INTER REGIONAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

JOURNAL

By:
Emanuel Sujatmoko

POSTGRADUATE PROGRAM OF THE FACULTY OF LAW
BRAWIJAYA UNIVERSITY
MALANG
2013
INTER REGIONAL GOVERNMENT COOPERATION

By
Emanuel Sujatmoko

ABSTRACT

The regional administration based on autonomy often cannot be done alone, but must be undertaken in collaboration with other local governments. In the area of intergovernmental cooperation sometimes born disputes relating to the implementation of the agreed cooperation. To settle disputes born of cooperation among local governments are expected to finalize the parties amicably, but if consensus fails, then the settlement is done through the Governor or the Minister of the Interior. The dispute resolution emphasizes aspects of monitoring or politics. For the settlement of disputes which were born as a result of cooperation among local governments need to go through the courts, through the Supreme Court after deliberation and efforts through the Governor or the Minister of the Interior has been taken, but there are parties to a dispute can not accept the verdict.

Keywords: Cooperation between local governments, Authority

BACKGROUND

In its effort to escalate public welfare, the regional government can undertake cooperation between regional governments or third parties. According to Article 1 point 1 of the Government Regulation number 50 year 2007 regarding Procedure for Inter-regional government cooperation (hereinafter called PP No.50/2007), stated “Regional Cooperation is an agreement
between Governor with Governor or Governor with Regent/Mayor or between Regent/Mayor with other Regent/Mayor and/or Governor, Regent/Mayor with third parties, which made in written and contain rights and obligation”. In the inter-regional government cooperation refer to Article 4 of PP No.50/2007 “object of inter-regional government is government matters\(^1\) that has become its authority as autonomous region and could be related to provision of public service.” This Article inline with Tjahjanulin Domai\(^2\) argument that

\[^1\text{Article 1 point 5 of PP No 50 tahun 2007, Urusan pemerintahan adalah fungsi-fungsi pemerintahan yang menjadi hak dan kewajiban setiap tingkatan dan/atau susunan pemerintahan untuk mengatur dan mengurus fungsi-fungsi tersebut yang menjadi kewenangannya dalam rangka melindungi, melayani, memberdayakan, dan mensejatikan masyarakat. (Government matters are the government functions that becomes rights and obligation in each tier and or level of government to manage and deal with that functions which are their authorities in terms of protect, serves and empower and escalate government prosperiety).}\]

\[^2\text{Tjahjanulin Domai, } \text{Implikasi Kebijakan Kerjasama antar pemerintah daerah Dalam Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya Daerah. (Study on inter-regional government cooperation in the perspective of Good Governance), Dissertation, Faculty of Administration Universitas Brawujaya, Malang, 2009. p.49.}\]

“regional government matters that can be used as object of inter-regional government cooperation is the authority in managing local asset and potention as well as serves public need. The implementation of such cooperation must uphold efficient, effectivity, synergy, mutually beneficial, mutual agreement, good faith, equality, transparency, justice and legal certainty”. S Pamudji argue that scope of cooperation related with two sides, namely “government matters that includes domestic affairs and madebewind matters”. \(^3\)Moreover explanation of the PP No 50/2007 promulgated that Regional cooperation is an instrument to tighten the relationship between region with others in the framework of Unitary State Republic Indonesia, coordinate local development, harmonizing potention between regions and/or with third parties and increase transfer of knowledge and local

\[^3\text{S Pamudji, } \text{Kerja Sama Antar Daerah Dalam Rangka pembinaan Wilayah, Suatu Tinjauan dari Segi Administrasi Negara, } \text{Bina Aksara, Jakarta 1985. p.3}\]
capacity. According to S Pamudji, in terms of inter-regional government cooperation there are two main motivation to implement cooperation framework between regional government, as follows:

a. As an effort to reduce possibility of the fast development in one area with bringing destructive impact for area surrounding, either direct or indirect.

b. As a way to solve common problem and/or implement common purpose on certain things.

