



MAYOR OF SURAKARTA
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE

REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF THE CITY OF
SURAKARTA

NUMBER 5 OF 2017

ABOUT

IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM BUSINESS

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Consider:

- a. that tourism business as part of tourism has
Role strategic in Support
Development and advancing the welfare
and prosperity of the community in the city of
Surakarta;
- b. that tourism businesses need to be registered so
that they can provide a source of information for all
stakeholders in the implementation of tourism
businesses;
- c. that the registration of tourism businesses is carried
out in order to ensure legal certainty for the parties
involved, due to the existence of Surakarta City
Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2002 concerning
Public Recreation and Entertainment Business and
Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 3 of
2005 concerning

The implementation of Tourism Business as the
basis and guideline for the implementation of
tourism in the Region is currently not in
accordance with the demands of the needs and

dynamics of the community as well as higher laws and regulations;

- d. that a tourism business is a business that provides goods and/or services to meet the needs of tourists and the implementation of tourism so that to provide legal certainty and order for tourism businesses in the city of Surakarta it is necessary to arrange policies in accordance with the Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism;
- e. that based on the considerations as referred to in letters a, b, c and d, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation about the Implementation of Tourism Business;

- Remembering:
- 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945;
 - 2. Law Number 16 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Large City Areas within the Province of East Java, Central Java, West Java and the Special Region of Yogyakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 45 of 1950);
 - 3. Law No. 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2009, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4966);
 - 4. Law No. 12 of 2011 concerning the Establishment of Laws and Regulations (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 82 of 2011, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5234);
 - 5. Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 244 of 2014, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5587) as amended several times, most recently by Law No. 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 58 of 2015, Supplement to the Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

By mutual consent

11. Tourism is a total activity related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary that emerges as a form of the needs of every person and country as well as interaction between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, the Government, Regional Governments, and entrepreneurs.
12. Tourism Business is a business that provides goods and/or services to meet the needs of tourists and the implementation of tourism.
13. Tourism Area Business is an area development and/or management business to meet tourism needs in accordance with laws and regulations.
14. Tourism Attraction Business is a business to manage natural tourist attractions, cultural tourism attractions, and/or man-made/man-made tourist attractions.
15. Historical and Archaeological Heritage Management Business is an effort to provide facilities and infrastructure in the context of tourist visits to cultural heritage sites and/or cultural heritage areas by paying attention to the preservation aspect, with the aim of obtaining profits.
16. Museum Management Business is an effort to provide places and facilities, as well as exhibition activities of cultural heritage, art objects, collections and/or replicas that have educational, recreational and research functions to support tourism development by paying attention to the value of preservation, with the aim of obtaining profits.
17. Settlement and/or Indigenous Environment 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 an effort to provide facilities and infrastructure for tourist visits to religious places.
19. Agro Tourism Business is an agricultural utilization and development business that can be in the form of food and horticultural crops, plantations, livestock, and/or inland fisheries for tourism purposes.
20. Tourism Transportation Services Business is a business that provides transportation for tourism needs and activities, not regular/public transportation.
21. The Tourism Road Transportation Business is a business that provides transportation for people for tourism needs and activities.
22. The Tourist Transportation Business by Train is a business that provides railway facilities and facilities to meet tourism needs and activities.
23. The Tourism Transportation Business on the River is a business that provides tourist transportation using boats that are carried out on the river for tourism needs and activities.

24. The Travel Services Business is a business for organizing travel agencies and travel agents.
25. The Business of a Travel Agency is a business that provides travel planning services and/or tourism services and implementation, including the organization of worship trips.
26. The Travel Agent Business is a business of booking services, such as booking tickets and booking accommodation as well as managing travel documents.
27. Food and Beverage Services Business is a food and beverage supply business that is equipped with equipment and equipment for the process of making, storing and/or serving it.
28. Restaurant Business is a business that provides food and beverages that are equipped with equipment and equipment for the process of making, storing and serving, in a fixed place that does not move.
29. A restaurant business is a business that provides food and beverages that are equipped with equipment and equipment for the storage and serving process, in a fixed place that does not move.
30. A Bar/Drinking House Business is a business of providing alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages that are equipped with equipment and equipment for the process of making, storing and/or serving them, in 1 (one) fixed place that does not move.
31. A Café Business is a business that provides snacks and soft drinks equipped with equipment and equipment for the process of making, storing and/or serving them, in 1 (one) fixed place that does not move.
32. A Food Service Business is a food and beverage supply business that is equipped with equipment and equipment for the process of making, storing and serving, to be served at the location desired by the orderer.
33. Food Sales Center Business is a business that provides places and facilities for restaurants, restaurants and/or cafes equipped with tables and chairs.
34. Accommodation Provision Business is a business that provides lodging services for tourists that can be equipped with other tourism services.
35. A Hotel Business is a business that provides accommodation on a daily basis in the form of rooms in 1 (one) or more buildings, including inns, lodgings, pesanggrahan, which can be equipped with food and beverage services, entertainment activities and/or other facilities.
36. Hotel Condominium Business is a business that provides accommodation on a daily basis in the form of room units in 1 (one) or more buildings managed by a hotel management service business.

