

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BLITAR
NUMBER 6 OF 2021
ON
ARRANGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF STREET VENDORS

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

REGENT OF BLITAR,

- Considering :
- a. that street vendors, as one of the people's economic enterprises operating in the informal trade sector, play a vital role in supporting the regional economy to improve the living standards of the community;
 - b. that the increasing number of street vendors in the region conducting business activities on urban infrastructure, social facilities, public facilities, land, and buildings owned by the government and/or private entities has the potential to disrupt traffic flow, urban aesthetics, cleanliness, and the function of urban infrastructure, thereby necessitating proper arrangement and empowerment;
 - c. that the presence of street vendors needs to be managed, arranged, and empowered so that they can provide added value or benefits to regional economic growth and contribute to the creation of a good and healthy environment;
 - d. that in order to implement Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2012 on Coordination of Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation as the legal foundation for the arrangement and empowerment of street vendors;
 - e. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, point c, and point d, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors;
- Observing :
- 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - 2. Law Number 12 of 1950 on Establishment of Regencies within the Province of East Java, as amended by Law Number 2 of 1965 on the Change in Border of Surabaya Municipality and Surabaya Level II Region by amending Law Number 12 of 1950 on Establishment of Regencies within the Province of East Java and Law Number 16 of 1950 on Establishment of Major Cities within the

- Provinces of East Java, Central Java, West Java, and the Special Region of Jogjakarta (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 19, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2730);
3. Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 42, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3821);
 4. Law Number 13 of 2003 on Manpower (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2003 Number 39, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4279);
 5. Law Number 38 of 2004 on Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 132, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4444);
 6. Law Number 25 of 2007 on Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 67, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4724);
 7. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4735);
 8. Law Number 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Companies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4756);
 9. Law Number 20 of 2008 on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2008 Number 94, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4866);
 10. Law Number 11 of 2009 on Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 83, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5235);
 11. Law Number 22 of 2009 on Traffic and Road Transport (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5025);
 12. Law Number 28 of 2009 on Local Taxes and Local Levies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5049);
 13. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059);
 14. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 on Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of

- Indonesia of 2019 Number 183, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6398);
15. Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5512);
 16. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (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, last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
 17. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);
 18. Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 on Food Labelling and Advertising (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 131, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3867);
 19. Government Regulation Number 34 of 2006 on Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2006 Number 86, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4655);
 20. Government Regulation Number 32 of 2011 on Traffic Management and Engineering, Impact Analysis, and Traffic Demand Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 61, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5221);
 21. Government Regulation Number 39 of 2012 on Implementation of Social Welfare (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5294);
 22. Government Regulation Number 12 of 2017 on Guidance and Supervision of Local Government Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 73, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6041);
 23. Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 on Food Safety (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 249, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6442);
 24. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 on Implementation of Risk-Based Business Licensing (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2021 Number 15, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6617);
 25. Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2012 on Coordination of Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 291);

26. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036), as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 157);
27. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 3 of 2019 on Civil Servant Investigators in Local Governments (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 166);
28. Regulation of the Regency of Blitar Number 5 of 2013 on Spatial Planning of Regency of Blitar for 2011-2031 (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Blitar of 2013 Number 3/E);
29. Regulation of the Regency of Blitar Number 10 of 2016 on Formation and Structure of Regional Apparatus (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Blitar of 2016 Number 10/D, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Blitar Number 17);
30. Regulation of the Regency of Blitar Number 6 of 2018 on Implementation of Public Order, Peace, and Protection (Regional Gazette of the Regency of Blitar of 2018 Number 6/E, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Blitar Number 32);

With the Joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGENCY OF
BLITAR
And
THE REGENT OF BLITAR

HAS DECIDED

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION OF ARRANGEMENT AND
EMPOWERMENT OF STREET VENDORS.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Regency of Blitar.
2. Local Government means to the Regent as an element of local governance, leading the implementation of government affairs under the authority of the autonomous region.
3. Regent means the Regent of Blitar.
4. Regional Apparatus means the Regional Apparatus within the Local Government.
5. Civil Service Police Unit (*Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja*), hereinafter referred to as Satpol PP, means the Civil Service Police Unit of the Regency of Blitar.
6. Street Vendors (*Pedagang Kaki Lima*), hereinafter abbreviated as PKL, mean business actors engaged in commercial activities using mobile or stationary business

means, utilizing urban infrastructure, social facilities, public facilities, government-owned and/or privately owned land and buildings on a temporary/non-permanent basis.

