

**GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 44 OF 2008**

**CONCERNING
GRANTING OF COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION,
AND RELIEF TO WITNESS AND VICTIM**

WITH THE BLESSING OF GOD ALMIGHTY

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering: That to implement the provisions of Article 7 paragraph (3) and Article 34 paragraph (3) of Law Number 13 of 2006 on Protection of Witness and Victim, it is necessary to stipulate Government Regulation on Granting Compensation, Restitution, and the Witness and Victim Assistance.

In view of:

1. Article 5 paragraph (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945;
2. Law Number 13 Year 2006 on Witnesses and Victims Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2006 Number 64, Supplement to the Republic of Indonesia Number 4635).

DECREED:

**Enact: GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON GRANTING COMPENSATION,
RESTITUTION, AND ASSISTANCE TO WITNESS AND VICTIM.**

**CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1

In this regulation the following meanings:

1. The witness is a person who can provide information in the interest of the inquiry, investigation, prosecution, and examination in court on a criminal case he heard himself, he seen himself, and / or he has experienced himself;
2. Victim is a person who suffered physical, mental, and / or economic loss caused by a criminal offense;
3. Family is the people who have blood relation in a straight line up or down and sideways to the line to the third degree, or who have a marriage relationship or person who is the dependent of Witness and / or Victim;
4. Compensation is the compensation provided by the state because the perpetrator is not able give full restitution which they are responsible;
5. Restitution is compensation given to Victim or family by the perpetrator or third party, may include return of property, payment of compensation for loss or suffering, or reimbursements for certain actions;

6. Witness and Victim Protection Agency, hereinafter referred to as LPSK, is the Agency tasked and authorized to provide protection and rights of others to Witness and / or Victim referred to Law Number 13 of 2006 on Protection of Witness and Victim;
7. Relief is a service provided to Victim and / or Witness by the LPSK in the form of medical and psycho-social rehabilitation assistance;
8. Day is work day.

CHAPTER II

GRANTING OF COMPENSATION AND RESTITUTION

Part One

Provision of Compensation

Article 2

- (1) Victims of severe human rights violations are entitled to get Compensation;
- (2) Application for Compensation referred to in paragraph (1) submitted by the Victim, Family, or his Attorney with a special power of attorney;
- (3) Application for Compensation referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted in writing in Indonesian on the sufficiently sealed paper to the court through the LPSK.

Article 3

Submission of application for Compensation can be done at the time of the investigation of severe human rights violations or prior to pronounced of the lawsuit by the public prosecutor.

Article 4

- (1) Application for Compensation referred to in Article 3 includes at least:
 - a. identity of the applicant;
 - b. description of the events of severe human rights violations;
 - c. identity of the perpetrators of severe human rights violation;
 - d. description of the obviously suffered loss; and
 - e. form of Compensation requested.
- (2) Application for Compensation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by:
 - a. photocopy of the identity of Victim which validated by the competent authority;
 - b. the evidence of obviously suffered loss by the Victim or the Family which is made or validated by the competent authority;
 - c. the evidence of paid expenses during the therapy and / or medical treatment which is validated by the agency or party performing therapy or medical treatment;
 - d. photocopy of certificate of death in Cases of death;
 - e. certificate from the National Commission on Human Rights showing the applicant as a Victim or Family of Victim of severe human rights violations;
 - f. photocopy of the verdict of human rights court on severe human rights violations in the case of severe human rights violation have been stipulated by the court which has obtained permanent legal force;

- g. Family relationship certificate, if the application submitted by the family; and
- h. special power of attorney, if the application for compensation submitted by the victim attorney or the family attorney.

Article 5

- (1) LPSK check the completeness of the application of Compensation referred to in Article 4 within the maximum period of 7 (seven) days from the date of application for compensation is received;
- (2) In the case of not completeness of application referred to in paragraph (1), LPSK shall notify in written to the applicant to complete the application;
- (3) The applicant within 30 (thirty) days from the date the applicant receives notice from the LPSK, must complete the application file;
- (4) If the application is not completed within the period referred to in paragraph (3), the applicant considered to withdraw the application.