37. Serviced Apartment Business is a business that provides accommodation on a daily basis in the form of residential units in 1 (one) or more buildings.
38. The Campground Business is a business that provides accommodation in the outdoors using tents.
39. Hotel Management Services Business is a business that includes the operation, financial management, human resources, and marketing of a hotel.
40. The Pondok Wisata business is a business that provides accommodation in the form of residential buildings inhabited by the owner and partially used for rent 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 local economic empowerment.
41. Tourism House Business is a business that manages and/or provides accommodation on a daily basis in the form of residential buildings that are rented to tourists.
42. The Entertainment and Recreation Activities Implementation Business is an activity business in the form of a performing arts business, game arena, karaoke, and other entertainment and recreation activities aimed at tourism.
43. The Sports Recreation Arena Business is a business that provides places and facilities for sports in the context of recreation and entertainment.
44. The Billiard House business is a business that provides places and facilities for billiards sports in the context of recreation and entertainment.
45. The Swimming Arena Business is a business that provides places and facilities for swimming sports in the context of recreation and entertainment.
46. Tennis Court Business is an effort to provide places and facilities for tennis sports in the context of recreation and entertainment.
47. The Bowling Court Business is a business to provide places and facilities for bowling in the context of recreation and entertainment.
48. Gelanggang Seni Business is an effort to provide places and facilities to carry out art activities or watch works of art and/or art performances.
49. The Art Studio Business is an effort to provide places, facilities and human resources for art activities and art performances to meet the needs of tourists and tourism management.
50. The Art Gallery business is an effort to provide places and facilities to exhibit, appreciate, educate and promote works of art, crafts and designs as well as art actors to support tourism development by paying attention to the value of cultural arts preservation and creativity.

51. The Art Performance Building business is a business to provide indoor or outdoor spaces equipped with facilities for art performance activities.
52. Arena Gaming Business is a business that provides places and facilities to play with dexterity.
53. A Night Entertainment Business is a business that provides places and facilities to relax and floor accompanied by music and light with or without pramuria.
54. A Nightclub Business is a nightlife business that provides places and facilities to relax and/or floor accompanied by live music and lights, as well as provide dance guides.
55. Discotik Business is a nightlife business that provides places and facilities for relaxation and/or flooring accompanied by song and/or music recordings and light lights.
56. Usaha Pub is a nightlife business that provides a place and facilities to relax to listen to live music.
57. Massage House Business is a business that provides massage places and facilities with trained massage personnel, including traditional massage and/or reflexology with the purpose of relaxation.
58. A Recreational Park Business is a business that provides places and facilities for recreation with a variety of 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. A Tourist Attendant Service Business is a business that provides and/or coordinates tour guides to meet the needs of tourists and/or the needs of a travel agency.
62. The Impresariat/Promoter Services Business is an entertainment management business, in the form of bringing in, sending, and returning artists and/or community leaders in various fields from Indonesia and/or abroad, as well as performing performances filled by the artists and/or community leaders concerned.
63. The Business of Organizing Meetings, Incentive Trips, Conferences, and Exhibitions is an effort to provide services for a group of people to meet, to organize trips for employees and business partners in exchange for their achievements, and to organize exhibitions in the context of disseminating information and promoting goods and services on a national, regional, and international scale.
64. Tourism Information Services Business is a business that provides data, news, features, photos, videos, and research results related to tourism that are disseminated in the form of printed and/or electronic materials.

65. Tourism Consultant Services Business is a business that provides advice and recommendations regarding feasibility studies, planning, business management, research, and marketing in the tourism sector.
66. Tirta Tourism Business is a business that organizes tourism and water sports for recreation, including the provision of facilities and infrastructure as well as other services that are managed commercially in marine waters, beaches, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs.
67. Rowing Tourism Business is a business that provides places, facilities, including guide services and paddling activities in the waters for recreational purposes.
68. Fishing Tourism Business is a business that provides places and facilities for fishing activities in the waters by using special equipment and safety equipment including the provision of guide services, for recreational and entertainment purposes.
69. The Tirta Sports Tourism Business is a business to provide water sports facilities and facilities in the waters with recreational purposes.
70. Spa Business is a treatment business that provides services with a combination of water therapy, aroma therapy, massage, spices, healthy food/drink services, and physical activity with the aim of balancing the soul and body while still paying attention to the traditions and culture of the Indonesian nation.
71. One-Stop Integrated Service, hereinafter abbreviated as PTSP, is an integrated service in a single process starting from the application stage to the stage of issuing business registration through one door.
72. Tourist destination areas hereinafter referred to as tourism destinations are geographical areas located in one or more administrative areas in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism.
73. A Tourism Entrepreneur is a person or group of people who carry out tourism business activities.
74. The Tourism Business Registration Certificate, hereinafter abbreviated as TDUP, is an official document given to Tourism Entrepreneurs to be able to organize a tourism business.
75. Micro Business is a productive business owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria of Micro Business in accordance with laws and regulations.
76. Small Business is a stand-alone productive economic business, carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or not a branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or is part of either directly or indirectly a Medium or Large Business

that meets the criteria of Small Business in accordance with laws and regulations.