7. PKL Arrangement means efforts carried out by the Local Government through designated development locations to regulate, relocate, organize, and remove PKL locations, considering public interest, social aspects, aesthetics, health, economy, security, order, environmental cleanliness, and compliance with legislation.
8. PKL Empowerment means a collaborative effort undertaken by the government, Local Government, businesses, and society to foster a conducive business climate and develop PKL enterprises, enabling them to grow and improve in both quality and quantity.
9. PKL Locations means designated places for PKL to conduct their businesses on Local Government-owned and/or privately owned land and buildings.
10. Street Vendors Zone means designated locations intended for PKL as regulated by the Local Government, either on a permanent or temporary basis.
11. Business Identification Number (*Nomor Induk Berusaha*), hereinafter abbreviated as NIB, means proof of registration/enrollment for business actors to conduct business activities and serves as an identity for Business Actors in carrying out their business operations.
12. Corporate Social Responsibility, hereinafter abbreviated as CSR means the inherent social responsibility of every company to maintain harmonious and balanced relationships in accordance with the values, norms, local community culture, and the environment.
13. Public Facilities means land, buildings, and equipment or supplies provided by the Local Government for public use.
14. Roads means all parts of a roadway, including complementary structures and accessories designated for public traffic, that exist on the ground surface, above ground, underground, and/or on water, as well as above water surfaces, except for railway tracks and cable roads.
15. Sidewalk means a pedestrian pathway that is slightly elevated compared to the roadway and serves as a walking space for pedestrians.
16. Urban Area means a region with a structured functional arrangement serving as a residential area for urban settlements, a center for government service distribution, social services, and economic activities.
17. Illegal Goods means goods or services that are prohibited from being traded under Article 8 of Law Number 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection and Article 25 section (1) point g of Law Number 7 of 2014 on Trade, as well as other relevant legislation.
18. Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (*Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as RPJMD, means a regional planning document for a period of 5 (five) years.
19. Integrated Electronic Business Licensing System, or Online Single Submission System, hereinafter referred to

as the OSS System, means an integrated electronic system managed and operated by the institution responsible for administering the online single submission process for risk-based business licensing.

20. Institution for Managing and Administering Online Single Submission, hereinafter referred to as the OSS Institution, means a government institution administering government affairs in the field of investment coordination.

CHAPTER II OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

Article 2

The objectives of PKL Arrangement and Empowerment are to:

- a. enhance the welfare of PKL in the Region;
- b. provide business opportunities for PKL by designating locations in accordance with their intended use;
- c. encourage and develop PKL's entrepreneurial capabilities to grow into resilient and independent microeconomic enterprises; and
- d. create clean, beautiful, orderly, and safe areas with adequate environmentally friendly urban means and infrastructure.

Article 3

The scope of regulation in this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. PKL Arrangement;
- b. PKL Empowerment;
- c. monitoring, evaluation, and reporting;
- d. levy collection;
- e. guidance and supervision;
- f. funding;
- g. investigation; and
- h. criminal provisions.

CHAPTER III PKL ARRANGEMENT

Part One General

Article 4

1. The Regent is obligated to carry out the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment.
2. The PKL Arrangement and Empowerment program as referred to in section (1) is formulated in the RPJMD in accordance with the provisions of legislation governing Regional development planning.

Article 5

1. The PKL Arrangement as referred to in Article 4 section (1) is carried out for PKL and the locations of PKL activities.
2. The arrangement of activity locations as referred to in section (1) is carried out in urban areas in accordance with the regional spatial planning plan.

Article 6

The Regent makes PKL Arrangement by:

- a. collecting data on PKL;
- b. registering PKL;
- c. designating PKL Locations;
- d. relocating PKL and removing PKL Locations; and
- e. revitalizing PKL Locations.

