



MAYOR OF SURAKARTA
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

SURAKARTA CITY REGIONAL REGULATIONS

NUMBER 5 OF 2017

ABOUT

IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM BUSINESSES

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Considering:

- a. that tourism businesses as part of tourism have a strategic role in supporting development and advancing the welfare and prosperity of the people in the City of Surakarta;
- b. that tourism businesses need to register tourism businesses so that they can provide a source of information for all stakeholders in the implementation of tourism businesses;
- c. that tourism registration is carried out in order to ensure legal certainty for the parties involved, because

The existence of Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2002 concerning Public Recreation and Entertainment Businesses and Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2005 concerning the Implementation of Tourism Businesses as the basis and guidelines for organizing tourism in the Region is currently no longer in accordance with the demands of the needs and dynamics of society as well as higher laws and regulations;

d. that a tourism business is a business that provides goods and/or services to fulfill needs and

traveler

organizing tourism so that to provide legal certainty and orderly tourism business in the City of Surakarta requires policy arrangements that are in accordance with Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism;

e. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, c and

letter d, it is necessary to stipulate Regional Regulations regarding the Implementation of Tourism Businesses;

Bearing in mind: 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 16 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Large City Regions within the Provinces of East Java, Central Java, West Java and the Special Region of Yogyakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 45); 3. Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 11, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966);

4. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations

(State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);

5. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587)

as amended several times, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

With Mutual Consent

SURAKARTA CITY REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

And

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA

DECIDE:

Establish: REGULATIONS

**REGIONS CONCERNING THE
ORGANIZATION OF TOURISM BUSINESSES.**

**PIG
GENERAL REQUIREMENTS**

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by:

1. Region is the City of Surakarta.
2. Regional Government is the administration of government affairs by regional governments and regional people's representative councils according to the principle of autonomy and assistance duties with the principle of the widest possible autonomy within the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. Regional Government is the Mayor as the organizing element of Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
4. The Mayor is the Mayor of Surakarta.
5. The Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, is the Regional People's Representative Council of the City of Surakarta.
6. Regional Apparatus is a supporting element for the Mayor and DPRD in the implementation of Government Affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
7. Service is the Surakarta City Tourism Office.
8. Tourism is a travel activity carried out by a person or group of people by visiting certain places for the purpose of recreation, personal development, or studying the uniqueness of the tourist attraction visited over a period of time.
temporary.
9. Tourists are people who travel.

10. Tourism is a variety of tourist activities and is supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the Government and Regional Government.
11. Tourism is all activities related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary in nature which arises as a manifestation of the needs of each person and country as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, each other.
tourists, Government, Regional Government, and entrepreneurs.
12. Tourism business is a business that provides goods and/or services to fulfill tourist needs and organize tourism.
13. Tourism Area Business is an area development and/or management business to meet tourism needs in accordance with statutory regulations.
14. Tourist Attraction Business is the business of managing natural tourist attractions, cultural tourist attractions, and/or man-made/man-made tourist attractions.
15. Historical and Archaeological Heritage Management Business is an effort to provide facilities and infrastructure for tourist visits to cultural heritage sites and/or cultural heritage areas with attention to preservation aspects, with the aim of making a profit.
16. Museum Management Business is a business providing places and facilities, as well as exhibition activities of cultural heritage, art objects, collections and/or replicas which have educational, recreational and research functions to support tourism development by paying attention to conservation values, with the aim of making a profit.
17. Customary Settlement and/or Environmental Management Business is an effort to provide places and facilities for tourist visits to cultural areas of traditional and/or non-traditional communities.
18. Pilgrimage Object Management Business is the business of providing facilities and infrastructure for tourist visits to religious places.
19. Agro Tourism Business is a business utilizing and developing agriculture which can take the form of food and horticultural crops, plantations, animal husbandry, and/or land fisheries for tourism purposes.
20. Tourist Transportation Services Business is a business providing transportation for tourism needs and activities, not regular/public transportation.
21. Tourist Road Transport Business is a business providing transport of people for tourism needs and activities.
22. Tourist Transport Business by Train is a business providing train facilities and facilities to meet tourism needs and activities.

23. Tourist Transport Business on Rivers is a business providing tourist transport using boats carried out on rivers for tourism needs and activities.
24. Tourist Travel Services Business is a bureau management business tours and travel agents.
25. Tourist Travel Bureau Business is a business providing travel planning services and/or tourism services and organization, including organizing religious trips.
26. Tourist Travel Agent Business is a facility booking service business, such as ticket booking and accommodation booking as well as arranging travel documents.
27. Food and Beverage Service Business is a business providing food and drinks equipped with equipment and supplies for the manufacturing, storage and/or serving process.
28. Restaurant business is a business providing food and drinks equipped with equipment and supplies for the manufacturing, storage and serving processes, in a fixed place that does not move.
29. Restaurant business is a business providing food and drinks equipped with equipment and supplies for the storage and serving process, in a fixed place that does not move.
30. Bar/Drinking House Business is a business providing alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks which is equipped with equipment and supplies for the process of making, storing and/or serving them, in 1 (one) fixed place that does not move.
31. Cafe business is a business providing snacks and soft drinks which is equipped with equipment and supplies for the manufacturing, storage and/or serving process, in 1 (one) fixed place that does not move.
32. Catering Services Business is a food and beverage supply business equipped with equipment and supplies for the manufacturing, storage and serving processes, to be served at the location desired by the customer.
33. Food Sales Center Business is a business providing space and facilities for restaurants, restaurants and/or cafes equipped with tables and chairs.
34. Accommodation Provision Business is a business providing lodging services for tourists which can be complemented by other tourism services.
35. Hotel business is a business providing accommodation on a daily basis in the form of rooms in 1 (one) or more buildings,

including guesthouses, inns, guesthouses, which can be equipped with food and drink services, entertainment activities and/or other facilities.