77. Medium Business is a stand-alone productive economic enterprise, carried out by an individual or business entity that is not a subsidiary or branch of a company that is owned, controlled, or is a part either directly or indirectly with a Small Business or Large Business with an amount of net worth or annual sales proceeds in accordance with laws and regulations.

CHAPTER II PURPOSE, PURPOSE, PRINCIPLES AND FUNCTIONS

Article 2

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

Article 3

The regulation of the implementation of Tourism Businesses in the Regions aims to:

- a. increase economic growth;
- b. improving the welfare of the community;
- c. expanding and leveling business opportunities and employment opportunities
- d. conserving nature, the environment and resources;
- e. advancing regional culture;
- f. raising the image of the region; and
- g. fostering a sense of love for the homeland to strengthen friendship between regions and nations.

Article 4

Tourism Business is organized with the following principles:

- a. upholding religious norms and cultural values as an embodiment of the concept of living in a balance of the relationship between man and God Almighty, the relationship between man and fellow man, and the relationship between man and the environment;
- b. uphold human rights, cultural diversity, and local wisdom and the world of education;
- c. providing benefits for the welfare of the people, justice, equality proportionately;

- d. maintaining nature preservation and environmental protection;
- e. increasing community empowerment;
- f. ensuring integration between sectors, between regions, between the central and regional sectors which is a systemic unity within the framework of regional autonomy, as well as integration between stakeholders;
- g. comply with local, national and international tourism codes of conduct; and
- h. strengthening the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Article 5

Tourism businesses function to meet the physical, spiritual, and intellectual needs of every tourist by providing Tourism Services and Tourism facilities to meet the needs of Tourists and increase the original income of the Region to realize the welfare of the community.

CHAPTER III SCOPE

Article 6

The scope of the regulations 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. sanction provisions.

CHAPTER IV TOURISM BUSINESS

Part One General

Article 7

- (1) Every Tourism Entrepreneur in organizing a tourism business is required to register a tourism business.

- (2) Tourism entrepreneurs as referred to in paragraph (1) can be in the form of individuals, business entities, business entities with legal entities.
- (3) Individuals as referred to in paragraph (2) are Indonesian citizens.
- (4) Business entities and legal 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 in the form of individuals, business entities, or legal entities;
 - b. medium businesses can be in the form of individuals, business entities, or legal entities; and
 - c. Large businesses in the form of legal entities.
- (2) The classification of micro and small businesses, medium businesses and large businesses as intended in paragraph (1) is in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 9

- (1) Tourism Business as referred to in Article 8, includes the following business fields:
 - a. Tourism Area;
 - b. Tourist attractions;
 - c. Tourist Transportation Services;
 - d. Travel Services;
 - e. Food and beverage services;
 - f. Provision of Accommodation;
 - g. Implementation of Entertainment and Recreation activities;
 - h. Organizing Meetings, Incentive Trips, Conferences, and Exhibitions;
 - i. Tourism Information Services;
 - j. Tourist Attractions;
 - k. Tourism Consultant Services;
 - l. Tirta Tourism; and
 - m. *Solus per Aqua (SPA)*.
- (2) The tourism business field as referred to in paragraph (1) can consist of business types and subtypes of businesses.

Part Two Tourist Attractions

Article 10

The business field of tourist attraction includes the following types of business: a. management of historical and archaeological relics;
b. museum management;
c. management of settlements and/or customary environments;
d. management of pilgrimage objects;
e. agro tourism; and
f. other types of businesses from the field of tourism attraction business that determined by the Mayor.

Part Three
Tourist Transportation Services

Article 11

The business field of tourism transportation services includes the following types of businesses: a. tourist road transportation;
b. tourist transportation by train;
c. tourist transportation on the river; and
d. other types of businesses in the field of transportation services as determined by the Mayor.

Part Four
Travel Services

Article 12

The business field of travel services includes the following types of businesses: a. travel agencies;
b. travel agents; and
c. other types of businesses in the field of tourism services as determined by the Mayor.

Part Five
Food and Beverage Services

Article 13

The food and beverage service business sector includes the following types of businesses: a. restaurants;
b. restaurants;
c. bar/drinking house;

- d. coffee;
- e. A service provider;
- f. food sales centers; and
- g. other types of businesses in the food and beverage service sector that determined by the Mayor.

Article 14

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

Article 15

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

Article 16

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

Part Six Accommodation Provision

Article 17

The business field of accommodation provision includes the following types of business:

- a. hotels;
- b. hotel condominiums;
- c. serviced apartments;
- d. campground;
- e. hotel management services;
- f. tourist houses;
- g. tourist cottages; and
- h. other types of businesses from the field of providing accommodation as determined by the Mayor.