The regional government’s action in making inter-regional government must leads to the purpose of the management of regional government which is also as purpose of the state as it promulgated in the forth aline of the preamble of Indonesia Constitution 1945, “…protect all the people of Indonesia and all the independence and the land that has been struggled for, and to improve public welfare, to educate the life of the people and to participate toward the establishment of a world order based on freedom, perpetual peace and social justice…”. Therefore, the regional cooperation cannot be separated with the concept of Unitary State that uphold public need, that become implementation from third article of Pancasila, Unitary Indonesia, for the need of common justice for Indonesia people. In regards to inter-regional government cooperation, it cannot be separated with discussion principle in implementing unity and justice.

The inter-regional government cooperation is stated in the form of an agreement that based on civil law and/or public law. This private action happens if such agreement conducts with other party and contains civil rights as its object. In the light of such cooperation there is “relation between two or more legal subject in the property fiels, in which one party has the rights on certain performance and other party obliges

---

4 Ibid. p. 9
to fulfill such performance”.

Object of such cooperation, refer to Article 1234 of Burgelijk Wetboek (BW) is to give something, do something and not do anything.

The form of inter-regional government cooperation which based on public law is categorized as public legal action with various parties (publiekrechtelijke overeenkomst). “This public legal action with various parties charater based on the purpose of holding this agreement to perform the governments duty, meanwhile other expert argue that the agreement which based on public law exist if such matter is regulate under public law”.

“The inter-regional government cooperation either based on civil law or public law is an agreement, which cannot released from legal charater of private law, though on this agreement projectontwikkelingsovereenkomst almost all of it conduct by government agency or authorized person”.

2. Types of Inter-Regional Government Cooperation

In terms of effort to improve the regional government works, the inter-regional government cooperation hold essential position in order to escalate the work of local government. This argument stated by Tjahjanulin Domai that cooperation has been known as the perfect way to take benefit from economis of scale. Joint purchasing for example has proven such benefit, in which on purchase in large scale or exeed “Threshold points”, will be more beneficial the conduct it in small scale. The inter-regional government cooperation shows there is common effort which conducts by two or more region or can take several form of it.

Pamudji, differenciate types of

---

5 Compare with, Mariam Darus Badrulzaman, Kerangka Dasar Hukum Perjanjian (kontrak), in Hukum Kontrak Indonesia, cet. 1, ELIPs Project and Law Faculty of Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, 1998, p. 3.


7 H.M. Laica Marzuki, Op cit. p. 151

8 Tjajanhulin Domai. Op.Cit p. 38
inter-regional government into bilateral and multilateral cooperations.\textsuperscript{9}

According to \textbf{Henry}\textsuperscript{10} as it quote by \textbf{Tjahjanulin Domai}, form and method of inter-regional government cooperation, covers (1) \textit{intergovernmental Service Contract}, (2) \textit{Joint Service Agreement}, and (3) \textit{Intergovernmental Service Transfer}. First type of cooperation is conducted if one region pays to other region to do certain type of service such as garbage processing. Second type of cooperation usually hold to serves planning, budgeting and certain type of service to related region, for instance fire brigade, garbage processing. Meanwhile thrid type of cooperation related to permanent transfer of particular responsibility from one region to other region, for example in the field of public work and instrument, health and welfare as well as financial. Furthermore \textbf{Tjahjanulin Domai} also quote Rosen’s\textsuperscript{11} argument that inter-regional government cooperation can be done in several form, namely in their form of agreement and regulation. In detail, form of agreement distinguished into several types as follows:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Hanshake Agreement}, is work regulation which not based on written agreement;
  \item \textbf{Written Agreement}, is cooperation based on written agreement.
\end{itemize}