36. Hotel Condominium Business is a business providing accommodation on a daily basis in the form of room units in 1 (one) or more buildings managed by a hotel management services business.
37. Serviced Apartment Business is a business providing accommodation on a daily basis in the form of residential units in 1 (one) or more buildings.
38. Campground business is a business providing accommodation in the open air using tents.
39. Hotel Management Services Business is a business that includes the operation, financial management, human resources and marketing of a hotel.
40. Pondok Wisata Business is a business providing accommodation in the form of residential buildings that are occupied by the owner and partially used for rental by providing opportunities for tourists to interact in the daily life of the owner, which is owned by the local community in the context of empowering the local economy.
41. Tourist Home Business is the business of managing and/or providing accommodation on a daily basis in the form of residential buildings that are rented to tourists.
42. Business for Organizing Entertainment and Recreational Activities is a business for organizing activities in the form of performing arts businesses, game arenas, karaoke, as well as other entertainment and recreational activities aimed at tourism.
43. Sports Recreation Center Business is a business that provides places and facilities for exercising for recreation and entertainment.
44. Billiard House Business is a business providing places and facilities for billiard sports for recreation and entertainment.
45. Swimming Arena Business is a business providing places and facilities for swimming sports for recreation and entertainment.
46. Tennis Court Business is a business providing places and facilities for the sport of tennis for recreation and entertainment.
47. Bowling Arena Business is a business providing places and facilities for bowling for recreation and entertainment purposes.
48. Arts Arena Business is a business providing places and facilities for carrying out artistic activities or watching works of art and/or artistic performances.
49. Art Studio Business is a business providing premises, facilities and human resources for artistic activities and performances

works of art to fulfill the needs of tourists and organize tourism.

50. Art Gallery Business is a business providing places and facilities to exhibit, appreciate, educate and promote works of art, crafts and designs as well as artists to support tourism development by paying attention to the value of preserving arts, culture and creativity.
51. Performing Arts Building Business is a business providing venues indoors or outdoors equipped with facilities for artistic display activities.
52. Game Arena Business is a business that provides a place and facilities for playing with dexterity.
53. Night entertainment business is a business that provides places and facilities to relax and play accompanied by music and lights with or without attendants.
54. Night Club Business is a night entertainment business that provides a place and facilities for relaxing and/or dancing accompanied by live music and lights, as well as providing dance guides.
55. Discotheque business is a night entertainment business that provides places and facilities to relax and/or play with the accompaniment of recorded songs and/or music and lights.
56. Pub business is a night entertainment business that provides a relaxing place and facilities for listening to live music.
57. Massage House Business is a business that provides massage places and facilities with trained masseuses, including traditional massage and/or reflexology with the aim of relaxation.
58. Recreation Park Business is a business that provides places and facilities for recreation with various attractions.
59. Theme Park Business is a business that provides places and facilities for recreation with 1 (one) or various themes and has characteristics that arouse visitors' imagination and creativity and has an educational function.
60. Karaoke business is a business that provides places and facilities for singing with or without a song guide.
61. Tour Guide Services Business is a business providing and/or coordinating tour guide staff to meet the needs of tourists and/or the needs of tourist travel agencies.
62. Impresariat/Promoter Services Business is the business of organizing entertainment, in the form of bringing in, sending or returning artists and/or public figures in various fields from Indonesia and/or abroad, as well as holding performances by artists and/or public figures who concerned.

63. Business for Organizing Meetings, Incentive Travel, Conferences and Exhibitions is the business of providing services for a meeting of a group of people, organizing trips for employees and business partners as compensation for their achievements, as well as organizing exhibitions in the context of disseminating information and promoting goods and services on a scale national, regional and international.
64. Tourism Information Services Business is a business providing data, news, features, photos, videos and research results regarding tourism which are distributed in the form of printed and/or electronic materials.
65. Tourism Consulting Services Business is a business providing advice and recommendations regarding feasibility studies, planning, business management, research and marketing in the tourism sector.
66. Tirta Tourism Business is a business providing tourism and water sports for recreation, including the provision of facilities and infrastructure as well as other services which are managed commercially in sea waters, beaches, rivers, lakes and reservoirs.
67. Rowing Tourism Business is a business that provides places, facilities, including guide services and rowing activities in waters for recreational purposes.
68. Fishing Tourism Business is a business providing places and facilities for fishing activities in waters using special equipment and safety equipment including the provision of guide services, for recreation and entertainment purposes.
69. Tirta Sports Tourism Business is a business providing water sports facilities and facilities in water areas for recreational purposes.
70. Spa business is a treatment business that provides services using a combination of water therapy, aroma therapy, massage, spices, healthy food/drink services, and physical activity with the aim of balancing the body and soul while still paying attention to the traditions and culture of the Indonesian nation.
71. One Stop Integrated Service, hereinafter abbreviated to PTSP, is an integrated service in one unified process starting from the application stage to the issuance stage of business registration through one door.
72. Tourist destination areas, hereinafter referred to as tourism destinations, are geographical areas located in one or more administrative regions in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and interrelated communities and complement the realization of tourism.
73. Tourism Entrepreneurs are people or groups of people who carrying out tourism business activities.

74. Tourism Business Registration Certificate, hereinafter abbreviated as TDUP, is an official document given to Tourism Entrepreneurs to be able to run a tourism business.
75. Micro businesses are productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the Micro Business criteria in accordance with statutory regulations.
76. Small businesses are productive economic businesses that stand alone, which are carried out by individuals or business entities that are not subsidiaries or branches of companies that are owned, controlled, or are part, either directly or indirectly, of medium or large businesses that meet Small Business criteria in accordance with legislation.
77. Medium Business is a productive economic business that stands alone, carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or part of either directly or indirectly with a Small Business or Large Business with total assets net or annual sales proceeds in accordance with statutory regulations.