Part Seven
Implementation of Entertainment and Recreation Activities

Paragraph 1
Types and subtypes

Article 18

- (1) The business fields of organizing entertainment and recreation activities include the following types of businesses:
 - a. sports recreational courts;
 - b. art courts;
 - c. game arenas;
 - d. nightlife;
 - e. massage house;
 - f. recreational parks;
 - g. karaoke;
 - h. impresariat/promoter services;
 - i. beauty salon and bridal makeup; and
 - j. other types of businesses from the business field of organizing entertainment and recreation activities as determined by the Mayor.
- (2) Sports recreational courts as intended in paragraph (1) letter a include subtypes:
 - a. billiards houses;
 - b. swimming pools;
 - c. tennis courts;
 - d. bowling alley;
 - e. futsal court;
 - f. badminton court;
 - g. basketball courts;
 - h. Fitness Center
 - i. gymnastics studio;
 - j. ice skating;
 - k. *water tree/water park*; and
 - l. other sub-types of businesses from the type of sports arena business as determined by the Mayor.
- (3) Art courts as referred to in paragraph (1) b include subtypes:
 - a. art studios;
 - b. art galleries;
 - c. art performance halls; and
 - d. other sub-types of businesses from the type of art arena business as determined by the Mayor.
- (4) Nightlife as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d includes subtypes of businesses:
 - a. nightclubs;

- b. disco;
 - c. pub; and
 - d. other sub-types of businesses from the type of sports arena business as determined by the Mayor.
- (5) Recreational parks as intended in paragraph (1) f include subtypes of businesses:
- a. recreational parks;
 - b. themed gardens; and
 - c. other sub-types of businesses from the type of recreational 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 its business operational hours at 09.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB, Saturday at 09.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (2) The swimming rink as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter b has its business operational hours at 06.00 WIB to 20.00 WIB.
- (3) The bowling alley as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter c, the operational hours of the business are 06.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (4) The tennis court as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter d, the business operational time is 06.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (5) Futsal court as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter e, the operational time of the business is 06.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (6) Fitness centers as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (2) letter f, their business operating hours are 06.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB.
- (7) Art galleries as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) b have business operating hours from 07.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB, Saturdays from 07.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (8) The art performance hall as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (3) letter c, the business operating hours are 08.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (9) The game arena as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (4) letter a, the business operational time is 06.00 WIB to 24.00 WIB.
- (10) Nightclubs as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5) letter a, the operating hours are at 19.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB, and Saturday at 19.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (11) Discotheques as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5) letter b, the operating hours are at 21.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB, and on Saturdays at 21.00 WIB until 03.00 WIB.
- (12) Pubs as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (5) letter c, the operating hours are at 20.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB, and on Saturdays at 20.00 WIB until 02.00 WIB.

- (13) The massage house as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (6) letter a, the operating time of the business is 09.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (14) Recreational parks as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (7) letter a, their business operating hours are 07.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB.
- (15) Karaoke as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (8), the business operating hours are at 10.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB and on Saturdays at 10.00 WIB to 02.00 WIB.
- (16) Beauty and bridal makeup salon as referred to in Article 18 paragraph (1) letter i, the business operational hours are 04.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB
- (17) Exempt from the provisions of operational hours as referred to 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 the event of obtaining approval from the Mayor.

Article 20

- (1) During the month of Ramadan, the operating hours of Nightclubs, Discos, Pubs, Massage Houses and Karaoke are as follows:
 - a. The Night Club has business operating hours at 21.00 WIB until 01.00 WIB;
 - b. The discotheque has business operational hours from 21.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB;
 - c. The pub's business operating hours are at 21.00 WIB until 01.00 WIB;
 - d. The Massage House's business operating hours are 09.00 WIB to 17.00 WIB and 20.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB; and
 - e. Karaoke business hours are from 11.00 WIB to 01.00 WIB.
- (2) In the month of Ramadan, Nightclubs, Discotheques, Pubs, Massage Houses and Karaoke are obliged to close their businesses for the first 7 (seven) days of Ramadan and for 7 (seven) days before 1 Shawwal.
- (3) In certain cases, the Mayor may set operational hours except for the provisions as intended in paragraph (1).

Part Eight Tirta Tourism

Article 21

The business field of tirta tourism includes the following types of businesses:

- a. rowing tourism;
- b. fishing tourism;
- c. Tirta sports tourism; and

- d. other sub-types of businesses from the type of tirta tourism business determined by the Mayor.

Part Nine
Solus Per Aqua

Article 22

SPA business as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter m its operational time starts from 09.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB, Saturday at 09.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB

Article 23

- (1) In the month of Ramadan, SPA Business operating hours are 09.00 WIB to 17.00 WIB and 20.00 WIB to 22.00 WIB.
- (2) In the month of Ramadan, SPA businesses are required to close their businesses for the first 7 (seven) days of Ramadan and for 7 (seven) days before 1 Shawwal.

Article 24

The Mayor can determine the type of business and other subtypes of businesses for each tourism business field in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Part Tenth
Tourism Business Standards

Article 25

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

CHAPTER III
BUSINESS REGISTRATION PROCEDURES

Part One
General

Article 26

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

Article 27

Tourism business registration as referred to in Article 26 can be done through the network (*online*).