Article 6

In the case of application file referred to in Article 5 declared as complete, LPSK shall immediately conduct substantive examination.

Article 7

For purpose of examination of Compensation application referred to in Article 6, the LPSK may request information from the Victim, Family, or his Attorney, and other relevant party.

Article 8

- (1) In the case of Victim, Family, or his Attorney is not present to give description of 3 (three) times consecutively without a legitimate reason, then the application submitted is considered to be withdrawn;
- (2) The LPSK notify the withdrawal of application referred to in paragraph (1) to the applicant.

Article 9

- (1) The examination result of the application of Compensation referred to in Article 6 and Article 7 stipulated by the LPSK's decision, along with its consideration;
- (2) In LPSK's consideration as referred to in paragraph (1) along with recommendation to grant or deny the application of Compensation.

Article 10

- (1) LPSK submit the application for Compensation along with its decisions and considerations referred to in Article 9 to the court of human rights;
- (2) The provisions referred to in paragraph (1) also apply to application of Compensation which is done after the verdict of severe human rights violation court has gained permanent legal force;
- (3) In the case that LPSK believes that the examination of application of compensation needs to be done together with the principal case of the severe human rights violations, the application referred to in paragraph (1) submitted to the Attorney General;

- (4) A copy of the forwarding letter of submission of the application file referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2), or paragraph (3) is delivered to the Victim, Family, or their Attorney and to relevant government agency.

Article 11

- (1) In the case of LPSK submit the application for Compensation as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), the human rights court shall check and stipulate the application for Compensation within a period of at least 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt;
- (2) Stipulation of the court of human rights as referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted to the LPSK within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of stipulation;
- (3) LPSK submits a copy of stipulation of court of human rights as referred to in paragraph (2) to the Victim, Family, or his Attorney within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of receiving the stipulation.

Article 12

In the case of LPSK submit the application of Compensation to the Attorney General as set forth in Article 10 paragraph (3), the prosecutor of severe human rights violation in his prosecution mention the application of Compensation along with LPSK decision and considerations.

Article 13

Human rights court in conducting the examination of application for Compensation can ask for information from Victim, Family, or his Attorney, LPSK, National Human Rights Commission, and other relevant parties.

Article 14

- (1) The court of human rights examine and decide the application of Compensation as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (3) in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- (2) A copy of the verdict of human rights as referred to in paragraph (1) presented by the prosecutor to the LPSK within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of the verdict;
- (3) LPSK submits a copy of the verdict of human rights as referred to in paragraph (2) to the Victim, Family, or his Attorney within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of receiving the verdict.

Article 15

- (1) LPSK implement the court of human rights stipulation regarding the granting of Compensation referred to in Article 11, by making an official report of the implementation of the court of human rights stipulation to the relevant government agency;
- (2) The relevant government agencies implement the granting of Compensation within a period of at least 30 (thirty) days from the date of the official report referred to in paragraph (1) is received;
- (3) In the case of the Compensation is related to the state financing and financial calculations, the implementation is performed by the Ministry of Finance after having coordination with other relevant government agencies.

Article 16

- (1) The implementation of granting of Compensation, reported by the relevant government agencies and / or the Ministry of Finance to the chairman of the human rights court who stipulate the application of Compensation;
- (2) A copy of proof of the implementation of the granting of Compensation referred to in paragraph (1), presented to the Victim, Family, or his Attorney, with a copy to the LPSK and the public prosecutor;
- (3) The court of human rights after receiving the receipt referred to in paragraph (1) announce the implementation of the granting of Compensation to the concerned court notice board.

Article 17

- (1) In the event that the implementation of the granting of Compensation to the victim beyond a period of 30 (thirty) days as referred to in Article 15 paragraph (2), Victim, Family, or his Attorney shall report the matter to the court of human rights which stipulate the application of Compensation and LPSK;
- (2) The court of human rights as referred to in paragraph (1) immediately ordered relevant government agencies and / or the Ministry of Finance to implement the granting of Compensation, at the latest within 14 (fourteen) days from the date order received.

Article 18

In the case of granting of Compensation is implemented in stages, each stage of implementation or delayed implementation should be reported by the Victim, Family, or his Attorney to the court of human rights that stipulate or decide the application of Compensation.