Moreover Rosen\textsuperscript{12} explain that in the forms of cooperation agreement consist of several types, namely:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textbf{Constantia}, is cooperation in the form of resources sharing, because it will be more expensive if the financial cost burden personally by themselves.
  \item \textbf{Joint Purchasing}, is cooperation in the forms of conducting goods purchasing so it can reduce cost due to buying with bigger scale;
  \item \textbf{Equipment Sharing}, is cooperation in the form of sharing expensive equipments or things that is not used daily;
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{9} Pamudji, \textit{Op.Cit.} p. 20
\textsuperscript{10} \textit{Ibid.} p. 36
\textsuperscript{11} \textit{Ibid.} p. 40
\textsuperscript{12} \textit{Ibid.} p. 40 - 41
d. **Cooperative Construction**, is cooperation in the form of building construction;

e. **Joint Services**, is cooperation in the form of serving public service, such as center of public service that is owned together by the regional governments;

f. **Contract Services**, is cooperation in which one party gives duty to other party, by contract, to give certain service.

Form of inter-regional government cooperation also stated in annex II of Interior Minister Regulation Number 22 year 2009 regarding Technical procedure on inter-regional cooperation is stipulated form/model of inter-regional government cooperation, as follows:

a. Cooperation in Joint Service;

b. Cooperation in inter-region government service;

c. Cooperation in human resources development;

d. Cooperation in services and levies settlement;

e. Cooperation in planning and management;

f. Cooperation of service provider purchasing;

g. Cooperation in transfer of service

h. Cooperation in the used of tools

i. Cooperation in policy and regulation.

3. **Legal Form of Inter-Regional Government Cooperation**

3.1. **Joint Decree of the Head of the Regional Government as the Legal Form of Inter-regional government cooperation**

Joint decree is known as one of legal instrument in Indonesia. Its born by the development of Administrative Law (State Administrative law) which contained in the implementation of development planning within 5 year, that reuired more of the interdepartemental cooperation.13

Inline with the arguments above, **Indroharto** stated that the existence of joint decree in terms cooperation between agency or official administration, is to support implementation of particular field

---

or government matter, it is form of development that leads to improvement of decentralization system (in particular authonomy and medebewind), as it is promulgated by the regulations.\(^\text{14}\)

Point to Article 24 of PP No 50/2007, joint decree as legal instrument to creates cooperation agency between regional governments. The creation of this agency which not be part of regional government’s structure, cause legal problem related with authority and financing. Such problem occur because the cooperation agency will conduct government function based on Article 25 of PP No 50/2007.

The inter-regional government cooperation which is stated in the from of Joint Decree shows in the case of Joint Decree of Central Java Governor and East Java Governor number: 1 year 2002 – number 42 year 2002, date June, 7, 2002 regading the Inter regional cooperation between the Central Java province and East Java Province. This cooperation will follow by promulgation of Local Laws. Similar types of cooperation also be found in Pacitan, Wonogiri and Gunungkidul regencies, which made in the form of Joint Decree of the Regents, object of the cooperation not only focus on one or two object, but covers almost all the regional authority. This cooperation is followed by the Joint Decree of Cooperation Agency between Regional Government PAWONSARI, it is regulated through the Joint decree of the Regents in area PAWONSARI (Pacitan, Wonogiri and Gunungkidul) Number 188.45/334.A/408.21/2008 Year 2008, Number 17 Year 2008 and Number 415.4/KB/05/2008, which signed on June 28, 2008. Scope of cooperation covers resources, public service and infrastructure aspects.

Government of Gianyar, Badung, Tabanan and City of Denpasar, as it promulgated in the Joint Decree of the Regent of Gianyar, Badung, Tabanan and Mayor of Denpasar number 180/2867/Skret – number 839 year 2000 – number 658.1/3366/Ek – number 390.C. year 2000. The cooperation between these four areas in South Bali, focus more on garbage processing. Nonetheless in the example above, (PAWONSARI and Bali), come into sight independent authority (discretion) that is owned by the Regional Government to decide object of cooperation. 