Article 28

Tourism business registration as intended in Article 26

Done with the following conditions:

- a. tourism attraction business, tourism business registration is carried out for tourist attractions in each location;
- b. tourism area business, tourism business registration is carried out for tourism areas in each location;
- c. tourism transportation service business, tourism business registration is carried out for every office that owns and/or controls vehicles, ships or trains;
- d. tourism service business, tourism business registration is carried out for each office;
- e. Food and beverage service business, tourism business registration is carried out for:
 1. restaurants, restaurants, bars/drinking houses, cafes, or food sales centers at any location; and
 2. Every office has a service provider.
- f. Accommodation Provision Business, Tourism Business Registration is carried out for:
 1. hotels, condominium hotels, serviced apartments, campgrounds, tourist cottages or tourist houses at any location; and
 2. every hotel management service office.
- g. business of organizing entertainment and recreation activities, tourism business registration is carried out for:
 1. efforts to organize entertainment and recreation activities at each location; and
 2. Especially for impresariat/promoter service businesses, carried out for each office;
- h. business services for organizing meetings, incentive trips, conferences and exhibitions, tourism business registration is carried out for each office;
- i. tourism information service business, tourism business registration is carried out for each office;

- j. tourism consultant service business, tourism business registration is carried out for each office;
- k. tour guide service business, business registration is carried out for each office;
- l. Tirta Tourism Business, Tourism Business Registration Carried Out against:
 - 1. any rowing tourism office or tirta sports tourism; and
 - 2. Especially for fishing tourism businesses, it is carried out to every office or location.
- m. Spa business, tourism business registration is carried out for each location.

Article 29

- (1) The Mayor balances the number of tourism businesses with social, cultural, and environmental conditions.
- (2) The balancing arrangement as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out in the form of regulating the increase in the number of tourism businesses.
- (3) The balancing arrangement as intended in paragraphs (1) and (2) is carried out based on independent academic studies that are accountable.

Part Two Stages of Business Registration

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 held without collecting fees from Tourism Entrepreneurs.

Paragraph 2 Application for Registration

Article 32

- (1) The application for tourism business registration is submitted in writing by the Tourism Entrepreneur.
- (2) The submission of the application as intended in paragraph (1) is accompanied by the required documents.
- (3) The required documents as intended in paragraph (2) include:
 - a. Individual Business:
 - 1) a copy of the Identity Card;
 - 2) copy of NPWP; and
 - 3) Technical licensing for the implementation of tourism business in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
 - b. Business Entity or Legal Entity Entity:
 - 1) deed of establishment of the business entity and its amendments (if there is a change);
 - 2) copy of NPWP; and
 - 3) technical licensing for the implementation of tourism business in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
- (4) In addition to the required documents as intended in paragraph (3), specifically for:
 - a. tourist attraction business, equipped with a photocopy of proof of management rights from the owner of the tourist attraction;
 - b. A Copy of the Certificate of Authenticity soil;
 - c. tourism transportation service business, equipped with written information from the Tourism Entrepreneur about the estimated capacity of tourist transportation services expressed in the number of vehicles, trains, and available transportation capacity;
 - d. food and beverage service businesses, equipped with written information from the Tourism Entrepreneur about the estimated capacity of food and beverage services expressed in the number of seats;
 - e. business of providing accommodation, accompanied by written information from the Tourism Entrepreneur about the estimated capacity of providing accommodation expressed in the number of rooms as well as about the available facilities.

Article 33

- (1) For micro and small businesses, the required documents as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (2) include:
 - a. copy of Identity Card or deed of establishment of business entity and its changes (in the event of a change);
 - b. copy of NPWP;
 - c. Building Permit (IMB); and

- d. Environmental Management Statement Letter (SPPL).
- (2) In addition to the required documents as intended in paragraph (1), specifically for:
 - a. Massage House Business, Equipped with Traditional Medicine Registered Letter (STPT) for massagers;
 - b. SPA business, equipped with a Traditional Medicine Registration Letter (STPT) for therapists and a letter of recommendation for the use of medical equipment from the relevant technical agencies when using medical equipment.

Article 34

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

Article 35

The agency 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 agency in charge of PTSP checks the completeness of the tourism business registration application file.
- (2) If, based on the examination as intended in paragraph (1), it is found that the application file has not met the completeness, the Office in charge of PTSP shall notify in writing the deficiencies found to the Tourism Entrepreneur.
- (3) The examination as intended in paragraph (1) and the deficiency notification as intended in paragraph (2) shall be completed no later

than 2 (two) working days from the time the application for tourism business registration is received by the Agency in charge of PTSP.

- (4) If the Agency in charge of PTSP does not notify in writing the deficiencies found within 2 (two) working days since the application for tourism business registration is received, the application for tourism business registration is declared complete.

Paragraph 4
TDUP Issuance

Article 37

- (1) The agency 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 referred to in paragraph (1) contains:
 - a. Tourism business registration number;
 - b. the date of registration of the tourism business;
 - c. the name of the Tourism Entrepreneur;
 - d. Tourism Entrepreneurs;
 - e. the name of the business entity management for Tourism Entrepreneurs in the form of business entities;
 - f. types or subtypes of tourism businesses;
 - g. the name of the tourism business;
 - h. the location of the tourism business;
 - i. Address of the Office of Tourism Business Management;
 - j. the 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 numbers for individual Tourism Entrepreneurs;
 - k. name, number, and date of technical clearance owned by the Entrepreneur
Tourism;
 - l. name and signature of the office issuing the TDUP;
 - m. the date of issue of TDUP; and
 - n. When required, a digital security code is provided.
- (3) TDUP is valid as long as the tourism entrepreneur organizes a tourism business.