Part Two

Data Collection of PKL

Article 7

1. The Regent, through the relevant Regional Apparatus, carries out the data collection of PKL as referred to in Article 6 point a.
2. The stages of PKL data collection as referred to in section (1) are carried out together with Village/Urban Village officials by:
 - a. scheduling the implementation of data collection activities;
 - b. mapping locations; and
 - c. validating/updating data.

Article 8

1. The PKL data collection as referred to in Article 7 section (1) is carried out based on:
 - a. PKL identity;
 - b. PKL Location;
 - c. type of business premises;
 - d. business sector; and
 - e. business capital.
2. The PKL data as referred to in section (1) is used as a basis for the PKL arrangement and Empowerment.

Article 9

The PKL Locations as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point b consist of the PKL Locations that are in accordance with their intended use and the PKL Locations that are not in accordance with their intended use.

Article 10

1. The PKL Locations that are in accordance with their intended use as referred to in Article 9 consist of:
 - a. permanent PKL Locations; and
 - b. temporary PKL Locations.
2. The PKL Locations that are not in accordance with their intended use as referred to in Article 9 are locations not intended for PKL business activities.

Article 11

1. The permanent PKL Locations as referred to in Article 10 section (1) point a are fixed locations designated for PKL business activities.

2. The temporary PKL Locations as referred to in Article 10 section (1) point b are scheduled and temporary business locations for PKL.
3. The PKL Locations as referred to in section (2) are designated by the Regent.

Article 12

1. The types of business premises as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point c consist of stationary business premises and mobile business premises.
2. The stationary business premises as referred to in section (1) may include:
 - a. stall setups;
 - b. floor seating setups;
 - c. tents; and
 - d. shelters.
3. The mobile business premises as referred to in section (1) may include:
 - a. non-motorized; and
 - b. motorized.

Article 13

1. Types of PKL business premises as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point a include, among others, wheeled carts and bicycles.
2. Types of PKL business premises as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point b consist of:
 - a. two-wheeled motor vehicles;
 - b. three-wheeled motor vehicles; and
 - c. four-wheeled or more motor vehicles.

Article 14

1. The business sectors as referred to in Article 8 section (1) point d are:
 - a. culinary;
 - b. crafts;
 - c. ornamental plants;
 - d. animals;
 - e. clothing, shoes, and bags;
 - f. antiques;
 - g. services; and
 - h. other types.
2. The business sectors as referred to in section (1) from point a to point h constitute the dominant business activities conducted by PKL.
3. The other types as referred to in section (1) point h are as determined by the Regent Decision.

Article 15

Further provisions regarding the PKL Data Collection as referred to in Article 7 to Article 14 are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

Part Three
PKL Registration

Paragraph 1
General

Article 16

1. The Regent, through the relevant Regional Apparatus, conducts the PKL registration as referred to in Article 6 point b.
2. The PKL registration as referred to in section (1) is carried out jointly with the Sub-district Head in accordance with their jurisdiction.
3. The PKL registration as referred to in section (1) is implemented to control PKL and ensure legal certainty for operating a business.

Article 17

- (1) The PKL registration as referred to in Article 16 is carried out for two (2) categories of PKL, namely established PKL and new PKL.
- (2) The PKL as referred to in section (1) must complete and submit the business registration documents to the relevant Regional Apparatus.

Article 18

1. The established PKL as referred to in Article 17 section (1) are defined by the following criteria:
 - a. PKL that, at the time of data collection, have been operating in land or locations in accordance with their intended use; and/or
 - b. PKL that, at the time of data collection, have been operating in land or locations not in accordance with their intended use and have been designated as temporary locations.
2. The PKL that have been operating in land or locations not in accordance with their intended use, as referred to in section (1) point b, may be relocated.

Article 19

1. The new PKL, as referred to in Article 17 section (1), are those PKL that have never previously operated as PKL in the Region.
2. The PKL as referred to in section (1) must submit a business registration application to operate at locations designated by the Local Government through the relevant Regional Apparatus.

Paragraph 2
Application and Issuance of NIB

Article 20

1. The PKL apply for the NIB through the OSS System.
2. The procedures for applying for and issuing the NIB are carried out in accordance with the legislation.