CHAPTER II
MEANING, OBJECTIVES, PRINCIPLES AND FUNCTIONS

Article 2

The purpose of establishing this Regional Regulation is to regulate the Implementation of Regional Tourism Businesses and serve as a guideline for the Regional Government and the community in utilizing Regional Tourism potential in a directed, integrated and sustainable manner in accordance with Regional development policies.

Article 3

Regulations for the implementation of tourism businesses in the regions aim to:

- a. increasing economic growth;
- b. improving community welfare;
- c. expand and equalize business opportunities and the field Work
- d. preserving nature, environment and resources;
- e. advancing regional culture;
- f. raising the regional image; And
- g. fostering a sense of love for the country to strengthen friendship between regions and nations.

Article 4

Tourism Business is organized with the principles:

- a. upholding religious norms and cultural values as the embodiment of the concept of life in a balanced relationship between humans and God Almighty, the relationship between humans and fellow humans, and the relationship between humans and the environment;
- b. uphold human rights, cultural diversity, and local wisdom and the world of education;
- c. provide benefits for people's welfare, justice, equality proportionally;
- d. maintaining nature conservation and environmental protection;
- e. increasing community empowerment;
- f. guarantee integration between sectors, between regions, between the center and regions which form one systemic unit within the framework of regional autonomy, as well as integration between stakeholders;
- g. comply with local, national and international tourism codes of ethics; And
- h. strengthen the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 5

The tourism business functions to meet the physical, spiritual and intellectual needs of every tourist by providing tourism services and tourism facilities to fulfill tourists' needs and increase local revenue to realize community welfare.

CHAPTER III SCOPE

Article 6

The scope of regulation in this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. Tourism business;
- b. Tourism business registration;
- c. rights, obligations and prohibitions;
- d. community participation;
- e. coaching, supervision and rewards; f. funding;
- g. cooperation; And
- h. sanctions provisions.

CHAPTER IV
TOURISM ENTERPRISES

Part One
General

Article 7

- (1) Every Tourism Entrepreneur in carrying out a tourism business is obliged to register a tourism business.
- (2) Tourism Entrepreneurs as referred to in paragraph (1) can be individuals, business entities, legal business entities.
- (3) Individuals as intended in paragraph (2) are Indonesian citizens.
- (4) Business entities and legal business entities as intended in paragraph (2) are business entities domiciled in Indonesia.

Article 8

- (1) Tourism businesses that are classified as:
 - a. Micro and small businesses, can be individuals or entities business, or legal entity;
 - b. medium-sized businesses can take the form of individuals, business entities, or legal business entities; And
 - c. large businesses in the form of legal business entities.
- (2) Classification of micro and small enterprises, medium enterprises and enterprises large as intended in paragraph (1) in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Article 9

- (1) Tourism Business as intended in Article 8, includes business fields:
 - a. Tourism Area; b. Tourist Attraction;
 - c. Tourist Transportation Services;
 - d. Tourist Travel Services;
 - e. Food and beverage services;
 - f. Provision of Accommodation;
 - g. Organizing Entertainment and Recreation activities;
 - h. Organizing Meetings, Incentive Travel, Conferences and Exhibitions;
 - i. Tourism Information Services;
 - j. Tour Guide Services;

k. Tourism Consultant Services; l.

Tirta Tourism; and m.

Solus per Aqua (SPA).

(2) The tourism business sector as intended in paragraph (1) may consist of types of business and sub-types of business.

Part Two
Tourist Attraction

Article 10

The tourist attraction business sector includes the following types of business: a. management of historical and ancient heritage; b. museum

management; c. management of settlements and/or customary environments; d. management

of pilgrimage objects;

e. agro tourism; and f. other types of business from the tourist attraction business sector determined by the Mayor.

Part Three
Tourist Transportation Services

Article 11

The tourist transportation services business sector includes the following types of business:

a. tourist road transport; b. tourist transportation by train; c. tourist

transportation on the river; and d. other types of business in the field of transportation services as determined by the Mayor.

Part Four
Tourist Travel Services

Article 12

The tourism travel services business sector includes the following types of business: a. travel agency; b. travel agent; and c. other

types of business in the field of tourism services as determined by the Mayor.

Part Five Food and Drink Services

Article 13

The food and beverage service business sector includes the following types of business:

- a. restaurant;
- b. restaurant;
- c. bar/drinking house;
- d. cafe;
- e. catering services;
- f. food sales center; And
- g. other types of businesses in the food and beverage services sector determined by the Mayor.

Article 14

Bars/drinking houses as referred to in Article 13 letter c, business operating hours are 10.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB, and Saturdays from 10.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.

Article 15

- (1) In the month of Ramadan, bar/house operating hours start at 21.00 WIB until 01.00 WIB.
- (2) In the month of Ramadhan, bars/drinking houses are required to close their businesses starting from 7 (seven) days at the start of Ramadhan and 7 (seven) days before 1 (one) Shawwal.

Article 16

- (1) The Mayor can determine the operating hours of restaurants, cafes and eateries that operate 24 hours in the Region.
- (2) The Mayor can determine operational hours except for the provisions as intended in Article 14 and Article 15

Part Six Provision of Accommodation

Article 17

The business sector providing accommodation includes the following types of business:

- a. hotel;
- b. hotel condominium;
- c. service apartment;

- d. campground;
- e. hotel management services;
- f. tourist house; g.
- tourist lodge; And
- h. other types of business from the specified field of providing accommodation by the Mayor.

