

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF SEMARANG  
NUMBER 9 OF 2019  
ON  
PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE  
BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD  
REGENT OF SEMARANG,

- Considering : a. that tangible cultural heritage is a regional wealth as a form of thought and behavior of human life which is important for understanding and developing history, science and culture in the life of society, nation and state so that it needs to be preserved and managed appropriately through efforts to protect, develop and utilize it in the context of promote regional culture for the greatest prosperity of the people;
- b. that in order to preserve and manage tangible cultural heritage, the Local Government is responsible for regulating, protecting, developing, and utilizing tangible cultural heritage by increasing the participation of the community and the business world;
- c. that based on the provisions of Article 96 of Law Number 11 of 2010 on Tangible Cultural Heritage, the Local Government is authorized to stipulate regulations for the management of tangible cultural heritage;
- d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic Indonesia;
2. Law Number 13 of 1950 on Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java;
3. Law Number 67 of 1958 on Changes of Borders of the Salatiga Municipality and Semarang Level II Autonomous Region (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1958 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1652);
4. Law Number 11 of 2010 on Tangible Cultural Heritage (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5168);

5. 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);
6. Law Number 5 of 2017 on Advancement of Culture (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 104, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6055);
7. Government Regulation Number 16 of 1976 on Expansion of Level II Municipality of Semarang (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1976 Number 25, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3079);
8. Government Regulation Number 69 of 1992 on Changes of Borders of Level II Municipality of Salatiga and Level II Regency of Semarang (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 114, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3500);
9. Government Regulation Number 66 of 2015 on Museums (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 195, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5733);
10. Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 10 of 2013 on Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage (Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java of 2013 Number 10, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java Number 56);

With the Joint Approval of  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGENCY OF SEMARANG  
and  
THE REGENT OF SEMARANG

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON PRESERVATION AND  
MANAGEMENT OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Regency of Semarang.
2. Local Governments means the administration of government affairs by the Local Government and the Regional House of Representatives according to the principle of autonomy and assistance tasks with the principle of autonomy as wide as possible in the system and principles of the Unitary State of the Republic of

Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

3. Local Government means the Regional Head as an element of the Local Government administrator who leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
4. Regent means the Regent of Semarang.
5. Regional House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, means a regional people's representative institution as an element of local government administration.
6. Regional Apparatus (*Perangkat Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as PD, means the supporting element of the Regent and DPRD in the administration of government affairs which are the authority of the region.
7. PD in charge means the PD in charge of tangible cultural heritage.
8. Tangible Cultural Heritage means a material cultural heritage in the form of Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures, Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites, and Tangible Cultural Heritage Areas on land and/or in water that need to be preserved because they have important values for history, science, education, religion and/or culture through the determination process.
9. Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects mean natural objects and/or man-made objects, both movable and immovable in the form of a unit or group or parts thereof, or the remnants thereof which have a close relationship with culture and the history of human development.
10. Tangible Cultural Heritage Building means a built structure made of natural objects or man-made objects to meet the needs of walled and/or non-walled and roofed spaces.
11. Tangible Cultural Heritage Structure means a built structure made of natural objects and/or man-made objects to meet the needs for space for activities that are integrated with nature, means and infrastructure to accommodate human needs.
12. Tangible Cultural Heritage Site means a location on land and/or in water containing Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures as a result of human activities or evidence of past events.
13. Tangible Cultural Heritage Area means a geographical space unit that has two or more Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites which are located close together and/or show distinctive spatial characteristics.
14. Objects suspected of being a Tangible Cultural Heritage (*Objek yang diduga Cagar Budaya*), hereinafter referred to as ODCB mean natural objects, man-made objects, or a combination of natural and man-made objects that show similarities in form and meaning to the Tangible Cultural Heritage, have indications in accordance with

the Tangible Cultural Heritage criteria, and/or have certain uniqueness in the context of history, science and/or culture.

