/or Municipal Government with Program partners.
- (3) Program partners determine the selection of TSBLP objectives based on data provided by the Local Government through the facilitation team, by completing the form of statement as regulated in the Governor Regulation.

- (4) The Facilitation Team follows up on the Program partner's decision as referred to in section (1) and (2) by drafting a cooperation plan.
- (5) TSBLP plan agreed as referred to in section (2) is contained in a joint agreement script signed by the Governor and/or Regent/Mayor and the Program Partner.
- (6) The TSBLP program has been signed by the Governor and/or the Regent/Mayor and the Program Partner into the regional TSBLP documents.
- (7) TSBLP programs and activities are an ingredient in the preparation of regional development planning.
- (8) Program and activities conducted by the Program partner as referred to in section (2), section (3), section (5), and section (6) and do not remove any other obligations in accordance with the legislation.

Article 12

- (1). 1 The result of regional action plan discussion becomes TSBLP plan to be implemented by Program partner, within 1 (one) of and/or according to mutual agreement.
- (2). 2 Each partner of the Program carries out the TSBLP according to the agreed plan as in section (1).
- (3). 3 The realization of the budget for the implementation of TSBLP implemented by the Program partners as referred to in section (1), is considered as Program partner fee.

Article 13

The implementation guidance and flow of the TSBLP consisting of background, proposal systematics and reporting and program success indicators are further regulated by the Governor Regulation.

Article 14

- (1) Program Partners submit a report of the implementation of TSBLP to Local Governments.

- (2) The Local Government submits the report as referred in section (1) to the DPRD of West Kalimantan province.
- (3) The submission of the report as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is done once in 1 (one) year.

CHAPTER V RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS

Article 15

- (1) Program partners have the right, namely:
 - a. to participate as participant in the activities of Development Deliberation at the level of Regency/Municipal Government and/or Local Government;
 - b. to discuss activities that will be proposed as TSBLP activities together with the facilitation team;
 - c. to establish activities and location of the planned activities to be implemented in accordance with the funding capability that will be owned by the Program partner;
 - d. to establish the implementation of TSBLP 2.5% (two-half percent) of the company's profit/of based on audits conducted by public accountants.
 - e. to coordinate with the Facilitation Team in drafting the TSBLP partner Program.
- (2) Program partners have obligations, namely:
 - a. to prepare program activities, evaluation and reporting that will be implemented and become a Program partner TSBLP;
 - b. to make commitment in conducting TSBLP activities that have been agreed;
 - c. to report the results of the implementation of TSBLP to the LOCAL Government through the Facilitation Team;

- d. to conduct a capacity development to a Target Partner in the framework of the success of TSBLP to be implemented by Program Partners;
 - e. TSBLP is implemented by the Target Partner based on the annual work plan (CTR) held accountable to the Board of Commissioners and/or general Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) in accordance with the articles of the Program Partner, unless otherwise stipulated in the legislation;
 - f. the Program Partner's annual Work Plan as referred to in point e, contains the planned activities and budgets required for the implementation of TSBLP.
- (3) The Target Partner has the right to:
- a. to become a participant of Program partner;
 - b. to propose the activities of TSBLP to be implemented by the Program partners;
 - c. to actively involved in the discussion of activities and location of the activity plan of TSBLP to be implemented, in accordance with the funding capabilities owned by the Program partners;
 - d. to know the activities of the TSBLP to be conducted by the Program partners; Dan
 - e. to monitor the implementation of TSBLP which will be implemented by the Program partners together with the facilitation team.
- (4) The partner has the obligation, namely:
- a. not to do overload Program Partners with proposed activities that are out of responsibility and/or capacity out of the funding capabilities owned by the Program partner;
 - b. to agree the TSBLP activities that will be implemented by the Program partners, in accordance with the funding capabilities owned; and
 - c. to provide support to the TSBLP activities that will be implemented by the Program Partners.