Paragraph 3
Rights and Obligations of PKL

Article 21

1. The PKL have the right to:
 - a. receive registration services for PKL business;
 - b. conduct business activities at the designated location;
 - c. obtain information, outreach, or notifications related to the business activities at the respective location; and
 - d. receive organizations, arrangements, guidance, supervision, and assistance in the development of their business.
2. The PKL have the obligation to:
 - a. comply with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. adhere to the business operating hours established by the Regent;
 - c. maintain the beauty, orderliness, security, cleanliness, and health of the business environment;
 - d. arrange and display goods and/or services, as well as trade equipment, in a neat and orderly manner;
 - e. refrain from disrupting traffic and public interests;
 - f. surrender the business premises or location without claiming any form of compensation if the business location remains unoccupied for 1 (one) month, or whenever such location is required by the Local Government; and
 - g. occupy the business premises or location designated by the Local Government.

Part Four
Designation of PKL Locations

Article 22

1. The Regent designates locations or areas, in accordance with their intended use, as the sites for PKL business activities.
2. The designation of such locations or areas as referred to in section (1) is carried out by taking into account public interests as well as social, cultural, aesthetic, economic, security, order, health, and environmental cleanliness considerations, and in accordance with the regional spatial planning.
3. The locations as referred to in section (2) are the Street Vendors Zone designated by the Regent.
4. The designated Street Vendors Zone are equipped with a location name board and signs or markers that indicate the limitation on the number of PKL in accordance with the legislation.

Article 23

1. The Street Vendors Zone as referred to in Article 22 section (3) consist of:
 - a. permanent locations; and
 - b. temporary locations.

2. The permanent PKL locations as referred to in section (1) point a are equipped with accessibility features, as well as means and infrastructure, including electricity, water, waste bins, and public toilets.
3. The permanent locations as referred to in section (1) point a are designated to become zones or centers for promotional business activities and leading Regional production.
4. The temporary locations as referred to in section (1) point b are designated as business sites for PKL that operate on a scheduled basis until the period determined by the Regent.

Article 24

1. The Regent establishes the schedule for PKL operations as referred to in Article 23 section (4).
2. The schedule as referred to in section (1) is proposed by the Head of the relevant Regional Apparatus.
3. Provisions regarding the PKL operation schedule, as referred to in section (1) are stipulated by a Regent Decision.

Part Five

Relocation of PKL and Removal of PKL Locations

Article 25

1. The PKL occupying locations that are not in accordance with their intended use as referred to in Article 10 section (2) may be relocated or moved to places/areas that are in accordance with their intended use.
2. The removal of PKL business locations that have been relocated is organized and arranged in accordance with their intended use.
3. The relocation of PKL and the removal of PKL Locations as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is determined by the Regent.

Part Six

Revitalization of PKL Locations

Article 26

1. The Local Government may undertake the revitalization of PKL Locations at the Street Vendors Zone.
2. The revitalization of PKL Locations as referred to in section (1) is intended to enhance the function of urban infrastructure, means, and utilities.

Part Seven

Prohibitions

Article 27

Every person is prohibited from:

- a. conducting commercial transactions with PKL at Public Facilities that are equipped with signs or marks prohibiting PKL business locations;

- b. carrying out their business activities in public spaces not designated as PKL Locations;
- c. demolishing, adding to, or altering the functions and facilities at PKL business locations as designated and/or determined by the Regent;
- d. occupying land or PKL Locations for residential purposes and/or for warehouses;
- e. abandoning and/or leaving a business location unused continuously for one (1) month;
- f. changing the business field and/or trade in Illegal Goods;
- g. conducting business in a manner that damages and/or alters the physical form of Sidewalks, Public Facilities, and/or surrounding buildings;
- h. using the roadway for business purposes, except when it is designated as a scheduled and controlled PKL Location;
- i. PKL who operate their business using vehicles are prohibited from trading in areas where parking, temporary stopping, or Sidewalk restrictions are in place; and/or
- j. selling or leasing PKL business locations to other vendors.