Part Seven
Organizing Entertainment and Recreation Activities

Paragraph 1
Types and subtypes

Article 18

- (1) The business sector for organizing entertainment and recreation activities includes the following types of business:
 - a. sports recreation arena;
 - b. arts arena;
 - c. gaming arena;
 - d. evening entertainment;
 - e. massage house;
 - f. recreational park;
 - g. karaoke;
 - h. impresario/promoter services; i.
 - beauty and bridal make-up salon; And
 - j. other types of business from the business field of organizing activities entertainment and recreation determined by the Mayor.
- (2) Sports recreation arena as intended in paragraph (1)
 - letter a includes subtypes:
 - a. pool house;
 - b. swimming arena;
 - c. tennis court;
 - d. bowling alley; e. futsal arena; f. badminton court;
 - g. basketball court; h. fitness center
 - i. gymnastics studio;
 - j. ice skating; k.
 - water park/water park*; And
 - l. other sub-types of business from the type of sports arena business determined by the Mayor.
- (3) Arts arena as intended in paragraph (1) letter b includes subtypes:
 - a. art studio;

- b. art gallery;
- c. performing arts hall; And
- d. other sub-types of business from the art arena business type determined by the Mayor.

(4) Night entertainment as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d includes the following subtypes of business:

- a. nightclub;
- b. discotheque;
- c. pubs; And
- d. other sub-types of business from the type of sports arena business determined by the Mayor.

(5) The recreation park as intended in paragraph (1) letter f includes the following subtypes of business:

- a. recreational park;
- b. theme parks; And
- c. other sub-types of business from the type of recreation park business determined by the Mayor.

Paragraph 2 Operating Hours

Article 19

- (1) The billiard house as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter a has business operating hours from 09.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB, on Saturdays from 09.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (2) The swimming arena as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter b has business operational hours from 06.00 WIB to 20.00 WIB.
- (3) The bowling alley as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter c, has business operational hours from 06.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (4) For tennis courts as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter d, business operational hours are 06.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (5) For the futsal arena as intended in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter e, the business operational time is 06.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (6) The fitness center as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter f, has business operating hours from 06.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB.
- (7) The art gallery as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) letter b has business operating hours from 07.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB, Saturdays from 07.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.

- (8) The performing arts building as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) letter c, has business operational hours from 08.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (9) The gaming arena as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (4) letter a, business operational time is 06.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (10) Night clubs as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5) letter a, operating hours are 19.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB, and on Saturdays from 19.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (11) Discotheques as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5) letter b, operational hours are 21.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB, and on Saturdays from 21.00 WIB to 03.00 WIB.
- (12) The pub as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5) letter c, has operational hours from 20.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB, and on Saturdays from 20.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (13) Massage parlors as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (6) letter a, business operating hours are 09.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (14) Recreation parks as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (7) letter a, business operating hours are 07.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB.
- (15) Karaoke as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (8), business operating hours are 10.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB and Saturdays from 10.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (16) Beauty and bridal make-up salons as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (1) letter i, business operating hours are 04.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB
- (17) Excluded from the operational hours provisions as intended in paragraph (2), paragraph (3), paragraph (4), paragraph (5), paragraph (6), paragraph (7), paragraph (8), paragraph (9) , paragraph (10), paragraph (11), paragraph (12), paragraph (13), paragraph (14), paragraph (15) and paragraph (16) in terms of obtaining approval from the Mayor.

Article 20

- (1) During the month of Ramadhan, the operating hours for nightclubs, discos, pubs, massage parlors and karaoke are as follows: a.
Night Club business operating time is 21.00 WIB
 - until 01.00 WIB;
- b. Discotheque business operating hours are 21.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB;
- c. Pub business operating hours are 21.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB;

- d. Massage House business operating hours are 09.00 WIB to 17.00 WIB and 20.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB; And
- e. Karaoke business operating hours are 11.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB.

(2) During the month of Ramadan, Night Clubs, Discos, Pubs, Massage Parlors and Karaoke is required to close its business for 7 (seven) days at the start of Ramadan and for 7 (seven) days before 1 Shawwal.

(3) In certain cases, the Mayor can determine operational hours except for the provisions as intended in paragraph (1).

Part Eight
Tirta Tourism

Article 21

The water tourism business sector includes the following types of business:

- a. rowing tours;
- b. fishing tourism;
- c. water sports tourism; And
- d. other sub-types of business from the type of water tourism business determined by the Mayor.

Part Nine
Per Aqua Solution

Article 22

SPA businesses as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter m, operational hours start from 09.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB, Saturdays from 09.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB

Article 23

(1) In the month of Ramadhan, SPA Business operational hours are 09.00 WIB until 17.00 WIB and 20.00 WIB until 22.00 WIB.

(2) In the month of Ramadan, SPA businesses are required to close their businesses for 7 (seven) days at the start of Ramadhan and for 7 (seven) days before 1 Shawwal.

Article 24

The mayor can determine the type of business and other sub-types of business for each tourism business sector in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Part Ten
Tourism Business Standards

Article 25

- (1) Tourism Business Standards are implemented in accordance with statutory provisions and are in line with Javanese culture.
- (2) For massage parlor business standards that use room dividers, room dividers must be used with a gap of 30 (thirty) centimeters from the floor.

CHAPTER III
PROCEDURES FOR BUSINESS REGISTRATION

Part One
General

Article 26

Tourism business registration is addressed to the Department in charge of PTSP.

Article 27

Tourism business registration as intended in Article 26 can be done via the network (*online*).