Article 19

- (1) LPSK deliver copy of verdict of the court of human rights referred to in Article 14 to the relevant government agencies in relation with the granting of compensation in accordance with the verdict of the court;
- (2) The implementation of the court of human rights verdict regarding the granting of Compensation is performed by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Part Two Provision of Restitution

Article 20

- (1) Victim of criminal act are entitled to Restitution;
- (2) Application for Restitution as referred to in paragraph (1) submitted by the Victim, Family, or his Attorney with a special power of attorney;
- (3) Application for Restitution as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitter in writing in Indonesian on the sufficiently sealed paper to the court through the LPSK.

Article 21

Restitution submission can be performed before or after the perpetrator was convicted guilty by a court stipulation which has obtained permanent legal force.

Article 22

- (1) Application for Restitution as referred to in Article 20 includes at least:
 - a. identity of the applicant;
 - b. description of the criminal act;
 - c. identity of the perpetrator;
 - d. description of the obviously suffered loss, and
 - e. Restitution form which is requested.
- (2) Application for Restitution as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by:
 - a. photocopy of the identity of Victim which legitimated by the competent authority;
 - b. the evidence of obviously suffered loss by the Victim or Family which is made or legitimated by the competent authority;
 - c. the evidence of expenses incurred during the therapy and / or medical treatment which is legitimated by the agency or party who performing therapy or medical treatment;
 - d. photocopy of the death certificate in case of death;
 - e. letter from the Indonesian National Police which shows that the applicant as a victim of criminal act;
 - f. Family relationship certificate, if the application is submitted by the Family; and
 - g. special power of attorney, if the application for Restitution is submitted by the Victim's Attorney or Family Attorney.
- (3) If the application for Restitution as referred to in paragraph (1), the lawsuit has been decided upon the court and have obtained permanent legal force, the application for Restitution must be accompanied by copy of the court verdict.

Article 23

- (1) LPSK examine the completeness of the application for Restitution referred to in Article 22 no later than 7 (seven) days from the date of the application for Restitution is accepted;
- (2) In the case of not completeness of application referred to in paragraph (1), LPSK shall notify in written the applicant to complete the application;
- (3) The applicant within 14 (fourteen) days from the date the applicant receives notice from the LPSK, obligatory to complete the application file;
- (4) If the application referred to in paragraph (2) is not completed by the applicant, the applicant considered to withdraw the application.

Article 24

In the case of the application file referred to in Article 22 declared as complete, LPSK conduct substantive examination immediately.

Article 25

- (1) For the purposes of examination of application for Restitution referred to in Article 24, the LPSK can call the Victim, Family, or Attorney, and perpetrator to give testimony;
- (2) In the case of Restitution payment is made by third party, the perpetrator in giving testimony to the LPSK as referred to in paragraph (1) shall present such third party.

Article 26

- (1) In the case of Victim, Family, or his Attorney is not present to give description of 3 (three) times consecutively without a legitimate reason, then the application submitted is considered to be withdrawn;
- (2) The LPSK notify the withdrawal of application referred to in paragraph (1) to the applicant.

Article 27

- (1) The examination result of the application for Restitution referred to in Article 24 and Article 25 stipulated by the LPSK's decision, along with its consideration;
- (2) In LPSK's consideration as referred to in paragraph (1) along with recommendation to grant or deny the application for Restitution.

Article 28

- (1) In case of the application for Restitution is submitted based on court verdict which have permanent legal force and the perpetrator convicted guilty, LPSK submit the application and its decision and considerations referred to in Article 27 to the court of competent jurisdiction;
- (2) In case the application for Restitution is submitted before the lawsuit is pronounced, LPSK deliver the application along with the decision and consideration to the public prosecutor;
- (3) The prosecutor referred to in paragraph (2) in his prosecution mention the application for Restitution along with LPSK decision and consideration;
- (4) A copy of the forwarding letter of submission of the application file and the considerations referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), id delivered to the Victim, Family, or his Attorney, and the Perpetrator of criminal acts and / or third party.