15. Ownership means the strongest and fullest right to Tangible Cultural Heritage while still taking into account the social function and the obligation to preserve it.
16. Control means the granting of authority from the owner to the Government, Provincial Government, Local Government or any person to manage Tangible Cultural Heritage by taking into account the social functions and obligations to preserve it.
17. Transfer means the process of transferring ownership rights and/or control of Tangible Cultural Heritage from each person to another person or to the State.
18. Compensation means a reward in the form of money and/or not money from the Local Government.
19. Incentives mean support in the form of advocacy, assistance, or other forms of non-financial nature to encourage the preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage from the Local Government.
20. Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team means a group of preservation experts from various fields of science who have competence certificates to provide recommendations for determining, ranking, and removing Tangible Cultural Heritage.
21. Preservation Experts mean people who due to their special expertise competence and/or have certificates in the field of Protection, Development or Utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
22. Registration means an effort to record objects, buildings, structures, locations and/or geographic space units to be proposed as Tangible Cultural Heritage to the Local Government and subsequently included in the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
23. Curator means a person who due to his/her expertise is responsible for managing museum collections.
24. Determination means the granting of Tangible Cultural Heritage status to objects, buildings, structures, locations or geographic space units carried out by the Local Government based on the recommendation of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team.
25. National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage means the official list of the nation's cultural wealth in the form of Tangible Cultural Heritage located at home and abroad.
26. Regency Tangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List means the official list of tangible cultural heritage located in the Region's territory.
27. Removal means the act of removing the status of Tangible Cultural Heritage from the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
28. Management means an integrated effort to protect, develop, and utilize Tangible Cultural Heritage through policies on planning, implementing, and supervising the welfare of the people as much as possible.

29. ODCB Handling means the initial effort in the process of determining cultural heritage which includes search, registration, protection, assessment, and proposals for determination carried out by the PD in charge.
30. Preservation means a dynamic effort to maintain the existence of Tangible Cultural Heritage and its value by protecting, developing and utilizing it.
31. Protection means an effort to prevent and cope with damage, destruction, or annihilation by means of Rescue, Security, Zoning, Maintenance, and Restoration of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
32. Rescue means an effort to prevent and/or cope with Tangible Cultural Heritage from damage, destruction, or annihilation.
33. Security means an effort to maintain and prevent Tangible Cultural Heritage from threats and/or disturbances.
34. Zoning means the determination of the spatial boundaries of Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites and Tangible Cultural Heritage Areas according to needs.
35. Maintenance means an effort to maintain and care for the physical condition of the Tangible Cultural Heritage to remain sustainable.
36. Restoration means an effort to restore the damaged physical condition of Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, and Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures in accordance with the authenticity of the materials, shapes, layouts, and/or workmanship techniques to extend their lifespan.
37. Development means an increase in the potential value, information, and promotion of Tangible Cultural Heritage and its utilization through Research, Revitalization, and Adaptation in a sustainable manner and does not conflict with the objectives of Preservation.
38. Research means a scientific activity carried out according to systematic rules and methods to obtain information, data, and information for the benefit of Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage, science, and cultural development.
39. Revitalization means a development activity aimed at regenerating the important values of Tangible Cultural Heritage by adjusting the function of new spaces that do not conflict with the principles of preservation and cultural values of the community.
40. Adaptation means an effort to develop Tangible Cultural Heritage for activities that are more in line with current needs by making limited changes that will not result in a decline in its importance or damage to parts that have important values.
41. Utilization means the utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage for the greatest benefit of the people's welfare while maintaining its sustainability.
42. Replication means an activity of direct duplication of Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, or Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures, either in whole or in parts thereof.

43. Any Person means an individual, a group of people, the community, an incorporated business entity, and/or an unincorporated business entity.

#### Article 2

Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage is based on the principles of:

- a. Pancasila;
- b. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity);
- c. archipelagic vision;
- d. justice;
- e. order and legal certainty;
- f. benefit;
- g. continuity;
- h. participation; and
- i. transparency and accountability.