Article 38

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

Article 39

TDUP is a basic requirement in the implementation of tourism business certification.

CHAPTER IV
TDUP UPDATE

Article 40

- (1) Tourism Entrepreneurs are required to submit in writing to the Office in charge of PTSP an application for updating the TDUP if there is a change no later than 30 (thirty) working days after a change occurs.
- (2) The change in conditions as mentioned in paragraph (1) includes 1 (one) or more conditions:
 - a. changes in business facilities;
 - b. increase business capacity;
 - c. expansion of land and business buildings;
 - d. changes in the time or duration of business operations;
 - e. the name of the Tourism Entrepreneur;
 - f. Tourism Entrepreneurs;
 - g. the name of the business entity management for the Tourism Entrepreneur who in the form of a business entity;
 - h. the name of the tourism business;
 - i. the location of the tourism business;
 - j. Address of the Office of Tourism Business Management;
 - k. deed of establishment of business entity for Tourism Entrepreneurs in the form of business entities or identity card numbers for individual Tourism Entrepreneurs; or
 - l. name, number, and date of technical permit owned by the Tourism Entrepreneur.
- (3) The submission of the TDUP renewal application is accompanied by related supporting documents.
- (4) The submission of related supporting documents as intended in paragraph (2) is submitted in the form of a copy or photocopy that has been legalized in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) Tourism Entrepreneurs are obliged to guarantee through a written statement that the supporting documents submitted as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) are valid, correct and in accordance with the facts.

Article 41

- (1) The agency in charge of PTSP carries out a completeness check of the TDUP update application file.
- (2) If based on the examination as intended in paragraph (1) it is found that the TDUP update application file has not met the completeness, the Agency in charge of PTSP shall notify in writing the deficiencies found to the Tourism Entrepreneur.
- (3) The examination as intended in paragraph (1) and the deficiency notification as intended in paragraph (2) shall be completed no later than 2 (two) working days from the time the application for updating the TDUP is received by the Agency in charge of PTSP.
- (4) If the Agency in charge of PTSP does not notify in writing of the deficiencies found within 2 (two) working days since the application for updating the TDUP is received, the application for updating the TDUP is declared complete.
- (5) The agency in charge of PTSP issues TDUP updates to be submitted to Tourism Entrepreneurs no later than 1 (one) working day after the TDUP update application is declared complete.

CHAPTER V RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Part One Rights

Article 42

- (1) Everyone has the right to:
 - a. to have the opportunity to meet the needs of tourism;
 - b. doing Tourism business;
 - c. become a Tourism worker/laborer; and/or
 - d. play a role in the process of Tourism development.
- (2) Every person and/or community in and around the Tourism Destination has the right to priority:
 - a. become a worker/laborer according to his competence;
 - b. consignment; and/or
 - c. management.

Article 43

- Each Traveller is entitled to:
- a. accurate information about 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 high-risk tourism activities.

Article 44

Tourists with physical limitations, children, and the elderly are entitled to special facilities according to their needs.

Article 45

Every Tourism entrepreneur has the right to:

- a. get equal opportunities in doing business in the field
Tourism;
- b. forming and becoming a member of the Tourism Entrepreneurs
association;
- c. get legal protection in doing business; and
- d. Getting Facilities Suitable with Terms Rules
legislation.

Part Two Obligations

Article 46

In the implementation of Tourism Business, the Regional Government is obliged to:

- a. providing information on Tourism, legal protection, security and
comfort and safety of Tourists;
- b. creating a conducive climate for the development of tourism
businesses which includes the opening of equal opportunities in doing
business, facilitating, and providing legal certainty;
- c. maintaining, developing, and preserving Regional assets that are
Tourist Attractions and potential assets that have not been explored;
- d. supervise and control Tourism activities in order to prevent and
overcome various negative impacts on the wider community; and
- e. organizing and/or facilitating training of Tourism human resources in
accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- f. developing and protecting micro, small, medium, and cooperative
enterprises in the field of Tourism Business by making a Tourism
business reserve policy for micro, small, medium, and cooperative
enterprises; and
- g. facilitate partnerships of micro, small, medium, and

cooperatives with large-scale businesses.

Article 47

Everyone is obligated to:

- a. maintaining and preserving Tourist Attractions;
- b. helping the creation of Sapta Pesona Wisata (Safe, Orderly, Clean, Cool, Beautiful, Friendly, Memorabilia) and maintaining the environmental sustainability of Tourism Destinations; and
- c. behave in accordance with religious norms, customs, culture, and values that live in the local community.

Article 48

Each traveler is obligated to:

- a. maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture, and the values that live in the local community;
- b. maintain and preserve the environment;
- c. participate in maintaining comfort, order and security environment; and
- d. participate in preventing all forms of acts that violate morality and unlawful activities.