Article 29

- (1) In the case of LPSK submit application for Restitution referred to in Article 28 paragraph (1), the court examine and stipulate the application for Restitution within a period of at least 30 (thirty) days from the date of application is received;
- (2) Stipulation of the court referred to in paragraph (1) submitted to the LPSK within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of stipulation;
- (3) LPSK submits a copy of a court stipulation referred to in paragraph (2) to the Victim, Family, or his Attorney, and the perpetrator of criminal act and / or third party within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of receiving the stipulation.

Article 30

- (1) In the case of LPSK submitted application for Restitution referred to in Article 28 paragraph (2), the court verdict is delivered to LPSK within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of the verdict;
- (2) LPSK submits a copy of the court verdict referred to in paragraph (1) to the Victim, Family, or his Attorney, and the Perpetrator of criminal act and / or third party within a period of at least 7 (seven) days from the date of receiving the verdict.

Article 31

- (1) The Perpetrator of criminal act and / or third party carry out the stipulation or verdict of the court as referred to in Article 29 and Article 30 at the latest within 30 (thirty) days from the date received a copy of court stipulation;
- (2) The Perpetrator of criminal act and / or third party report the implementation of the Restitution to the court and the LPSK;
- (3) LPSK makes an official letter of implementation of the court stipulation referred to in paragraph (1);
- (4) The court announced the implementation of the Restitution on the court announcement board.

Article 32

- (1) In the case of the implementation of the granting of Restitution to the Victim beyond a period of 30 (thirty) days as referred to in Article 31, paragraph (1), Victim, Family, or his Attorney shall report the matter to the Court which stipulated the application for Restitution and the LPSK;
- (2) The court referred to in paragraph (1) immediately order the Perpetrator of criminal act and / or third party to carry out the granting of Restitution, within a period of at the latest 14 (fourteen) days from the date order received.

Article 33

In the case of granting of Restitution is done in stages, each stage of implementation or delayed implementation should be reported by Victim, Family, or his Attorney to the court which stipulate or decide the application for Restitution.

CHAPTER III RELIEF

Article 34

- (1) Victim of severe human rights violation is entitled to get relief assistance;
- (2) Relief as referred to in paragraph (1) can be:
 - a. medical assistance;
 - b. psycho-social rehabilitation assistance.
- (3) Application for Relief referred to in paragraph (1) is submitted by the Victim, Family, or his Attorney with a special power of attorney;
- (4) Application for Relief as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be submitted in writing in Indonesian on paper with sufficient stamp duty to the LPSK.

Article 35

- (1) Application for Relief referred to in Article 34 includes at least:
 - a. identity of the applicant;
 - b. description of the events of severe human rights violations;
 - c. identity of the perpetrator of severe human rights violation; and
 - d. forms of relief requested.

- (2) Application for Relief referred to in paragraph (1) shall be accompanied by:
- a. photocopy of the identity of Victim which validated by the competent authority;
 - b. certificate from the National Commission on Human Rights showing the applicant as a Victim or Family of Victim of severe human rights violations;
 - c. copy of the verdict of human rights court in terms of human rights violation cases have been decided by the court which has obtained permanent legal force;
 - d. Family relationship certificate, if the application for Relief is submitted by the family; and
 - e. special power of attorney, if the application for Relief is submitted by the Victim Attorney or Family Attorney.

Article 36

- (1) LPSK examine the completeness of application for Relief as referred to in Article 35 within a period of 7 (seven) days from the date of application for Relief is received;
- (2) In the case of not completeness of application for Relief as referred to in paragraph (1). LPSK shall notify in written the applicant to complete the application;
- (3) The applicant within a period of 7 (seven) days after receiving notice from the LPSK, must complete the application file;
- (4) If the application is not completed within the period referred to in paragraph (3), the applicant considered to withdraw the application.

Article 37

For the purposes of examination of application for Relief as referred to in Article 36, the LPSK may request information from Victim, Family, or his Attorney.

Article 38

LPSK determine feasibility, duration and the amount of the cost involved in the granting of Relief based on the information from a doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist, hospital, and / or health / rehabilitation center.