#### Article 3

This Regional Regulation is prepared as a guideline in the preservation and management of Tangible Cultural Heritage in the Region.

#### Article 4

Preservation and management of Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in Article 3 aims to:

- a. preserve the nation's cultural heritage and human heritage;
- b. increase the dignity of the nation through Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- c. strengthen the nation's characteristics;
- d. improve people's welfare;
- e. increase the socio-cultural resilience of the local community on the basis of local wisdom;
- f. make Cultural Heritage a source of inspirational ideas in developing the life of the Indonesian people and nation; and
- g. promote Cultural Heritage to the international community.

### CHAPTER II SCOPE

#### Article 5

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. Tangible Cultural Heritage criteria;
- b. duties and authorities of the Local Government;
- c. ODCB handling;
- d. Tangible Cultural Heritage Registration;
- e. Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team;
- f. ownership and control;
- g. preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- h. storage and utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage in museums;
- i. management of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- j. compensation and incentives; and
- k. funding.

## CHAPTER III TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE CRITERIA

### Part One Objects, Buildings and Structures

#### Article 6

Objects, buildings, or structures can be proposed as Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, or Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures if they meet the following criteria:

- a. aged 50 (fifty) years or more;
- b. represent the shortest style period of 50 (fifty) years;
- c. have special meaning for history, science, education, religion, and/or culture; and
- d. have cultural values for strengthening the nation's personality.

#### Article 7

Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects may be:

- a. in the form of natural objects and/or man-made objects that are utilized by humans, as well as the remains of biota that can be linked to human activities and/or can be linked to human history;
- b. movable or immovable; and
- c. a unit or a group.

#### Article 8

Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings can be:

- a. single or multiple elements; and/or
- b. free-standing or integrated into natural formations.

#### Article 9

The Tangible Cultural Heritage Structure can be:

- a. single or multiple elements; and/or
- b. partly or wholly integrated into natural formations.

### Part Two Sites and Area

#### Article 10

Locations can be designated as Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites if:

- a. contain Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures; and
- b. store information about human activities in the past.

#### Article 11

Geographical space units can be designated as Tangible Cultural Heritage Areas if:

- a. contains 2 (two) Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites or more which are located closely;
- b. in the form of a human-made cultural landscape that is at least 50 (fifty) years old;

- c. has a pattern that shows the function of space in the past aged at least 50 (fifty) years;
- d. showing the influence of past humans on large-scale spatial use processes;
- e. show evidence of the formation of cultural landscapes; and
- f. have submerged layers of soil that contain evidence of human activity or fossil deposits.

## CHAPTER IV DUTIES AND AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Part One Duties

#### Article 12

- (1) The duties of the Local Government in the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage include:
  - a. planning, implementing and supervising the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage by taking into account the capabilities and potentials of the Region;
  - b. realizing, growing, developing, and increasing awareness and responsibility for the rights and obligations of the community;
  - c. developing and implementing policies that can ensure the protection and utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - d. conducting Research and Development of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - e. providing information on Tangible Cultural Heritage for the community;
  - f. organizing the promotion of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - g. facilitating any person in carrying out the utilization and promotion of Tangible Cultural Heritage; and
  - h. carrying out disaster management in an emergency situation for objects, buildings, structures, sites, and areas that have been declared as Tangible Cultural Heritage and providing support to the Regions experiencing disasters.
- (2) In carrying out the duties as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may cooperate with the Government, Provincial Government, and other Local Governments.