Article 49

- (1) Every entrepreneur who organizes a Tourism Business is obliged:
 - a. maintain and respect the 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. give comfort, Hospitality, security protection, and the safety of tourists;
 - e. providing insurance protection for tourism businesses with high-risk activities;
 - f. develop partnerships with local micro, small, and cooperative enterprises that are mutually needful, strengthening, and profitable;
 - g. prioritizing the use of local community products, domestic products, and providing opportunities for local workers;
 - h. improving workforce competencies through training and education;
 - i. play an active role in efforts to develop infrastructure and community empowerment programs;

- j. participate in preventing all forms of acts that violate morality and unlawful activities in the environment where they do business;
 - k. maintaining a healthy, clean, and beautiful environment;
 - l. maintaining the preservation of the natural and cultural environment;
 - m. comply with the operating hours and building forms that have been set by the Regional Government;
 - n. maintaining the image of the region through responsible tourism business activities;
 - o. providing facilities for cultural arts activists to develop creativity; and
 - p. Implementing business standards and competency standards in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the technical elaboration of obligations as referred to 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 attractions.
- (2) Physically damaging the tourist attraction as intended in paragraph (1) by committing the act of changing color, changing shape, eliminating certain species, polluting the environment, moving, taking, destroying, or destroying the tourist attraction so that it results in a reduction or loss of the uniqueness, beauty, and authenticity value of a tourist attraction.

CHAPTER VI
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Article 51

- (1) The community can participate in the implementation of tourism development and provide 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 complaint reports to the Mayor.
- (3) The provision of information as intended in paragraph (2) is carried out in accordance with applicable regulations.

CHAPTER VII COLLABORATION

Article 52

In the implementation of tourism business, the Regional Government can carry out cooperation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VIII COACHING, SUPERVISION AND AWARDS

Article 53

- (1) The Mayor conducts coaching in the context of implementing tourism businesses in accordance with their respective authorities based on the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Coaching as intended in paragraph (1) can be in the form of socialization, monitoring, evaluation or implementation of technical guidance for the implementation of tourism business implementation.

Article 54

- (1) The Mayor conducts supervision in the context of implementing tourism businesses in accordance with their respective authorities based on the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Supervision as intended in paragraph (1) can be in the form of periodic inspections to the field to ensure the suitability of tourism business activities.

Article 55

- (1) The Mayor can give awards and/or incentives to Tourism business actors, workers, individuals or business entities, who have extraordinary achievements or services in advancing the field of Tourism in the Region.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the procedures for coaching and supervising the implementation of the Tourism business and the awarding of awards as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated in the Mayor's Regulation.

CHAPTER IX FUNDING

Article 56

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

CHAPTER X REPORTING

Article 57

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

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) The report on the results of tourism business registration and the report on tourism business activities as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. the name of the tourism business;
 - b. tourism business locations and/or offices;
 - c. the number of tourism businesses;
 - d. changes in the number of tourism businesses compared to the reporting in the previous period;
 - e. Explanation of the things that cause changes in the number of tourism businesses as referred to in letter d, especially in the event of a reduction; and
 - f. Tourism Business Activity Report.

CHAPTER XI ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 59

- (1) Every tourism entrepreneur who does not meet the provisions as referred to in Article 7, Article 14, Article 15, Article 19, Article 20, Article 21, Article 24, Article 49 and does not make updates as referred to in Article 40 is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) are in the form of:
 - a. written reprimands;
 - b. restrictions on business activities;
 - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
 - d. TDUP freezing; and
 - e. revocation of TDUP.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the procedure for imposing sanctions as intended in paragraph (2) are regulated in the Mayor's Regulation.

Article 60

- (1) Every tourist who does not comply with the provisions as referred to in Article 48 is subject to sanctions in the form of a verbal reprimand accompanied by a notification of what must be met.
- (2) If the tourist has been given a warning as intended in paragraph (1) and it 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 Investigator Officials within the Regional Government are authorized to carry out investigations into violations of the provisions of this Regional Regulation.
- (2) The authority of the investigator as intended in paragraph (1) is:
 - a. receiving, seeking, collecting and researching information or reports related to criminal acts;
 - b. researching, seeking and collecting information about individuals or entities about the truth of the acts committed;
 - c. requesting information and evidence from individuals or entities in connection with criminal acts;
 - d. examining books, records and other documents related to criminal acts;
 - e. conduct searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, recording and other documents and confiscate such evidence;
 - f. Asking for the assistance of experts in the context of carrying out the task of investigating criminal acts.
 - g. order a person to stop and/or prohibit a person from leaving a room or place during the examination and checking the identity of the person and/or documents;
 - h. photographing someone related to a criminal act;
 - i. summoning people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
 - j. stop the investigation; and
 - k. take other actions necessary for the smooth investigation of the action Criminal according to Law The accountable.
- (3) The investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) notifies the Investigator of the Investigator of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (4) If the exercise of authority as intended in paragraph (2) requires arrest and detention, the Civil Servant Investigator shall coordinate with the Investigating Officer of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia in accordance with laws and regulations.
- (5) The Civil Servant Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigating Officer of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia.

CHAPTER XIII CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 62

- (1) Every person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 50 is threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
- (2) Criminal acts as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) are violations.

CHAPTER XIV TRANSITIONAL TERMS

Article 63

With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, the Tourism Business License obtained before the enactment of this Regional Regulation, the Tourism Business Operator is obliged to adjust the provisions of this Regional Regulation, no later than 6 (six) months after the entry into force of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XV CLOSING CONDITIONS

Article 64

The regulations for the implementation of this Regional Regulation must have been established within 6 (six) months since this Regional Regulation was promulgated.