Article 39

- (1) The granting of Relief established by Decision of LPSK;
- (2) The Decision referred to in paragraph (1) contains at least:
 - a. identity of Victim;
 - b. type of Relief to be given;
 - c. Relief granting period, and
 - d. hospital or medical / rehabilitation center where Victim receive therapy and medical treatment.
- (3) LPSK has authority to extend or terminate the granting of Relief as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, after listening to a doctor, psychiatrist, or psychologist information;
- (4) Termination of granting of Relief can be made on the request of Victim.

Article 40

In implementing the granting of Relief, LPSK cooperate with the health unit both public and private.

CHAPTER IV CLOSING

Article 41

This regulation is effective on the date of promulgation.

For public cognizance, order this Government Regulation by placing it in the Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

**Stipulated in Jakarta
on May 29, 2008**

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DR. H. SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

**Promulgated in Jakarta
on May 29, 2008**

**MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,**

ANDI MATTALATA

GAZETTE OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 84 OF 2008.

**EXPLANATION
ON
GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NUMBER 44 OF 2008**

**ON
GRANTING OF COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION,
AND RELIEF TO WITNESS AND VICTIM**

I. GENERAL

Based on the principle of legal equality (equality before the law), which became one of the characteristic of state law, the Witness and Victim in the criminal judiciary process should be given legal protection guarantee. In accordance with thus principle of equality before the law, to guarantee the legal protection of Witness and Victim has been regulated in Law Number 13 Year 2006 on Protection of Witness and Victim.

The law Number 13 of 2006 provides that as referred to in:

1. Article 7 paragraph (3) regarding compensation and restitution is regulated by the Government; and
2. Article 34 paragraph (3) the feasibility of Relief given to the Witness and / or Victim as well as the period and the amount of expenses is regulated by Government Regulation.

Based on the above, then the implementation arrangements of the both Article are set out in one Government Regulation, that is Government Regulation on Granting of Compensation, Restitution, and Relief to Witness and Victim.

In this Government Regulation, the regulatory on granting of Compensation is performed by submitting an application by the Victim, Family, or his Attorney to the court through the LPSK. What is meant by the court is a court of human rights. Because the right on Compensation only in case of severe human rights violation. LPSK in submitting an application for Compensation along with its decision and judgment is submitted to the court of human rights to get a stipulation. Such provisions also apply to application for Compensation which is made after the verdict of the court of human rights has gained permanent legal force. In the case that LPSK believes that the examination of application for Compensation needs to be done together with the principal case of severe human rights violations, then application shall be submitted to the Attorney General. Then prosecutor of severe human rights violation in his lawsuit mention the application for Compensation along with LPSK decision and consideration to get verdict of the human rights court.

Arrangements regarding to the granting of Restitution is made by submitting an application by the Victim Family or his Attorney to the court through the LPSK. What is meant by the court is district court which is authorized to examine, hear and decide criminal acts in question. In case of the application for Resitution is submitted based on court verdict which have permanent legal force and perpetrator has been convicted guilty, LPSK submit the application along with its decisions and deliberations with the district court to get stipulation.

In case of the application for Restitution is submitted before the lawsuit is pronounced, the LPSK delivered the application along with its decision and consideration to the public prosecutor. Then the prosecutor in his lawsuit mentions the application for Restitution along with its decision and consideration to get court decision.

In addition, this Regulation governing the procedures for granting Relief to the Witness and / or Victim. Such Relief may include medical and psycho-social rehabilitation assistance. Granting of Relief is made by submitting an application by the Victim, Family, or his Attorney to the LPSK for determination of feasibility, duration and the amount of the cost involved in providing Relief. Granting of relief by the LPSK is established by the LPSK's decision. The granting of Relief is given based on a doctor, psychiatrist, psychologist, hospital, and / or health / rehabilitation center. The granting period giving the LPSK may be extended or terminated after hearing the doctor, psychiatrist, or psychologist information. The termination of Relief granting period can also be done at the request of Victim.

II. EACH ARTICLE

Article 1

Self explanatory.

Article 2

Self explanatory.

Article 3

What is meant by the word "can" is to prepare the submission requirements of Compensation through the LPSK,

Article 4

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "identity of the applicant" include: full name, gender, place and date of birth, marital status, occupation and address. In the case of the applicant for Compensation is not the Victim himself, the identity of the applicant must be filled out and explained the relationship between the Applicant and the Victim.