### Part Two Authority

#### Article 13

- The authority of the Local Government in the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage includes:
- a. determining the ethics of Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - b. coordinating the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage across sectors and regions;



- c. collecting data on Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- d. determining the rank of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- e. determining and revoking the status of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- f. making regulations on Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- g. organizing cooperation on Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- h. conducting investigations of cases of violations of the law;
- i. managing Tangible Cultural Heritage Areas;
- j. establishing and dissolving regional technical implementing units in the fields of preservation, research, and museums;
- k. developing human resource policies in the field of archeology;
- l. giving awards to any person who has carried out the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- m. moving and/or keeping the Tangible Cultural Heritage for security purposes;
- n. carrying out the grouping of Tangible Cultural Heritage based on its importance into Regency rankings;
- o. making a proposal for the ranking of the Tangible Cultural Heritage to be ranked above it, carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
- p. setting site and area boundaries; and
- q. stopping the process of using space or the development process that can cause damage, loss, or destruction of Tangible Cultural Heritage, either in whole or in part thereof.

## CHAPTER V ODCB HANDLING

### Part One Discovery

#### Article 14

- (1) Any person who discovers ODCB is obligated to report it to the PD in charge not later than 30 (thirty) days since the discovery of ODCB.
- (2) Based on the report as referred to in section (1), the PD in charge handles the findings by registration, recording, protection, and assessment.
- (3) In order to protect it, the object that is suspected of being a Tangible Cultural Heritage can be moved and temporarily stored in a safe place in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of verbal warnings and written warnings.
- (5) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in section (4) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Two  
Search

Article 15

- (1) The Local Government is required to search for objects, buildings, structures, and/or locations of ODCB and Tangible Cultural Heritage both on land and in the water.
- (2) Any person can search for ODCB both on land and in water after obtaining a permit from the Regent.
- (3) The terms of the search permit as referred to in section (2) include:
  - a. applying for a written permit;
  - b. showing evidence of competence in the field of Tangible Cultural Heritage research;
  - c. submitting a search proposal containing the background, objectives, and search methods; and
  - d. making a statement letter to submit the findings of ODCB to the Regent.
- (4) The search by the Local Government or any person as referred to in section (1) and section (2) can only be carried out through research either by survey, excavation, diving, and/or lifting in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) In carrying out the search as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may cooperate with the Government, the Provincial Government, and any person in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (6) Any person who carries out the search as referred to in section (2) is obligated to submit a written report to the PD in charge for registration of the search results not later than 30 (thirty) days after the search activity is completed.
- (7) The search as referred to in section (1) and section (2) must take into account the ownership rights and/or control over the search location.
- (8) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in section (6) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of verbal warnings, written warnings and revocation of permit.
- (9) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in section (8) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER VI  
REGISTRATION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Part One  
General

Article 16

Registration of tangible cultural heritage includes:

- a. registration;
- b. assessment;
- c. determination;
- d. recording;

- e. ranking; and
- f. removal.

## Part Two Registration

### Article 17

- (1) Any person who has ODCB and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage is obligated to register it to the Local Government through the PD in charge of it free of charge.
- (2) Any person can participate in ODCB registration even if they do not own or master it.
- (3) The Local Government registers the Tangible Cultural Heritage controlled by the State and/or ODCB in the Regional territory.
- (4) In carrying out the registration as referred to in section (1), the PD in charge forms a Tangible Cultural Heritage Registration Team.
- (5) In carrying out the registration as referred to in section (1), the PD in charge may cooperate with any person.
- (6) The ODCB registration is accompanied by a description and documentation consisting of at least:
  - a. the location of its discovery and/or storage;
  - b. its form and attributes;
  - c. size; and/or
  - d. photos, drawings, floor plans, or situation maps according to the type of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (7) The ODCB or Tangible Cultural Heritage that is not purchased by the owner can be taken over by the Local Government.
- (8) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in section (1) is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of verbal warnings and written warnings.
- (9) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in section (8) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

### Article 18

Museum collection data suspected of being a Tangible Cultural Heritage and Tangible Cultural Heritage is registered by the museum registrar or curator to be submitted to the PD in charge.

### Article 19

- (1) The Local Government collects the results of the registration as referred to in Article 17 and Article 18 to be recorded in the Regency Tangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List.
- (2) The management of the Regency Tangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List as referred to in section (1) is the responsibility of the PD in charge.
- (3) After registration and during the assessment, ODCB, whether found, searched, or registered, is protected and treated as a Tangible Cultural Heritage.