- (5) The Local Government has the right, namely:
 - a. to know the activities of the TSBLP to be conducted by the Program Partners;
 - b. to receive a report of the activity of TSBLP conducted by Program Partners and assisted partners;
 - c. to monitor the implementation of TSBLP that will be implemented by the Program Partner and/or the Target Partner together with the Facilitation Team;
- (6) Local Governments have obligations:
 - a. to provide information about the activities to be conducted in carrying out TSBLP in an integrated manner through the relevant agencies;
 - b. to coordinate the plan and program of TSBLP between the Local Government, Regency/Municipal government, Program Partners and Target Partners in an integrated manner as regulated in article 4 and article 10.

CHAPTER VI INSTITUTIONAL FACILITATION TEAM

Article 16

- (1) Local Governments form a Facilitation Team consisting of:
 - a. Contractor;
 - b. Responsible;
 - c. Chairman;
 - d. Secretary, who overtakes the field of planning, evaluation and field of reporting;
 - e. Head of planning, chairman of Evaluation and head of reporting field;
 - f. Members.
- (2) The membership arrangement and the main tasks of the TSBLP facilitation team are established with the Governor Decision.

CHAPTER VII
GUIDANCE, INSPECTION, MONITORING AND INSPECTION

Article 17

- (1). The Governor conducts capacity development and inspection on the implementation of TSBLP in the region.
- (2). The task of capacity development and inspection as referred to in section (1) is implemented by the Facilitation Team.
- (3). The Facilitation Team conveys the results of capacity development and inspection to the Governor.

Article 18

The construction as referred to in Article 17 is implemented by the approach and socialization of the TSBLP policy as well as giving appreciation to the Program partners who implement TSBLP.

Article 19

- (1) The inspection as referred to in Article 17 is implemented in the form of:
 - a. site monitoring; and
 - b. evaluation.
- (2) The monitoring as referred to in section (1) point a, is implemented to observe the progress of the implementation of the program TSBLP in the region.
- (3) The evaluation as referred to in section (1) point b, is conducted to determine the effectiveness of the program TSBLP implemented by the Program Partner.

Article 20

- (1). The Facilitation Team conducts capacity development, inspection and monitoring to the Program partners.

- (2). The Capacity Development, Inspection and Monitoring are conducted through monitoring and evaluation activities and periodic reporting and review directly to the site.
- (3). Capacity Development, Inspection and monitoring are organized synergistically and integrated by involving technical SKPD elements related to the program.
- (4). Built-up partners and communities may carry out inspection and monitoring together with the Facilitation Team.
- (5). Inspection on activities and the use of budgets will be examined by the independent Auditor and/or accounting services Office under the general applicable accounting principles in accordance with the legislation.

CHAPTER VIII FORUM TSBLP

Article 21

- (1). Program Partners can form the TSBLP Forum as a working container in the planning and implementation of TSBLP.
- (2). The TSBLP Forum can be based on the program area and/or zone; Coastal areas, border areas, Regency/city border areas and provincial border areas.
- (3). The Forum board of TSBLP can represent its members in the discussion of plans and program in setting up a TSBLP action plan or joint coordinating meeting with the Local Government.

CHAPTER IX INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Article 22

- (1) The Local Government provides accurate information regarding the data needed as an ingredient in the preparation of TSBLP plans in the region.

- (2) The information as referred to in section (1) at least contains:
 - a. the priority program for development of Local Government and Regency/Municipal Government;
 - b. Program that has been funded by TSBLP;
 - c. Target Partner that has implemented TSBLP; and
 - d. development of TSBLP in the region.
- (3) The information as referred to in section (1) must be easily accessible by the Target Partner.

CHAPTER X

Sanctions

Article 23

- (1) Target Partners who do not carry out obligations as referred to in Article 5 and Article 6 will be subject to administrative sanctions, in the form of:
 - a. Written warning;
 - b. Limitation of business activity;
 - c. Suspension of business activities and/or capital security facilities; or
 - d. Revocation of business activities and/or capital investment facilities.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are given by the relevant agency or institution in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) In addition to being subject to administrative sanctions, Target Partners may be subject to other sanctions in accordance with provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XI

Award

Article 24

- (1). Local Governments may grant award to Target Partners implementing TSBLP.
- (2). Further provisions regarding the form and procedure of granting the award as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER XII

Financing

Article 25

The financing required to enforce the provisions of this Regional Regulation is allocated to the Regional Budget.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 26

- (1) The TSBLP Program in the Regency/Municipality that has been implemented remains in effect and is further adjusted to this Regional Regulation.
- (2) TSBLP Forum that has been established remains recognized in its existence and carries out activities in accordance with this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XIV

CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 27

This regional regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Ministerial Regulation by its placement in the State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia.