Based on several Joint Decree as it is explained above, Regional Government has independent wisdom and free interpretation on the vague normen on the substance of inter-regional government cooperation as it is stated in the Law number 32 year 2004.

Joint decree as the legal form of inter-regional government cooperation, treated as implementation of free power of the government which in administrative law perspective called as beliedsregel. Beleidsregel is not categorized as regulation. Bagir Manan underlined that in practice there are several form of beleidregel, namely decision, instruction, form letter, announcement and other, and even this can found in the form of regulation.15 Meanwhile Laica Marzuki highlighted that beleidsrege is not administrative decision.16 A beleidregel basically in product of administrative action with the purpose to reveal a written policy, but without be followed by the authority to make regulation for those government officials who are made such beleidsregel17. Moreover Philipus M Hadjon. et. al18, identify essential differences between regulation and

---

18 Ibid. p. 153 -154
beleidsregel, that *beleidsregel* contain unwritten standard of knowledge (*angeschreven hardheidsclausule*). Beleidsregel also called *pseudo wetgeving*, and it does not have direct bounding, therefore it cannot be forced to the society.

3.2. Joint Regulation of the Head of Regional Government as the Legal Form of Cooperation between Regional Governments

The lawmaking of Joint Regulation is intended as authority division related to territory.\(^{19}\) However Law Number 32 year 2003, does not recognized legal product in the form of Joint Regulation. Types of legal product according to Law number 32 year 2004 are Local laws, Regulation of the Head of Regional Government and Decree of the Head of Regional Government. Refer to Article 146 paragraph (1) Law number 32 year 2004, Regulation of the Head of Regional Government and/or Decree of the Head of Regional Government are sets to implement Local Laws. Besides Law number 32 year 2004, there is Law number 12 year 2011 regarding Establishment of Legislation products, Article 7 paragraph (1) stated: Type and hierarchy of Law are as follows:

a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
b. The People’s Consultative Assembly’s decree;
c. Law/ the Government Regulation substitute of Law;
d. The Government Regulation;
e. The President Regulation;
f. Regulation of Provincial region; dan
g. Regulation of district/cities region.

Though in Law number 12 year 2011 and Law number 32 year 2004 does not recognized Joint Regulation as a form of Legal products, the Minister of Interior regulation Number 53 of 2011 regarding Establishment of Regional Legislation Product,

\(^{19}\) Padmo Wahjono, *Op.Cit.* p. 31
However, is recognized Joint Regulation of the Head of the Regional Government as one type of Legal products. It is regulated in Article 2 of Minister Regulation number 53 of 2011 that Type of Regional Legislation Product consist of:

a. Regional regulation;
b. The Head of Regional Government regulation;
c. The Joint Regulation of the Head of the Regional Government;
d. The Head of Regional Government decree; and
e. Instruction of the Head of Regional Government.

Joint Regulation which was formed in terms of implemention of authority between related region, for example the Joint Regulation of Mayor of Surakarta, Regent of Boyolali, Regent of Sukoharjo, Regent of karanganyar, Regent of Wonogiri, Regent of Sragen and Regent of Klaten. Such Joint Regulation has been noted as Joint Regulation of the Head of Regional Governments Number 5 year 2008. The cooperation was intended to make area of SUBOSUKOWOSRATEN (Surakarta, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen and Klaten) as areas with strong economic competition, and positioning them in terms of other areas surrounding, therefore special identification was needed as identity of the area as well as a tool for marketing. Such Joint Regulation was made as further action of inter-regional government regulation as was stated in Joint Regulation of Regent/Mayor in SUBOSUKAWONOSRATEN areas (Surakarta, Boyolali, Sukoharjo, Karanganyar, Wonogiri, Sragen dan Klaten) Number 11D year 2006, Number 7847 year 2006, Number 36 year 2006, Number 26 year 2006, Number 8 year 2006, Number 26.a year 2006 and Number 1 year 2006, which has been signed on October 30, 2006. Scope of the cooperation covers economic, social, culture, infrastructure, development and Sains research and other areas which has been agreed.
Joint Regulation as the form to regulate inter-regional government cooperation is a free power and has the characteristic of public (common) and abstract. Public character of Joint Regulation, according ten Berge contains several elements as follows:20anneer gesproken wordt van een algemene regel, dan slat dit op algemeenheid naar