CHAPTER IV PKL EMPOWERMENT

Part One General

Article 28

- 1. The Regent undertakes the PKL Empowerment as referred to in Article 3 point b through the following programs and/or activities:
 - a. enhancing entrepreneurial capabilities;
 - b. facilitating access to capital;
 - c. facilitating assistance with trade facilities;
 - d. institutional strengthening;
 - e. facilitating production enhancements;
 - f. processing, network development, and promotion; and
 - g. technical mentoring and guidance.
- 2. Further provisions regarding the implementation of the programs and/or activities as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Two Inter-Regional Cooperation and Partnership with the Business World

Article 29

- 1. The PKL Empowerment may be carried out by establishing cooperation with other regencies/cities.
- 2. In order to implement the cooperation as referred to in section (1), the Regent may request facilitation from the Governor.
- 3. The cooperation as referred to in section (1) is based on the legislation governing inter-regional cooperation.

Article 30

1. The PKL Empowerment as referred to in Article 29 section (1) may be implemented through CSR programs.
2. The PKL Empowerment as referred to in section (1) may be facilitated by the Regional Apparatus according to the respective business sectors based on the PKL data.
3. The form of partnership with the business world as referred to in section (1) may be carried out by:
 - a. organizing the revitalization of PKL business premises;
 - b. enhancing entrepreneurial capabilities through guidance, training, and capital assistance.
 - c. promoting business activities and events at designated Street Vendors Zone; and
 - d. playing an active role in the PKL Arrangement in Urban Areas so that they become more orderly, clean, attractive, and comfortable.

CHAPTER V
MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING

Part One
Monitoring and Evaluation

Article 31

1. The Regent conducts monitoring and evaluation of the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment in the Region.
2. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out at least 2 (two) times a year and/or at any time as needed.

Part Two
Reporting

Article 32

1. The Regent submits a report on the implementation of the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment to the Governor.
2. The report as referred to in section (1) is submitted with a copy to the Minister.
3. The report as referred to in section (2) is submitted not later than the end of February of the following year.

CHAPTER VI
LEVY

Article 33

1. The Local Government may collect Levy from PKL in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
2. The collection of Levy as referred to in section (1) is regulated in a separate Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER VII
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 34

1. The Regent provides guidance for the implementation of the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment in the Region.

2. The guidance as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. coordination with the Governor of East Java Province;
 - b. PKL data collection;
 - c. dissemination of policies regarding the PKL arrangement and Empowerment;
 - d. planning and designation of Street Vendors Zone for PKL;
 - e. coordination and consultation for the implementation of the PKL arrangement and Empowerment;
 - f. technical guidance, training, and supervision of PKL;
 - g. development of partnerships with the business world and the community in the PKL arrangement and Empowerment; and
 - h. monitoring and evaluation.

Article 35

1. The Regent conducts supervision and organizing on the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment.
2. The supervision and organizing as referred to in section (1) are carried out by Satpol PP.
3. In order to carry out the supervisory duties as referred to in section (2), Satpol PP may request assistance from community components or other Regional Apparatus as appropriate to their fields.

CHAPTER VIII FUNDING

Article 36

1. The costs of implementing the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment are sourced from:
 - a. the local budget; and/or
 - b. other legitimate and non-binding sources.
2. The management of the budget as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER IX ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 37

1. Any person and/or PKL who violates the provisions in Article 21 section (2), and Article 27 point a, point b, point c, point d, point e, point g, point h, point l, and point j is subject to administrative sanctions.
2. The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are in the form of:
 - a. verbal reprimand;
 - b. written reprimand;
 - c. warning;
 - d. suspension of activities;
 - e. revocation of the NIB PKL by the OSS Institution; or
 - f. administrative fine.

3. Further provisions regarding the prohibition on transactions and the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER X INVESTIGATION