Letter b

Self explanatory.

Letter c

In the case of the severe human rights violation committed by institution, the identity of the institution should be included in the application.

Letter d

What is meant by " obviously suffered loss ", among others, the loss of jobs and / or destroyed / damaged of property belonging to Victim.

Letter e

The form of compensation referred to in this provision can be any amount of money or any other forms.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by "competent authority" is the agency official who authorized to issue identification cards.

Letter b

Self explanatory.

Letter c

Self explanatory.

Letter d

Self explanatory.

Letter e

Self explanatory.

Letter f

Self explanatory.

Letter g

Self explanatory.

Letter h

Self explanatory.

Article 5

Self explanatory.

Article 6

Substantive examination of the provision is intended to seek the truth of the events of severe human rights violation and the obviously loss suffered by the Victim.

Article 7

What is meant by "other relevant party", including the National Commission on Human Rights, police, prosecutors, hospital / physician, and head of the local village.

Article 8

Self explanatory.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory.



Paragraph (2)

Grant under this provision is given for some or whole application.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

This provision is based on Law Number 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Court which determine the prosecution of severe human rights violation committed by the Attorney General.

Paragraph (4)

What is meant by "government agency" in the provision, for example, the agency alleged to have committed severe human rights violation; Ministry of National Education in terms of Compensation requested in the form of scholarships or education; Ministry of Labor in terms of Compensation requested in the form of employment.

Article 11

Self explanatory.

Article 12

Self explanatory.

Article 13

Self explanatory.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

The definition of "legislation" is Law Number 26 of 2000 on Human Rights Court.

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory.

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "government agency" in this example, agency which cause loss to the Victim, the Ministry of National Education in terms of Compensation awarded in the form of scholarships or education, the Ministry of Labor Department in terms of Compensation awarded in the form of employment.

Paragraph (2)

Implementation of the granting of Compensation can be done in stages.

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory.

Article 16

Self explanatory.

Article 17

Self explanatory.

Article 18

Self explanatory.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by “the legislation” is Government Regulation Number 3 of 2002 on Compensation, Restitution, and Rehabilitation of Victim of Severe Human Rights Violation.

Article 20

Self explanatory.

Article 21

Self explanatory.

Article 22

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "identity of the applicant" is including: full name, gender, place and date of birth, marital status, occupation and address. In the event the applicant for Restitution is not Victim himself, the identity of the applicant must be filled out and explained the relationship between the applicant and the Victim.

Letter b

Self explanatory.

Letter c

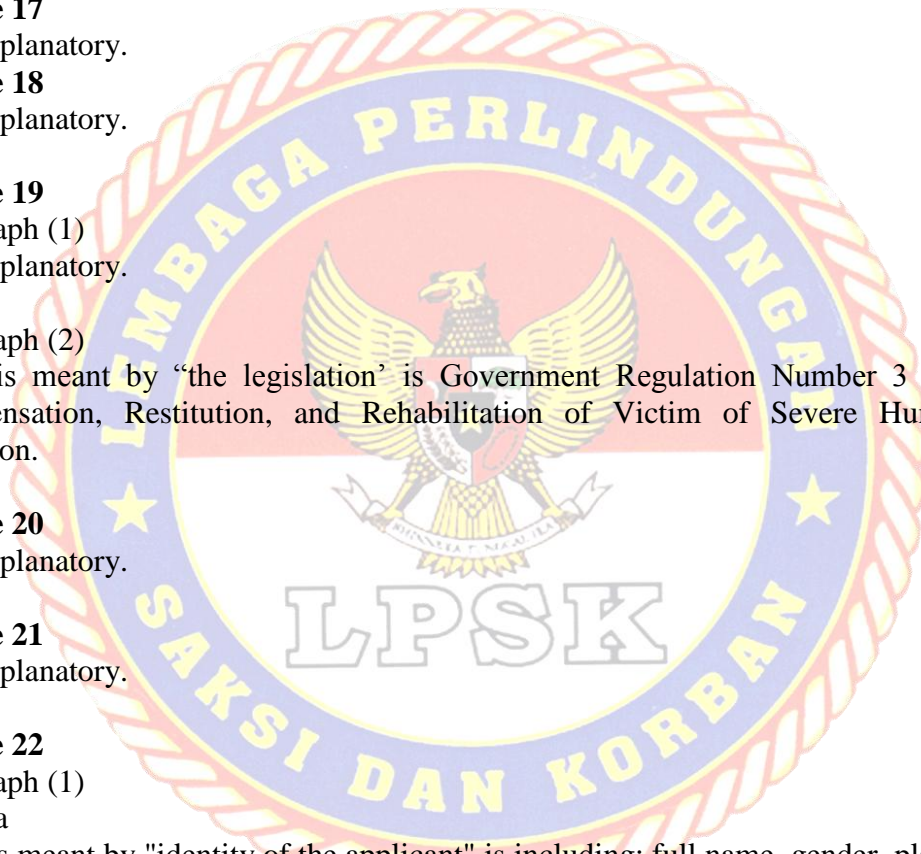
Self explanatory.