- **Tijd** (een regel geldt niet slechts op een moment), is Time (not only applicable in certain times);
- **Plaats** (een regel geldt niet slechts op een plaats), is Place (not only applies in certain place);
- **Persoon** (een regel geldt niet slechts voor bepaalde persoon), is Person (not only applies to certain person); and
- **Rechtsfeit** (een regel geldt niet slechts een enkel rechtsfeit, maar voor rechtsfeiten die herhaalbaar zijn, dat wil zeggen zich telkens voor kunnen doen), is Legal Fact (not only is intended to certain legal fact but for various legal fact that can occur repeatable, with other word for repeat actions).

Maria Farida Indrati S argue that a norm can be called as abstract legal norms means legal norms that look at somebody’s action that has no limitation in terms of unconcrete, meanwhile abstract public legal norms is legal norms that has intended to and for abstract action (unconcrete)21. Joint Regulation as an administrative action besides public and abstract also implies of public legal action two parties. This matter due to Joint Regulation born from the free authority of state bodies (usually called freies ermessens) and as demand to escale public service (bestuurszorg) that must be serves by states to the social and economic life of the citizen which become more complex now.22 Joint Regulation as legal figure in the inter-regional government cooperation is resulted from the similar need of the regions in terms of performing their authority.

---

21 Maria Farida Indrati, Op.Cit. p. 27 - 28
Good inter-regional government cooperation either in the form of Joint Decree or Joint Regulation can be followed with provision that cause burden for the society. It is regulated in Article 195 paragraph (4) Law number 32 year 2004, that the inter-regional government cooperation can bring burden for the society, it means that as implementation of cooperation, society has the duty to pay certain amount of money or obligation in other form.\(^\text{23}\)

**4.1. The Inter-regional government cooperation agreement**

As it has been explained above, inter-regional government cooperation is an action of various parties and in the perspective of administrative law this cooperation is a public legal action various parties (*meerzijdig publiekrechtelijke handelingen*), or private legal action that resulted in a private agreement. This public legal action of various parties is a form of agreement of parties which is based on public law (*publiekrechtelijke overeenkomst*)

Article 1313 BW\(^\text{24}\) stated that “An agreement is an action in which a person or more agrees to bound himself to one person or more”. KRMT Tirtodiningrat\(^\text{25}\) defines agreement as a legal action based on agreement between two or more people in order to cause legal consequences that can be enforced by the Law”. Based on several definitions above, then agreement is a legal action refers that each agreement is always intendend to cause legal consequences.

Agreement treated as a legal action also inline with Setiawan’s\(^\text{26}\) argument, He gives some revision on the definition of an agreement, as follows:

a. An action must be translated as legal action, means an action which leads to legal consequences;

\(^{23}\) Explanation of Article 9 of PP No.50/ 2007


\(^{25}\) See Agus Yudha Hernoko, *Op,Cit*, p. 14

\(^{26}\) *Ibid.*
b. Adding the word of “or bounding themselves” in Article 1313 BW;

c. Therefore Article 1313 BW sounds as “Agreement is a legal action in which one person or more agrees bound themselves to one person or more”.