Part Three  
Assessment

Article 20

- (1) The result of the registration is submitted to the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team to be reviewed for feasibility in order to determine the status and ranking of the Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (2) In carrying out the review, the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team is assisted by the PD in charge of and/or resource persons who have expertise in certain required fields.
- (3) The determination of the status and/or ranking as referred to in section (1) is based on the Tangible Cultural Heritage criteria and the Tangible Cultural Heritage ranking as determined in legislation.
- (4) The ODCB that fails to meet the requirements of the Tangible Cultural Heritage criteria as referred to in section (3) can be proposed as a Regency Tangible Cultural Heritage, if it meets the following requirements:
  - a. becomes evidence of the history of the Regency;
  - b. is recognized as a part of local community traditions;
  - c. is a part of the identity of the Regency; and/or
  - d. has a special value for the people of the Regency.
- (5) If the result of the assessment as referred to in section (1) is not a Tangible Cultural Heritage, the owner can be given a certificate that the object is not a Tangible Cultural Heritage.

Article 21

Assessment of registered museum collections is carried out by the Curator and then submitted to the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team.

Part Four  
Determination

Article 22

- (1) Based on the results of the assessment, the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team makes a recommendation for determination and submits it to the Regent.
- (2) The Regent determines the status of Tangible Cultural Heritage no later than 30 (thirty) days after the recommendation is received.
- (3) The Regent issues a Certificate of Tangible Cultural Heritage Status and a Certificate of Ownership of Tangible Cultural Heritage to be submitted to the owner of the Tangible Cultural Heritage as a valid legal guarantee.
- (4) In the event that the Tangible Cultural Heritage has a Provincial or National rank, the determination is left to the Provincial Government or the Government according to their respective authorities.

Part Five  
Recording

Article 23

- (1) The ODCB that has been registered is recorded in the Regency Tangible Cultural Heritage Inventory List and is treated the same as a Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (2) The ODCB that has been determined as a Tangible Cultural Heritage must be recorded in the Regency Cultural Heritage Inventory List.
- (3) The PD in charge reports the results of the determination of the Tangible Cultural Heritage to be recorded in the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage formed by the Government.

Part Six  
Ranking

Article 24

Local Government can rank Tangible Cultural Heritage based on the recommendation of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team.

Article 25

Tangible Cultural Heritage can be determined as Regency level Tangible Cultural Heritage if it fulfills the following requirements:

- a. as a Tangible Cultural Heritage that is prioritized to be preserved in the Regency area;
- b. represents a time of distinctive style;
- c. the level of threat is high;
- d. the kinds are few; and/or
- e. limited in number.

Article 26

Regency level Tangible Cultural Heritage is determined by a Regent Decision.

Article 27

Tangible Cultural Heritage Rank can be revoked if Tangible Cultural Heritage:

- a. is destroyed;
- b. loses its original shape and form;
- c. loses most of its elements; or
- d. is no longer in accordance with the requirements as referred to in Article 25.

Part Seven  
Removal

Article 28

- (1) Based on the recommendation of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team, the Regent proposes the removal of Tangible Cultural Heritage from the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage to the Minister who handles government affairs in the cultural sector.

- (2) The removal as referred to in section (1) is carried out if the Tangible Cultural Heritage:
  - a. is destroyed;
  - b. is missing and not found within 6 (six) years;
  - c. undergoes changes in form and style so that it loses its authenticity; or
  - d. in the future it is known that the status is not a Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (3) The removal of the Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (1) is carried out without eliminating the data in the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage and the accompanying documents.
- (4) In the event that the lost Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (2) point b is found again, the Tangible Cultural Heritage is required to be re-recorded into the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage.