Letter d

Self explanatory.

Letter e

Self explanatory.



Paragraph (2)
Letter a
Self explanatory.

Letter b
What is meant by "evidence", among others, the police certificate in terms of burned homes and doctor's certificate during the treatment in terms of Victim suffering, both physically and psychologically. In a criminal case has been decided by the court, the decision of the court attached to the application.

Letter c
Self explanatory.

Letter d
Self explanatory.

Letter e
Self explanatory.

Letter f
Self explanatory.

Letter g
Self explanatory.

Article 23
Self explanatory.

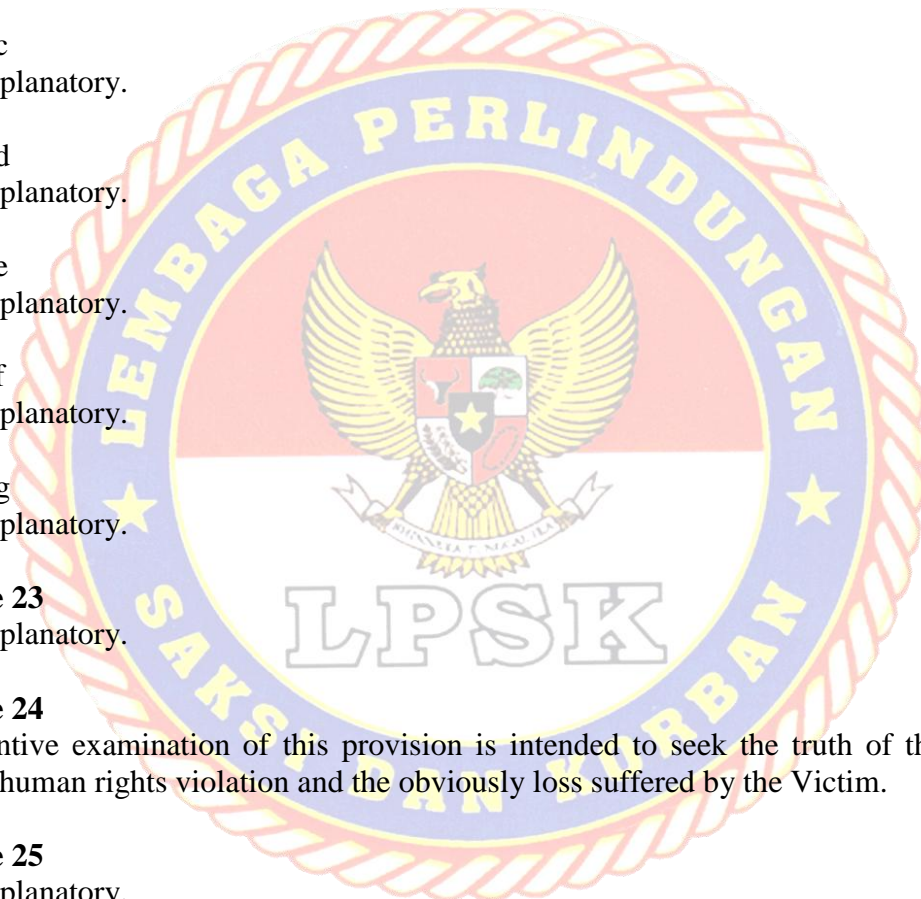
Article 24
Substantive examination of this provision is intended to seek the truth of the events of severe human rights violation and the obviously loss suffered by the Victim.