Such agreement results engagement, according to Agus Yudha Hernoko\footnote{Ibid, p. 18} there are 4 (four) factors of engagement, namely:

a. Legal relationship, means that engagement in this case is form of legal relationship that is resulted in legal consequences;

b. Has property characteristic, means that according to BW, in which engagement matter regulates in chapter III of BW which classify as Property Law (vermogensrecht), then such relationship has property orientation;

c. Parties, means that in such legal relationship involves parties as legal subject;

d. Prestatie, means that such legal relationship results in obligations (prestatie) to related parties (prestatie-contra prestatie), that in certain condition can be forced, and if needed it can be forced by the state.”

Hence, explanation above related to agreement in the perspective of civil law, due to agreement on civil law always leads to property as its object.

In the light of inter-regional government cooperation, is used the words of Agreement, as it stated in Article 5 of PP No. 50/2007. Agreement as legal instrument for the government is used by many government either in its relationship with a person or civil cooperation, or as instrument to build relationship with other governments.

The inter-regional government cooperation which is made in the form of agreement can be distinguished in terms of its nature, it can be subordination or coordination. It is inline with Tatiek Sri Djatmiati, who argue that: “Cooperation can be done between government with business party and/or among government, either in same level of government or different level such as Provincial
with district/cities.”

This separation need to be done regarding that provisions on legality and time frame of contract is different in those two types of contract. A contract classify as coordination if is been made by administrative authorities which has same or similar level or status or is made between person-person who relates with rights or public duties. The inter-regional government cooperation which tend to coordination, for instance Joint Decree of Central Java Governor with East Java Governor Number: 1 year 2002 – Number: 42 year 2002 regarding Cooperation between Central Java provincial government with East Java provincial government. This cooperation intens to escalates and develop of both provincial area’s potention and solves many problem relates to areas in harmony and is coordinated technically between related government agencies. Coordinative cooperation also has conducted by District of Pacitan, district of Wonogiri and district of Gunung Kidul which lays in area of three difference province and often called as Pawonsari.

Meanwhile a contract has subordination character if its be made between parties that each of them in the supervisor and staf. Example of this type of cooperation is the Joint Decree of East Java Governor and Ministry of Agriculture of Republic of Indonesia year 2003 - Nomor 81/Kpts/Tp. 310/1/2003 regarding the Management of Strengthening Capital Funds Institute of Rural Economy Business for purchase of Paddy/Rice Farmers.

Based on explanation above, the inter-regional government cooperation can be based on civil law or public law. In terms that such cooperation in the form of private agreement, then subject of the agreement is cooperation. It is highlited by F.A.M. Stroink dan J.G. Steenbeek that:

---

“wanneer openbare lichaam-rechtspersonen aan het privaatrechtelijk rechtsverkeer deelnemen doen zij dat niet als overheid, als gezagsorganisatie, maar nemen zij rechtens op gelijke voet met de burger deel aan dat verkeer. Deze openbare lichaam-rechtspersonen zijn, deelnemende aan het privaatrechtelijke rechtsverkeer, in principe op dezelfde wijze onderworpen aan de rechtsmacht van de gewone rechter als de burger”.

J.B.J.M. ten Berge added that, “Dat het civielrechtelijk handelen van de overheid niet geschiedt door “bestuursorgaan”, maar door “rechtspersonen”. (private law action of the government not only is conducted by the government, but also by its cooperation).

Furthermore Y Sogar Simamora\textsuperscript{31}, stated that public law matter in government contract placing the government in two roles. On one side, as contractan government act as private law subject, on the other side in its position as public cooperation, government serves public service. Public law norms related to procedure, authority, making and implementing of a contract as well as disputes settlement with based on protection principle for the public need and state budgeting. Due to the existence of two type of law, private law and public law on the government contract, Y Sogar Simamora highlighted that certain contract characterized as \textit{hybrida} (campuran).

CLOSURE

The inter-regional government cooperation is the need of the region in its effort to escalate the public prosperity. It is underlined that many regional matters only can


\textsuperscript{31} Yohanes Sogar Simamora, \textit{Op. cit.}, p. 85
be implemented by inter-regional government cooperation. In terms of legal form of inter-regional government cooperation, it is more appropriate to be carried out the form of agreement. It is based upon that cooperation is an agreement between two parties or more and both of them stays as legal subject and in equal position.