Article 38

1. Certain Civil Servant Officials within the Local Government who have been granted special authority act as Civil Service Investigators to conduct investigations into criminal offenses for violations of Regional Regulations.
2. The authority of the Investigator as referred to in section (1) is:
 - a. to receive, search for, collect, and examine statements or reports related to criminal offenses in violation of the Regional Regulation, so that such statements or reports become complete and clear;
 - b. to investigate, search for, and collect statements regarding individuals or legal entities concerning the veracity of the actions carried out in connection with criminal offenses violating the Regional Regulation;
 - c. to request statements and evidence from individuals or legal entities in connection with criminal offenses violating the Regional Regulation;
 - d. to examine books, records, and other documents related to criminal offenses violating the Regional Regulation;
 - e. to conduct searches in order to obtain evidence, such as bookkeeping records, records, and other documents, and to seize such evidence;
 - f. to request expert assistance in the execution of the investigation into criminal offenses violating the Regional Regulation;
 - g. to order a person to cease any action and/or to prohibit an individual from leaving a room or location during the ongoing investigation, and to verify the identity of the person and/or the documents they are carrying;
 - h. to photograph any person connected with criminal offenses violating the Regional Regulation;
 - i. to summon a person to provide their statement and to be examined as a suspect or witness;
 - j. to terminate the investigation; and
 - k. to take any other actions necessary for the smooth conduct of the investigation into criminal offenses violating the Regional Regulation in a legally accountable manner.
3. The Investigators as referred to in section (1) are not authorized to carry out arrests and seizures.
4. The Investigators as referred to in section (1) notify the commencement of the investigation and submit the results of their inquiry to the Public Prosecutor in

accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Code.

CHAPTER XI CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 39

The PKL who trade Illegal Goods as referred to in Article 27 point f is subject to criminal penalties in accordance with the legislation.

CHAPTER XII CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 40

The implementing regulation for this Regional Regulation is issued not later than one (1) year from the date of its promulgation.

Article 41

This Regional Regulation comes into force on the date of its promulgation.

In order that every person may know hereof, it is ordered to promulgate this Regional Regulation by its placement in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Blitar.

Issued in Blitar
on 31 December 2021

REGENT OF BLITAR

signed

RINI SYARIFAH

Promulgated in Blitar
on 5 January 2022

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE REGENCY OF BLITAR,

signed

IZUL MAROM

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BLITAR OF 2021 NUMBER 6/E

Jakarta, 26 August 2025
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY BLITAR
NUMBER 6 OF 2021
ON
ARRANGEMENT AND EMPOWERMENT OF STREET VENDORS

I. GENERAL

PKL, as one of the people's economic enterprises operating within the informal trade sector, play an important role in supporting the regional economy. The increase in the number of PKL operating in areas with urban infrastructure, social facilities, public facilities, and on government and/or private land and buildings has impacted the smooth flow of traffic, as well as the aesthetics, cleanliness, and functionality of Urban Area infrastructures.

Being a part of the informal economic sector, PKL have their own unique characteristics. On one hand, they possess competitive advantages the ability to survive even in difficult economic conditions but on the other, their existence is fragile. Their competitive edge lies in their resilience; however, this situation becomes worrisome if these PKL are not nurtured, arranged, and empowered in an integrated manner to enhance and develop their businesses.

Until now, the Local Government has not had any regional regulation in the form of a Regional Regulation that serves as the basis for the related parties in conducting the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment. The absence of such Regional Regulation creates uncertainty regarding the Local Government's policies on the PKL Development and Empowerment operating in the Region. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors.

In order to fill the legal vacuum in the region concerning the arrangement and empowerment in accordance with the principles of Regional spatial planning, it is deemed necessary to issue this Regional Regulation. This Regional Regulation on Arrangement and Empowerment of Street Vendors will serve as the basis for the Local Government in conducting the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment. The PKL Arrangement is an effort undertaken by the Local Government through the designation of Street Vendors Zone to carry out the determination, relocation, organizing, and, if necessary, the removal of PKL Locations.

Taking into account the public interests, as well as social, aesthetic, health, economic, security, public order, and environmental cleanliness considerations and in accordance with the legislation, the PKL empowerment is an effort carried out synergistically by the central government, the Local Government, the business world, and society. This effort is manifested through the creation of a conducive business climate

and the development of PKL business so that they can grow and develop both in quality and quantity.

Through these efforts in the PKL Arrangement and Empowerment, it is expected that the welfare of PKL in the Region will eventually improve, providing them with business opportunities through the designation of locations in accordance with their intended use, fostering and enhancing their entrepreneurial capacities into resilient and independent micro enterprises, and ultimately creating an environment that is clean, attractive, orderly, and safe with adequate, environmentally conscious urban means and infrastructure.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

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Article 3

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Article 41
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