Article 25
Self explanatory.

Article 26
Self explanatory.

Article 27
Self explanatory.

Article 28
Paragraph (1)
What is meant by "court of competent jurisdiction" is the competent court to examine, hear and decide criminal acts in question.



Paragraph (2)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (3)
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (4)
Self explanatory.

Article 29
Self explanatory.

Article 30
Self explanatory.

Article 31
Self explanatory.

Article 32
Self explanatory.

Article 33
Self explanatory.

Article 34
Self explanatory.

Article 35
Paragraph (1)

Letter a

What is meant by "identity of the applicant" is including: full name, gender, place and date of birth, marital status, occupation and address. In the case of the applicant of Relief is not the Victim himself, the identity of the applicant must be filled out and explained the relationship between the applicant and the victim.

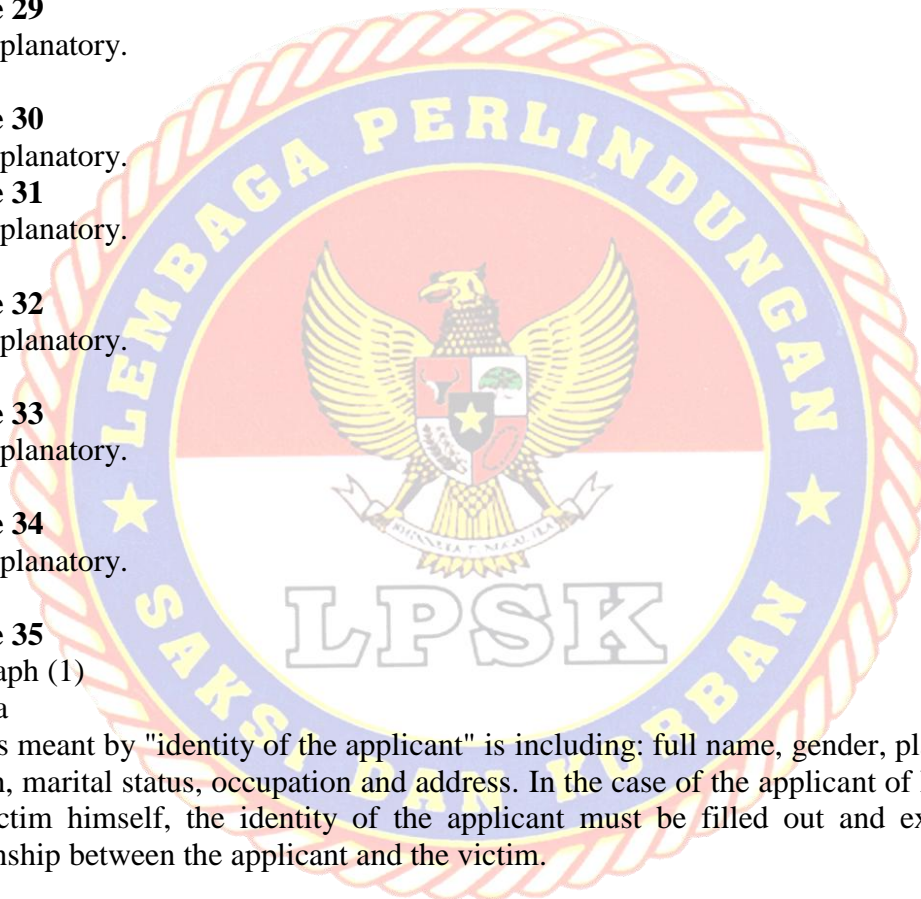
Letter b
Self explanatory.

Letter c
Self explanatory.

Letter d
Self explanatory.

Paragraph (2)
Self explanatory.

Article 36
Self explanatory.



Article 37

Self explanatory.

Article 38

Self explanatory.

Article 39

Self explanatory.

Article 40

Self explanatory.

Article 41

Self explanatory.

ADDITIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 4860.