REFERENCE


Antonius Tarigan, Kerjasama antar pemerintah daerah (Kad) Untuk Peningkatan Penyelenggaraan Pelayanan Publik Dan Daya Saing Wilayah, [http://bulletin.penataanruang.net](http://bulletin.penataanruang.net).


Bagir Manan, *Pemerintahan Daerah, bahan Penataran*

**Hukum Administrasi**, cooperation Indonesia-Belanda, 1989,

-------------, *Menyongsong Fajar Otonomi Daerah*, cet. V, PSH Faculty of Law UII Yogyakarta,


-------------, *Otonomi Daerah Dalam Perpektif Demokrasi Dan Hak asasi Manusia*, *Yuridika*, Vol 17, No 3 tahun 2002

-------------, *Pembagian Kekuasaan Secara vertikal,*


Hartono Dahisoeprapto, *Pengantar Tata Hukum Indonesia*, cet 3, Liberty, Yogyakarta, 1985,


------------------------, Peraturan Kebijaksanaan (“Beleidsregel”): Hakikat serta Fungsinya Selaku Sarana Hukum Pemerintahan, *PRO JUSTITIA*, year XV, Number 1, Januari 1997

------------------------, Kebijaksanaan yang Diperjanjikan (Beleidsovereenkomst), Hukum dan Pembangunan, No. 3, Year XXI, Juni 1991,

Mariam Darus Badrulzaman, Kerangka Dasar Hukum Perjanjian (kontrak), dalam *Hukum Kontrak Indonesia*, cet 1, ELIPS project and Law Faculty Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, 1998

Maria Farida Indriati S. *Ilmu Perundang-Undangan, buku 1*, Kanisius, Yogyakarta, 2007,


Mariam Darus Badrulzaman, Kerangka Dasar Hukum Perjanjian (kontrak), dalam *Hukum Kontrak Di Indonesia*, cet. 1, ELIPS project and Law Faculty Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, 1998,


Pamudji, S, *Kerjasama antar pemerintah daerah Dalam Rangka pembinaan Wilayah, Suatu Tinjauan dari Segi Administrasi*

Philipus M Hadjon, *Fungsi Normatif Hukum Administrasi Dalam Mewujudkan Pemerintahan Yang Bersih*, Professor inauguration speech Universitas Airlangga, 10 Okt 1994


Rene serrden and Frits Stroink, *Administrative law Of The European Union, its member State and the United States*, Intersentria Uitgevers Antwerpen Groningen, 2002

Ryaas Rasyid, *perspektif Otonomi Luas, dalam Otonomi atau Federalisme dampaknya terhadap Perekonomian*, Suara Harapan, Jakarta, 2000


Soewato Mulyosoedarmo, *Otonomi Daerah, Suatu Kajian Historik, Teoritik, dan Yuridik Pelimpahan Kekuasaan, Yuridika*, number 5-6 year V Sept-Des. 1990


--------------
Pokok-Pokok Hukum Perdata, Cet. XXXI, Intermasa, Jakarta, 2003


--------------


Stroik, F.A.M. *Pemahaman Tentang Dekonsentrasi*, translation by Ateng Syafrudin, Refika Aditama, Bandung, 2006


Tjahjanulin Domai, Implementasi Kebijakan Kerjasama Antar Daerah Dalam Pemanfaatan Sumberdaya Daerah (Study on inter-regional government cooperation in the perspective of Good Governance), *Dissertation*, Faculty of Administration Universitas Brawijaya, Malang, 2009


--------------

Utrecht, E. *Pengantar Hukum Administrasi Negara Indonesia*, Pustaka Tinta Mas, Surabaya,


Wirjono Prodjodikoro, R., *Azas-azas Hukum Perjanjian*, Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2000,