Article 65

When this Regional Regulation comes into force,

- a. Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2002 concerning Public Leisure and Entertainment Business; and
- b. Surakarta City Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2005 concerning the Implementation of Tourism Business (Regional Gazette of Surakarta City In 2005 Number 4 Series C Number 1) was revoked and declared invalid.

Article 66

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

So that everyone can know it, order the promulgation of this Regional Regulation with its placement in the Regional Gazette of the City of Surakarta.

Set in Surakarta
on June 9, 2017

MAYOR OF SURAKARTA,

Ttd & Cap

FX HADI RUDYATMO

Promulgated in Surakarta
on June 9, 2017

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SURAKARTA CITY,

Ttd & Cap

BUDI YULISTIANTO

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE CITY OF SURAKARTA YEAR 2017
NUMBER 5

(5 /2017)

EXPLANATION
DRAFT REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE CITY OF
SURAKARTA
NUMBER 5 OF 2017
ABOUT
IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM BUSINESS

I. General

In the development of 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 the administration of government 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 the development, empowerment and development of the regional economy in order to improve services to the community, regional independence, equity, 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 regulating the implementation of tourism businesses must be comprehensively regulated so that legal certainty for tourism businesses in the city of Surakarta is realized. In addition, tourism business arrangements can support the growth of investment in the tourism sector while still prioritizing aspects of protection of cultural, religious, and characteristic values of the city of Surakarta.

Tourism businesses in the city of Surakarta will be able to be carried out properly if they are supported by good regulations. The current arrangement for the implementation of tourism business is based on the Regional Regulation of the City of Surakarta Number 4 of 2002 concerning Public Recreation and Entertainment Business and the Regional Regulation of the City of Surakarta Number 3 of 2005 concerning

Implementation of Tourism Business (Regional Gazette of Surakarta City of 2005 Number 4 Series C Number 1). The existence of the two Regional Regulations is currently not in accordance with higher laws

and regulations and the demands of needs and Dynamics community, so that needs to be adjusted to Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism.

On the basis of the above considerations, it is considered necessary to form a Regional Regulation on the Implementation of Tourism Businesses The Arrange by Comprehensive tourism sector, especially tourism businesses and related problems.

The scope regulated in this regional regulation includes: the purpose, objectives, principles and functions of the implementation of tourism business, tourism business, tourism business registration, rights, obligations and prohibitions, community participation, cooperation, funding, coaching, supervision and awards, as well as sanctions provisions.

II. Article by Article

Article 1

Pretty clear.

Article 2

Pretty clear.

Article 3

Pretty clear.

Article 4

Pretty clear.

Article 5

Pretty clear.

Article 6

Pretty clear.

Article 7

Pretty clear.

Article 8

Pretty clear.

Article 9

Pretty clear.

Article 10

Pretty clear.

Article 11

Pretty clear.

Article 12

Pretty clear.

Article 13

Pretty clear.

Article 14

Pretty obvious

Article 15 is quite
clear.

Article 16

Pretty clear.

Article 17

Pretty clear.

Article 18

Pretty clear.

Article 19

Paragraph (1)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (2)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (3)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (4)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (5)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (6)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (7)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (8)

What is included in the art performance hall includes a cinema.

Paragraph (9)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (10)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (11)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (12)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (13)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (14)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (15)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (16)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (17)

Quite clear.

Article 20

Pretty clear.

Article 21

Pretty clear.

Article 22

Pretty clear.

Article 23

Pretty clear.

Article 24 is quite clear.

Article 25

Pretty clear.

Article 26

Pretty clear.

Article 27

Pretty clear.

Article 28

Pretty clear.

Article 29

Pretty clear.

Article 30

Pretty clear.

Article 31

Pretty clear.

Article 32

Pretty clear.

Article 33

Pretty clear.

Article 34

Pretty clear.

Article 35

Pretty clear.

Article 36

Pretty clear.

Article 37

Paragraph (1)

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

Paragraph (2)

Pretty obvious

Paragraph (3)

Pretty obvious

Article 38

Pretty clear.

Article 39

Pretty clear.

Article 40

Paragraph (1)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by related supporting documents include Building Permits, Nuisance Permits.

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear.

Article 41

Paragraph (1)

Pretty clear.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (5)

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

Article 42

Pretty clear.

Article 43

Pretty clear.

Article 44

Pretty clear.

Article 45
Pretty clear.

Article 46
Pretty clear.

Article 47
Pretty clear.

Article 48
Pretty clear.

Article 49
Pretty clear.

Article 50
Pretty clear.

Article 51
Pretty clear.

Article 52
Pretty clear.

Article 53
Pretty clear.

Article 54
Pretty clear.

Article 55
Pretty clear.

Article 56
Pretty clear.

Article 57
Pretty clear.

Article 58
Pretty clear.

Article 59
Pretty clear.

Article 60
Pretty clear.

Article 61
Pretty clear.

Article 62
Pretty clear.

Article 63
Pretty clear.

Article 64
Pretty clear.

Article 65
Pretty clear.

Article 66
Pretty clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE CITY OF
SURAKARTA NUMBER 68