## CHAPTER VII TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE EXPERT TEAM

### Article 29

- (1) The Local Government forms a Regency Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team.
- (2) The Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team as referred to in section (1) is appointed and determined by the Regent.
- (3) The Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team as referred to in section (1) is in charge of:
  - a. reviewing and recommending the determination of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - b. developing and recommending the ranking of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - c. recommending the removal of Tangible Cultural Heritage; and
  - d. reviewing and recommending the re-recording of lost and rediscovered Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (4) The Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team as referred to in section (1) consists of at least 5 (five) people who are certified as Tangible Cultural Heritage Experts.
- (5) The term of service of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team is 3 (three) years and can be reappointed a maximum of 5 (five) times.
- (6) Members of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Expert Team as referred to in section (3) can be dismissed at any time if it is proven:
  - a. committing a crime with an imprisonment of 5 (five) years or more;
  - b. violating the legislation regarding Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - c. violating the ethics of preservation;
  - d. can no longer carry out their duties due to other work, illness or death; and/or
  - e. resign.

## CHAPTER VIII OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL

### Article 30

- (1) Any person can own and/or control Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures, and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites while still taking into account their social functions as long as they do not conflict with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Any person can own and/or control the Tangible Cultural Heritage if the number and type of Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures, and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage Sites have fulfilled the needs of the State.
- (3) The Tangible Cultural Heritage which is not preserved by the owner and/or ruler of the Tangible Cultural Heritage can be taken over by the Local Government.
- (4) The Ownership and/or control rights of the Tangible Cultural Heritage may be transferred to another party in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) The owner and/or ruler of the Tangible Cultural Heritage who transfers ownership and/or control to another party must report it to the Local Government by submitting proof of identity of the new owner and/or ruler, new place if the Tangible Cultural Heritage is transferred, as well as proof of transfer of ownership and/or control rights.

### Article 31

- (1) Any person is prohibited from transferring ownership of movable Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, either in whole or in part, except with a permit of the Regent.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the transfer of ownership as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

### Article 32

- (1) Any person who owns and/or controls the Tangible Cultural Heritage within a maximum of 30 (thirty) days since it is known that the Tangible Cultural Heritage owned and/or controlled by him/her is damaged, lost, and destroyed is obligated to report it to the PD in charge.
- (2) Any person who does not report the damage to the Tangible Cultural Heritage owned and/or controlled to the PD in charge of the Tangible Cultural Heritage within 30 (thirty) days after the Tangible Cultural Heritage is known to be damaged can be taken over for preservation or management by the Local Government.

### Article 33

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 31 and Article 32 is subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a verbal warning and a written warning.

- (2) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation

## CHAPTER IX PRESERVATION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

### Part One General

#### Article 34

- (1) Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage activities includes the protection, development, and utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage objects, structures, buildings, sites and/or areas.
- (2) In carrying out the preservation, any person who owns and/or controls the Tangible Cultural Heritage must adhere to the ethics, policies, and preservation rules in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

### Paragraph 1 Preservation Ethics

#### Article 35

- (1) The Local Government stipulates the Preservation Ethics of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (2) The Preservation Ethics as referred to in section (1) is stipulated as a guide in the preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage and reviewed in accordance with developments at least 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years.
- (3) In determining and reviewing the preservation ethics as referred to in section (1), the Local Government considers the preservation ethics in general, the opinion of experts on the preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage, and the opinion of the community.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the Preservation Ethics as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

### Paragraph 2 Preservation Master Plan

#### Article 36

- (1) The Local Government formulates and stipulates the of Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation Master Plan.
- (2) The Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation Master Plan contains policies and directions for the protection, development and utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage for the short, medium and long term.
- (3) The Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation Master is prepared based on the provisions of legislation.



Part Two  
Preservation Method

Paragraph 1  
Protection

Article 37

- (1) Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage is carried out by means of legal protection and physical protection.
- (2) The legal protection as referred to in section (1) is carried out by registering and determining the Tangible Cultural Heritage in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The physical protection as referred to in section (1) is carried out by saving, securing, zoning, maintaining, and restoring the Tangible Cultural Heritage in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) Any person can participate in protecting the Tangible Cultural Heritage.