Article 28

Tourism business registration as intended in Article 26 carried out with the following conditions:

- a. tourist attraction business, tourism business registration is carried out for tourist attractions at each location;
- b. tourism area business, tourism business registration is carried out in the tourism area at each location;
- c. tourist transportation service business, tourism business registration is carried out at every office that owns and/or controls vehicles, ships or trains;
- d. tourism business services, tourism business registration is carried out at each office;
- e. food and beverage service businesses, tourism business registration is carried out on:
 1. restaurants, eateries, bars/teahouses, cafes, or food sales centers at each location; And
 2. every food service office.

- f. business providing accommodation, tourism business registration is carried out on:
 - 1. hotels, condominium hotels, serviced apartments, campsites, tourist lodges or tourist homes at each location; And
 - 2. every hotel management services office.
- g. business of organizing entertainment and recreation activities, registration tourism business is carried out towards:
 - 1. the business of organizing entertainment and recreation activities at each location; And
 - 2. specifically for impresario/promoter service businesses, carried out towards each office;
- h. business organizing services for meetings, incentive trips, conferences and exhibitions, tourism business registration is carried out at each office;
- i. tourism information services business, tourism business registration is carried out at each office;
- j. tourism consultant services business, tourism business registration is carried out at each office;
- k. tour guide service business, business registration is carried out on every office;
- l. water tourism business, tourism business registration is carried out to:
 - 1. every rowing tourism or water sports tourism office; And
 - 2. specifically for fishing tourism businesses, carried out at each office or location.
- m. spa business, tourism business registration is carried out on every location.

Article 29

- (1) The Mayor shall organize the balance of the number of tourism businesses with social, cultural and environmental conditions.
- (2) The balance arrangement as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of regulations for increasing the number of tourism businesses.
- (3) The balance arrangement as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) is carried out based on independent, accountable academic studies.

Part Two
Business Registration Stages

Paragraph 1
General

Article 30

The stages of tourism business registration include:

- a. registration application;
- b. examination of application files; And
- c. TDUP issuance.

Article 31

All stages of tourism business registration are carried out without charging fees from Tourism Entrepreneurs.

Paragraph 2
Registration Application

Article 32

- (1) The application for tourism business registration is submitted in writing by the Tourism Entrepreneur.
- (2) Submission of application as intended in paragraph (1) accompanied by required documents.
- (3) Requirement documents as intended in paragraph (2) includes:
 - a. individual business:
 - 1) photocopy of Resident Identity Card;
 - 2) photocopy of NPWP; And
 - 3) technical licensing for implementing tourism businesses in accordance with provisions of statutory regulations.
 - b. business entity or legal entity:
 - 1) deed of establishment of the business entity and its amendments (if changes occur);
 - 2) photocopy of NPWP; And
 - 3) technical licensing for implementing tourism businesses in accordance with statutory provisions;
- (4) Apart from the required documents as intended in paragraph (3), specifically for:
 - a. tourist attraction business, accompanied by a photocopy of proof of management rights from the owner of the tourist attraction;
 - b. tourism area business, accompanied by a photocopy of proof of title land;

- c. tourist transportation service business, accompanied by written information from the Tourism Entrepreneur regarding the estimated capacity of tourist transportation services expressed in the number of vehicles, trains and available transportation capacity;
- d. food and beverage service businesses, accompanied by written information from the Tourism Entrepreneur regarding the estimated capacity of food and beverage services expressed in the number of seats;
- e. business providing accommodation, accompanied by written information from the Tourism Entrepreneur regarding the estimated capacity of providing accommodation expressed in the number of rooms and regarding the facilities available.

Article 33

- (1) For micro and small businesses, the required documents are as follows referred to in Article 32 paragraph (2) includes:
 - a. photocopy of Identity Card or deed of establishment of a business entity and changes (if changes occur);
 - b. photocopy of NPWP;
 - c. Building Construction Permit (IMB); And
 - d. Environmental Management Statement Letter (SPPL).
- (2) Apart from the required documents as intended in paragraph (1), specifically for:
 - a. massage house business, equipped with a traditional healer registration letter (STPT) for masseuses;
 - b. spa business, accompanied by a traditional healer registration letter (STPT) for therapists and a letter of recommendation for the use of health equipment from the relevant technical agency when using health equipment.

Article 34

- (1) Submission of required documents as intended in Article 32 and Article 33 is submitted in the form of copies or photocopies that have been legalized in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.
- (2) For business registration that has been carried out online, the submission of required documents as intended in Article 32 and Article 33 can be submitted in digital copy form.
- (3) Tourism Entrepreneurs are obliged to guarantee through a written statement that the required documents submitted as intended in paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) are valid, correct and in accordance with the facts.

Article 35

The Department in charge of PTSP provides proof of receipt of the tourism business registration application to the Tourism Entrepreneur by including the name of the document received.

Paragraph 3 Examination of Application Files

Article 36

- (1) The service in charge of PTSP checks the completeness of the tourism business registration application files.
- (2) If based on the inspection as intended in paragraph (1) it is found that the application file is not complete, the Service in charge of PTSP shall notify the Tourism Entrepreneur in writing of the deficiencies found.
- (3) The inspection as intended in paragraph (1) and notification of deficiencies as intended in paragraph (2) shall be completed no later than 2 (two) working days after the application for tourism business registration is received by the Department.
who specializes in PTSP.
- (4) If the Service in charge of PTSP does not notify in writing the deficiencies found within 2 (two) working days from the receipt of the tourism business registration application, the tourism business registration application is declared complete.