Issued in Pontianak
on 26 September 2016

GOVERNOR OF WEST KALIMANTAN,

signed

CORNELIS

Promulgated in Pontianak
on 26 September 2016

REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE,

signed

M. ZEET HAMDY ASSOVIE

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE OF WEST KALIMANTAN OF 2016 NUMBER 4

Jakarta, 05 May 2020

Has been translated as an Official Translation
On behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights
of the Republic of Indonesia,
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,


WIDODO EKATJAHJANA

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGIONAL REGULATION OF WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE
NUMBER 4 OF 2016
ON
CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY MANAGEMENT (CSR)
IN WEST KALIMANTAN PROVINCE

I. GENERAL

Governance administration, especially local government related to the implementation of the development requires the support of all parties in the form of participation from the public and other stake holders, such as companies (partners Program). Therefore, the burden of responsibility in the local government will be reduced in order to fulfill governance and development duties.

Regional autonomy requires a decentralized manifestation in the function of managing and organizing its own governance, where the local government presents regional regulations in the implementation of the governance and development. The main issues of development often begin with funding issues, whether obtained from underlying basic financial sources from the Local Own-Source Revenue component or additional components outside of the Local Own-Source Revenue. But in fact the contribution of income can also be obtained in indirect form given by other parties, such as the company in the form of implementation of social responsibility and development of the company's Environment (TSBLP).

West Kalimantan province with the potential of natural wealth along with the presence of companies in this area, is actually an indicator that the arrangement of corporate social responsibility must be held/created by the local government.

Law Number 25 of 2007 on Investment and Law Number 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company have asserted that companies running the business field and/or relating to natural resources or investment firms are "obligated" to carry out corporate social responsibility and environmental responsibility, although both of these legal instruments have not clearly set out in relation to it.

Therefore, the presence of regional regulations in the function of describing the regulations more or accommodating the community's aspirations, should be published immediately in order to describe or further regulate the implementation of the TSBLP.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Point a

The term "principle of legal certainty" means that the implementation of TSBLP must be based on regulations and guidelines that ensure the legal certainty for all parties involved in both the planning and implementation of TSBLP.

Point b

The term "general benefit principle" means that TSBLP implemented must bring benefits for all parties, Program partners, Local Government, regency/municipal government and society.

Point c

The term "togetherness principle" is the TSBLP implemented by the Program partners both in planning and implementation

involving related parties and communities and aimed at the interests of the whole public in West Kalimantan.

Point d

The term "openness principle" means that TSBLP is implemented transparently so that all stakeholders can know the obligations of the company that has been implemented.

Point e

The term "partnership principle" means that TSBLP implemented by promoting mutual cooperation to achieve greater benefit for the public and the region.

Point f

The term "balance principle" means the goal of TSBLP activities in order to build sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life and beneficial environment to Program Partners, local communities and communities in a balanced manner.

Point g

The term "harmony principle" means the program and activity of TSBLP implemented in harmony with the program and plan of development of Local Government.

Point h

The term "integration principle" means the program and activity of TSBLP implemented in an integrated program and development plan of local government.

Point i

The meaning of "justice principle" means that TSBLP must be able to be felt benefits for the whole public of West Kalimantan by promoting the most urgent interests.

Point j

The term "agreement principle" means that TSBLP planning must be the result agreement all parties by combining and aligning the whole interests.

Point k

The term "sustainable principle" that the implementation of the program TSBLP is implemented optimally as possible with attention to the needs in the future.

Point 1

The term "environmental insight principle" means the activity of TSBLP directed at the empowerment of social condition through public capacity building, environmental education and conservation, pollution prevention, resource use mitigation and adaptation to climate change and environmental protection and restoration.

Article 5

The agreement as referred to in this article is as a result of agreement between the Program Partner and the Local Government.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term "Local Government element" means the Bappeda of the province and the related SKPD.