Article 38

- (1) Any person has the right to save the Tangible Cultural Heritage that he/she owns or controls in an emergency or where rescue action is required.
- (2) The Local Government seeks to save Tangible Cultural Heritage to prevent damage due to natural factors by mitigating disasters.
- (3) Tangible Cultural Heritage disaster mitigation is carried out by means of disaster potential studies, disaster prevention actions, and recovery actions.
- (4) Disaster potential studies are carried out by mapping disaster risk to Tangible Cultural Heritage, preparing disaster management action plans, and preparing disaster prevention infrastructure.
- (5) Actions to prevent disasters are carried out by taking the necessary steps to save the Tangible Cultural Heritage before a disaster occurs.
- (6) Recovery actions are carried out by taking the necessary steps to save the Tangible Cultural Heritage that has been affected by the disaster.

Article 39

- (1) The Local Government secures the Tangible Cultural Heritage by moving and collecting the Tangible Cultural Heritage in a safe place, constructing protective buildings, constructing reinforcing constructions, constructing fences and/or determining zoning.
- (2) In carrying out security, the Local Government takes into account the important values of Tangible Cultural Heritage, considers the use and interests of the community and conducts consultations and coordination with other stakeholders.
- (3) Any person can participate in securing the Tangible Cultural Heritage after obtaining permit from the Regent.

Article 40

- (1) The Local Government determines the zoning to secure the Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (2) Zoning is done by determining the boundaries, area and rules that apply to each zone.
- (3) The zoning is determined after a zoning study has been carried out involving the Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation experts, cultural guardians, the owner or ruler of the Tangible Cultural Heritage, as well as stakeholders in the zoning area.
- (4) The determination of the area, layout, and function of the zone is determined based on the results of the study by prioritizing opportunities for improving people's welfare.
- (5) Further provisions regarding zoning are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Article 41

- (1) Any person who owns and/or controls the Tangible Cultural Heritage is obligated to carry out the maintenance of the Tangible Cultural Heritage which he/she owns and/or controls.
- (2) Tangible Cultural Heritage maintenance is carried out by cleaning, maintaining, preserving, and repairing the damage by taking into account the authenticity of the shape, layout, style, material and/or technology of the Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (3) The Local Government may appoint a custodian who has the knowledge and skills to maintain the Tangible Cultural Heritage to carry out the maintenance of the Tangible Cultural Heritage.

Article 42

- (1) Restoration of Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings and Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures is carried out by rearranging the original materials of Tangible Cultural Heritage to return them to their original state.
- (2) Restoration can only be carried out after a feasibility study has been carried out, the original materials are quite complete, and are supervised by Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation Experts.
- (3) The owner and/or ruler of the Tangible Cultural Heritage can carry out restoration after obtaining permit from the Regent.
- (4) The restoration is carried out by taking into account the preservation of the Tangible Cultural Heritage, its important values, the utilization and interest of the community, the existing technological capabilities, and reversibility.

Article 43

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 41 section (1) and Article 42 section (3) are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a verbal warning and a written warning.

- (2) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Paragraph 2  
Development

Article 44

Tangible Cultural Heritage Development includes research, revitalization, and adaptation.

Article 45

- (1) Tangible Cultural Heritage Research can be aimed at the development of science, technology, art, as well as policy determination.
- (2) Research can be carried out by any person after obtaining permit from the Regent.
- (3) Research permit can be obtained after:
  - a. the initiator submits an application for a research permit accompanied by a research proposal to the Regent; and
  - b. the research proposal is declared to meet the academic feasibility of Tangible Cultural Heritage research.
- (4) After the research is completed, the researcher must submit a complete report on the research results to the Regent not later than 30 (thirty) days, including the plan for handling and storing the object of research that is suspected of being a Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (5) The Local Government and/or research organizers inform and publish the research results to the public.
- (6) Any person who violates the provisions as referred to in section (2) are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of a verbal warning and a written warning.
- (7) Further provisions regarding administrative sanctions as referred to in section (6) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Article 46