Paragraph 4 TDUP Publishing

Article 37

- (1) The Service in charge of PTSP issues TDUP to be submitted to Tourism Entrepreneurs no later than 1 (one) working day after the tourism business registration application is declared complete.
- (2) TDUP as intended in paragraph (1) contains:
 - a. tourism business registration number;
 - b. tourism business registration date;
 - c. name of Tourism Entrepreneur;
 - d. Tourism Entrepreneur address;
 - e. the name of the business entity administrator for the Tourism Entrepreneur in the form of a business entity;
 - f. type or subtype of tourism business;
 - g. name of tourism business;
 - h. tourism business location;

- i. address of the tourism business management office;
- j. number of the deed of establishment of the business entity and its amendments, if any, for Tourism Entrepreneurs in the form of business entities or identity card number for individual Tourism Entrepreneurs;
- k. name, number and date of technical permit held by the Entrepreneur Tourist;
- l. name and signature of the official who issued the TDUP;
- m. TDUP issuance date; And
- n. if necessary, a digital security code is provided.

(3) TDUP is valid as long as the tourism entrepreneur carries out business tourist.

Article 38

- (1) TDUP can be given to Tourism Entrepreneurs who organize several tourism businesses in one location and with one management.
- (2) TDUP as intended in paragraph (1) is given in one TDUP document.

Article 39

TDUP is a basic requirement in implementing tourism business certification.

CHAPTER IV TDUP UPDATE

Article 40

- (1) Tourism Entrepreneurs are required to submit a written application to the Department who is in charge of PTSP requests for updating the TDUP if there is a change no later than 30 (thirty) working days after the change occurs.
- (2) Changes in conditions as mentioned in paragraph (1) include
 - 1 (one) or more conditions:
 - a. changes in business facilities;
 - b. increasing business capacity;
 - c. expansion of land and business buildings;
 - d. changes in the timing or duration of business operations;
 - e. name of Tourism Entrepreneur;
 - f. Tourism Entrepreneur address;
 - g. the name of the business entity administrator for the Tourism Entrepreneur in the form of a business entity;

- h. name of tourism business;
- i. tourism business location;
- j. address of the tourism business management office;
- k. business entity establishment deed number for Tourism Entrepreneurs in the form of business entities or identity card number for individual Tourism Entrepreneurs; or
- l. name, number and date of technical permit held by the Entrepreneur Tourist.

(3) Submission of application for updating TDUP is accompanied by documents related support.

(4) Submission of related supporting documents as intended in paragraph (2) is submitted in the form of copies or photocopies that have been legalized in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

(5) Tourism Entrepreneurs are obliged to guarantee through a written statement that the supporting documents submitted as intended in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) are valid, correct and in accordance with the facts.

Article 41

- (1) The service in charge of PTSP carries out completeness checks TDUP update application file.
- (2) If based on the inspection as intended in paragraph (1) it is found that the application file for updating the TDUP is not yet complete, the Service in charge of PTSP shall notify the Tourism Entrepreneur in writing of the deficiencies found.
- (3) The inspection as intended in paragraph (1) and notification of deficiencies as intended in paragraph (2) are completed no later than 2 (two) working days after the application for updating the TDUP is received by the Service in charge of PTSP.
- (4) If the Service in charge of PTSP does not notify in writing the deficiencies found within 2 (two) working days after the application for updating the TDUP is received, then the application for updating the TDUP is declared complete.
- (5) The Department in charge of PTSP issues TDUP updates to be submitted to Tourism Entrepreneurs no later than 1 (one) working day after the request for TDUP updates is declared complete.

CHAPTER V
RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Part One
Right

Article 42

(1) Every person has the right to: a. get the opportunity to fulfill tourism needs; b. carrying out tourism business; c. become a Tourism worker/laborer; and/or d. play a role in the tourism development process.

(2) Every person and/or community in and around Tourism Destinations have priority rights: a. become workers/laborers according to their competence; b. consignment; and/or c. management.

Article 43

Every tourist has the right to obtain: a. accurate information regarding Tourist Attractions; b. Tourism services in accordance with standards; c. legal and security protection; d. health services; e. protection of personal rights; and f. insurance protection for risky Tourism activities tall.

Article 44

Tourists with physical limitations, children and the elderly have the right to receive special facilities according to their needs.

Article 45

Every tourism entrepreneur has the right to:
a. get equal opportunities in doing business in the tourism sector; b. form and become a member of the Tourism Entrepreneurs association; c. obtain legal protection in business; and d. obtain facilities in accordance with statutory provisions.

Part Two Obligation

Article 46

In carrying out tourism businesses, the Regional Government is obliged to:

- a. providing tourism information, legal protection, security and comfort and safety for tourists;
- b. creating a conducive climate for the development of tourism businesses which includes opening up equal opportunities in business, facilitating and providing legal certainty;
- c. maintain, develop and preserve regional assets which are tourist attractions and untapped potential assets;
- d. supervise and control tourism activities in order to prevent and overcome various negative impacts on the wider community; And
- e. organize and/or facilitate Tourism human resource training in accordance with statutory provisions.
- f. develop and protect micro, small, medium and cooperative businesses in the tourism business sector by creating tourism business reservation policies for micro, small, medium and cooperative businesses; and g. Facilitate micro, small, medium and business partnerships cooperatives with large-scale businesses.

Article 47

Everyone is obliged:

- a. maintain and preserve tourist attractions;
- b. help create Sapta Pesona Wisata (Safe, Orderly, Clean, Cool, Beautiful, Friendly, Memorable conditions) and maintain the environmental sustainability of Tourism Destinations; And
- c. behave politely in accordance with religious norms, customs, culture and values that live in local society.

Article 48

Every tourist is obliged:

- a. maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture, and the values that live in local communities;
- b. maintain and preserve the environment;
- c. participate in maintaining environmental comfort, order and security; And

- d. participate in preventing all forms of violating acts decency and unlawful activities.