Point b

The term "Regency/Municipal Government" means Bappeda of Regency/Municipality and the related SKPD.

Point c

The term "other necessary elements" means a college, accountant, expert, or community leader who has competence in the field of development planning.

Section (3)

Point a

The meaning "Inventory development program" means to gather proposals that enter either through the Regency/Municipal government, SKPD in the environment

of Local Government/Regency/Municipal Government, and public. The term "scale-up priorities" means to determine the program's most important activities to get financing support from TSBLP based on various considerations.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term "synchronization" means the alignment between the program TSBLP Program Partner with regional government programs and Regency/Municipal Government. The term "harmonization" means the alignment between the program of one TSBLP Program Partner and other TSBLP programs in the region.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Point a

The term "in the company's work area" means the Regency/Municipality where the Program Partner located.

Point b

The term "around the Program Partner's work area" means a Regency/Municipality that borders directly with the Regency/Municipality where the Program Partner is located.

The term "outside the working area of the company" means Regency/Municipality which does not border directly with the Regency/Municipality where the Program Partner is located.

Article 10

Point a

Field of education; directed to reach the free goal of dropouts of primary and secondary education and the addition of new classrooms (RKB), New school Unit (USB), new laboratory Room (RLB), completeness of major facilities and infrastructure and support for RKB, USB and RLB, as well as scholarships.

Point b

Health field; directed at health facilities and infrastructure, adequate medical equipment, the improvement of the quality of health workers and the development of Puskesmas and HOSPITAL.

Point c

Sports field; directed at the facilities and infrastructure as well as a pattern of regional performance sports development.

Point d

Social and religious fields; directed at social welfare in order to create harmony between religious people.

Point e

Field of the people's economy, directed to increase public income through the development of cooperative and SME sectors.

Point f

Environmental field; directed at community social empowerment activities through pollution prevention programs, the use of sustainable resources, mitigation and adaptation to climate change and environmental protection and restoration.

Point g

The infrastructure development Program, directed to improve the environmental facilities and infrastructures of the Local Government, and/or the Regency/Municipal Government.

Point h

Other fields and/or other programs assessed have a broad impact on the realization of the principle of mutually beneficial cooperation in the implementation of regional development agreed by the company, Local Government, and/or the Regency/Municipal Government.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Section (1)

The term "implementation" means the development/stage of the implementation of the TSBLP program that has been done, whether unfinished or completed.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Section (1)

TSBLP ambassadors are chosen from universities, experts and community leaders who are considered able to communicate TSBLP's policies to the regional Program Partners and promote development programs that can be incorporated into TSBLP program for The implementation of optimal, aligned, harmonious, and balanced TSBLP.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

The term "Forum TSBLP" means a working container in the planning and implementation of TSBLP whose members are Program Partners consisting of groups of companies as referred to in Article 1.

Section (2)

Program Partners can form the TSBLP Forum as a working container in the planning and implementation of TSBLP based on the area and/or Program zone.

The term "coastal area" means an area that directly borders to the coast line in the province of West Kalimantan as in the South Coast Area; Ketapang Regency, North Kayong Regency; West Coast Area: Kubu Raya Regency and Mempawah Regency; The North Coast Area is: Bengkayang Regency, Singkawang Municipal Government and Sambas Regency.

The term "National Border Area", means an area that directly borders to East Malaysia (Sarawak) namely; Northern Area of West Kalimantan province such as: Sambas, Bengkayang Regency, Sanggau Regency, Sintang Regency and Kapuas Hulu Regency.

The term "Regency/Municipal Border Area", means the area inter regency/municipality in West Kalimantan Province, an area directly bordered to the regency government or municipal government such as; Pontianak Municipal Government, Mempawah Regency, Bengkayang Regency, Singkawang Municipal Government, Sambas Regency, Hedgehog Regency, Sanggau Regency, Sekadau Regency, Sintang Regency, Kapuas Hulu Regency, Melawi Regency, Kubu Raya Regency, North Kayong Regency and Ketapang Regency.

The term "Provincial Border Area", means an area that borders directly to the province of Kalteng such as: Ketapang Regency and Melawi Regency and the region directly adjacent to the province of East Kalimantan such as: Regency of The upper Kapuas.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Sufficiently clear.