Article 49

(1) Every entrepreneur who organizes a Tourism Business is obliged to:

- a. maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture and values that live in the local community;
- b. provide accurate and responsible information;
- c. provide excellent and non-discriminatory service;
- d. provide comfort, friendliness, security protection and tourist safety;
- e. provide insurance protection to tourism businesses with high risk activities;
- f. developing partnerships with local micro, small and cooperative businesses that need each other, strengthen and benefit each other;
- g. prioritizing the use of local community products, domestic products, and providing opportunities for local workers;
- h. increasing workforce competency through training and education;
- i. play an active role in infrastructure development efforts and community empowerment program;
- j. participate in preventing all forms of acts that violate morality and activities that violate the law in the environment where the business is located;
- k. maintaining a healthy, clean and beautiful environment;
- l. maintain the preservation of the natural and cultural environment;
- m. comply with operating hours and the existing building form determined by the Regional Government;
- n. maintaining the image of the Region through responsible tourism business activities; o. provide facilities for arts and culture activists to develop creativity; And
- p. implement business standards and competency standards in accordance with statutory provisions.

(2) Further provisions regarding the technical explanation of obligations as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in the Mayor's Regulation.

Part Three
Prohibition

Article 50

- (1) Everyone is prohibited from damaging part or all of the physical power tourist attraction.
- (2) Damaging the physical tourist attraction as intended in paragraph (1) by carrying out acts of changing the color, changing the shape, eliminating certain species, polluting the environment, moving, taking, destroying or destroying the tourist attraction resulting in the reduction or loss of uniqueness and beauty. , and the authenticity value of a tourist attraction.

CHAPTER VI
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Article 51

- (1) The public can participate in organizing tourism development and providing information related to the implementation of tourism businesses.
- (2) Community participation in providing information can be done in the form of direct participation and/or reporting complaints to the Mayor.
- (3) The provision of information as intended in paragraph (2) is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

CHAPTER VII
COOPERATION

Article 52

In carrying out tourism businesses, Regional Governments can carry out cooperation in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER VIII
COACHING, SUPERVISION AND REWARDS

Article 53

- (1) The Mayor carries out guidance in the context of implementation tourism businesses in accordance with their respective authorities based on statutory provisions.
- (2) Guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) may take the form of socialization, monitoring, evaluation or implementation of technical guidance on implementing tourism business operations.

Article 54

- (1) The Mayor carries out supervision in the context of implementation tourism businesses in accordance with their respective authorities based on statutory provisions.
- (2) Supervision as intended in paragraph (1) may take the form of inspections at any time in the field to ensure the suitability of tourism business operations.

Article 55

- (1) The Mayor can annually give awards and/or incentives to tourism business actors, workers, individuals or business entities, who have extraordinary achievements or services in advancing the tourism sector in the region.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for fostering and supervising the implementation of tourism businesses and giving awards as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in a Mayor's Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
FUNDING

Article 56

- (1) Funding for the implementation of tourism businesses comes from:
 - a. State budget;
 - b. Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget;
 - c. Other legal sources of funding in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations Legislation.
- (2) Funding as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations

CHAPTER X
REPORTING

Article 57

- (1) Tourism Entrepreneurs report tourism business activities to the Mayor through the Department every 6 (six) months.
- (2) Tourism business activity reports include:
 - a. business development; And
 - b. input to the Regional Government.
- (3) Technical instructions regarding reports on tourism business activities as intended in paragraph (2) are regulated by the Service.

Article 58

- (1) The Mayor reports the results of tourism business registration and tourism business activity reports to the Governor every 6 (six) months.
- (2) Reports on the results of tourism business registration and reports on tourism business activities as intended in paragraph (1) include:
 - a. name of tourism business;
 - b. location and/or tourism business office;
 - c. number of tourism businesses;
 - d. change in the number of tourism businesses compared with reporting in previous periods;
 - e. explanation of the things that cause changes in the number of tourism businesses as referred to in letter d, specifically in the event of a reduction; And
 - f. tourism business activity reports.

CHAPTER XI
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 59

- (1) Every tourism entrepreneur who does not fulfill the provisions as intended in Article 7, Article 14, Article 15, Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 24, Article 49 and does not carry out updates as intended in Article 40 is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) are in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. restrictions on business activities;
 - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
 - d. TDUP freezing; And

e. revocation of TDUP.

(3) Further provisions regarding procedures for imposing sanctions as intended in paragraph (2) are regulated in a Mayor's Regulation.

Article 60

- (1) Every tourist who does not comply with the provisions as intended in Article 48 will be subject to sanctions in the form of a verbal warning accompanied by notification regarding matters that must be fulfilled.
- (2) If a tourist has been given a warning as intended in paragraph (1) and is not heeded, the tourist concerned may be expelled from the location where the act was committed.

CHAPTER XII INVESTIGATION

Article 61

- (1) Certain Civil Servant Investigating Officials within the Regional Government are given the authority to carry out investigations into violations of the provisions in this Regional Regulation.
- (2) The investigator's authority as intended in paragraph (1) is:
 - a. receive, search for, collect and examine information or reports relating to criminal acts;
 - b. research, search for and collect information about individuals or bodies regarding the truth of the actions carried out;
 - c. request information and evidence from individuals or bodies in connection with a criminal act;
 - d. examine books, records and other documents regarding the action criminal;
 - e. carry out searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, records and other documents and confiscate such evidence;
 - f. request assistance from experts in carrying out tasks criminal investigation.
 - g. ordering to stop and/or prohibiting someone from leaving the room or place while the inspection is in progress and checking the person's identity and/or documents;
 - h. photographing someone related to a criminal act;
 - i. summon people to hear their statements and be questioned as suspects or witnesses;
 - j. stop the investigation; And

- k. carry out other actions necessary for the smooth investigation of criminal acts according to law that can be accounted for.

(3) The investigator as intended in paragraph (1) notifies the start of the investigation to the Indonesian National Police Investigator.

(4) If the implementation of the authority as intended in paragraph (2) requires arrest and detention, the Civil Servant Investigator shall coordinate with the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police in accordance with statutory regulations.

(5) Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police.

CHAPTER XIII
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 62

(1) Every person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 50 is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

(2) Criminal acts as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is a violation.

CHAPTER XIV
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 63

With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, Tourism Business Permits obtained prior to the enactment of this Regional Regulation, Tourism Business Operators are obliged to adjust the provisions of this Regional Regulation, no later than 6 (six) months after this Regional Regulation comes into force.

CHAPTER XV
CLOSING

Article 64

Implementing regulations for this Regional Regulation must be stipulated no later than 6 (six) months after this Regional Regulation is promulgated.

Article 65

When this Regional Regulation comes into force, a.

Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2002 concerning

Public Recreation and Entertainment Enterprises; And

b. Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2005 concerning the Implementation of Tourism Business (Surakarta City Regional Gazette of 2005 Number 4 Series C Number 1)
revoked and declared invalid.

Article 66

This Regional Regulation comes into force after 3 (three) months from the date of promulgation.

So that everyone can find out, this Regional Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Surakarta City Regional Gazette.

Stipulated in Surakarta on
June 9 2017

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Sign & Cap

FX HADI RUDYATMO

Promulgated in Surakarta on
June 9 2017

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SURAKARTA CITY,

Sign & Cap

BUDI YULISTIANTO

SURAKARTA CITY REGIONAL GAZETTE OF 2017 NUMBER 5

NOREG REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF SURAKARTA, CENTRAL JAVA
PROVINCE (5 /2017)

EXPLANATION

PLAN OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS FOR THE CITY OF SURAKARTA

NUMBER 5 OF 2017

ABOUT

IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM BUSINESSES

I. General

In developing regional development, especially in the city of Surakarta, tourism businesses have a strategic role in supporting regional development as an effort to advance community welfare and governance to strengthen broad, real and responsible regional autonomy. For tourism businesses, it is necessary to register tourism businesses so that they can provide a source of information for all stakeholders in the implementation of tourism businesses. Tourism businesses must develop their potential and role to realize development, empowerment and development

regional economy in order to improve services to the community, regional independence, equality, justice and community participation by paying attention to regional potential.

The city of Surakarta, as an area known for its potential attractions and tourist attractions, all aspects of the management of tourism businesses must be regulated comprehensively so that legal certainty is realized for tourism businesses in the city of Surakarta. Apart from that, regulating tourism businesses can support the growth of investment in the sector

tourism while still prioritizing aspects of protecting the cultural, religious and characteristic values of the City of Surakarta.

Tourism business in the city of Surakarta will be able to run well if it is supported by good regulations.

The current regulations for organizing tourism businesses are based on Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2002 concerning Public Recreation and Entertainment Businesses and Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2005 concerning the Implementation of Tourism Businesses (Surakarta City Regional Gazette of 2005 Number 4 Series C Number 1). The existence of these two Regional Regulations at this time is no longer in accordance with higher statutory regulations and demands

needs and dynamics of society, so it needs to be adjusted to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism.

Based on the considerations above, it is deemed necessary to form a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Tourism Businesses which comprehensively regulates the tourism sector, especially tourism businesses and related issues.

The scope regulated in this regional regulation includes: aims, objectives, principles and functions of organizing tourism businesses, tourism businesses, registration of tourism businesses, rights, obligations and prohibitions, community participation, cooperation, funding, guidance, supervision and awards, as well as provisions sanctions.

II. Article By Article

Article 1

Self-explanatory.

Article 2

Quite clear.

Article 3

Quite clear.

Article 4

Quite clear.

Article 5

Quite clear.

Article 6

Quite clear.

Article 7

Quite clear.

Article 8

Quite clear.

Article 9

Quite clear.

Article 10

Quite clear.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Quite clear.

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Quite clear

Article 15

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Self-explanatory.

Article 18

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (7)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (8)

Included in performing arts buildings include cinemas.

Paragraph (9)

Quite clear.

Verse (10)

Quite clear.

Verse (11)

Quite clear.

Verse (12)

Quite clear.

Verse (13)

Quite clear.

Verse (14)

Quite clear.

Verse (15)

Quite clear.

Verse (16)

Quite clear.

Verse (17)

Quite clear.

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Quite clear.

Article 26

Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Quite clear.

Article 30

Quite clear.

Article 31

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Quite clear.

Article 34

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.

Article 37

Paragraph (1)

The period of 1 (one) working day after the request for TDUP issuance is declared complete if the field inspection has been completed.

Paragraph (2)

Sufficiently clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Article 38

Self-explanatory.

Article 39

Quite clear.

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by related supporting documents include Building Construction Permit, Disturbance Permit.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Article 41

Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

The period of 1 (one) working day after the application for updating the TDUP is declared complete if the field inspection has been completed.

Article 42

Quite clear.

Article 43

Self-explanatory.

Article 44

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Quite clear.

Article 47

Quite clear.

Article 48

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Self-explanatory.

Article 51

Self-explanatory.

Article 52

Self-explanatory.

Article 53

Self-explanatory.

Article 54

Quite clear.

Article 55

Self-explanatory.

Article 56

Self-explanatory.

Article 57

Quite clear.

Article 58

Self-explanatory.

Article 59

Self-explanatory.

Article 60

Self-explanatory.

Article 61

Quite clear.

Article 62

Self-explanatory.

Article 63

Self-explanatory.

Article 64

Self-explanatory.

Article 65

Quite clear.

Article 66

Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO SURAKARTA CITY REGIONAL GAZETTE NUMBER 68