- (1) Revitalization is carried out to increase the important value of Tangible Cultural Heritage through appropriate use, increase in information, and promotion of cultural values, as well as rearrangement of spatial functions.
- (2) Revitalization is carried out by taking into account the originality of the spatial layout, the function of the space, the important value of the Tangible Cultural Heritage, the cultural values of the community, the social function, and the cultural landscape.
- (3) Revitalization can be carried out after a scientific study and obtaining permit from the Regent.
- (4) The scientific study as referred to in section (3) includes the study of:
  - a. the important value of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - b. material elements of Tangible Cultural Heritage which are evidence of important values;

- c. changes to be made to the Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- d. appropriate revitalization methods;
- e. new values that are expected to be achieved; and
- f. its impact on improving the quality of life of the community as well as strengthening local culture.

#### Article 47

- (1) Adaptation is carried out to improve the quality of the Tangible Cultural Heritage condition so that it is more suitable for its use in the present and in the future.
- (2) The adaptation as referred to in section (1) must comply with the principle of preservation through limited intervention and maintain:
  - a. the important values;
  - b. the original characteristics and/or facade of the Tangible Cultural Heritage building or Tangible Cultural Heritage Structure;
  - c. the original characteristics of the cultural landscape and/or land surface of the cultural heritage site and cultural area prior to adaptation; and
  - d. the environment in which it exists.
- (3) The adaptation can be carried out after a scientific study and obtaining permit from the Regent.
- (4) The scientific studies as referred to in section (3) include studies of:
  - a. the important value of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - b. material elements of Tangible Cultural Heritage which are evidence of important values;
  - c. changes to be made to the Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - d. minimal intervention methods;
  - e. its suitability for current functions; and
  - f. its impact on improving the quality of life of the community as well as strengthening local culture.

#### Paragraph 3 Utilization

#### Article 48

- (1) Utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage can aim for the interests of religion, social, education, science, technology, culture, and tourism.
- (2) The utilization as referred to in section (1) is carried out while maintaining the preservation of the Tangible Cultural Heritage and taking into account:
  - a. the conformity with its important values;
  - b. the existence of elements of Tangible Cultural Heritage objects that are evidence of important values; and
  - c. the existence of environmental elements that contain important values.
- (3) Utilization can be carried out after analyzing the impact on the Tangible Cultural Heritage and obtaining permit from the Regent.

- (4) The analysis of the impact on the Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (3) is carried out by competent experts in their fields, including the impact on:
  - a. the form of Tangible Cultural Heritage objects and their environment; and
  - b. decline in existing cultural values as well as the socio-culture of the surrounding community.
- (5) The analysis of the impact on the Tangible Cultural Heritage and permits as referred to in sections (3) and (4) are not required for the utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage which has been carried out in a traditional way or has been passed down from generation to generation, unless proven to cause damage to Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (6) The Regent may stop the use of Tangible Cultural Heritage if:
  - a. it is not in accordance with the permit granted;
  - b. it is proven not in accordance with the principles of preservation;
  - c. it has the potential to cause damage to elements of Tangible Cultural Heritage objects that have important values; and/or
  - d. it has the potential to reduce or eliminate important cultural heritage values.

#### Article 49

- (1) The Replication of the Tangible Cultural Heritage at the Regency level can be carried out for the purpose of developing education, science, culture, social, tourism, and creative industries.
- (2) The Replication as referred to in section (1) can be carried out by direct or indirect duplication.
- (3) The direct duplication as referred to in section (2) is carried out by making prints or replicas through physical contact with the Tangible Cultural Heritage with the permission of the Regent.
- (4) Replication by direct duplication as referred to in section (2) can be carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) The indirect duplication as referred to in section (2) is carried out by imitation without direct touch on the Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (6) The Replication by indirect duplication as referred to in section (2) is carried out by taking into account the Tangible Cultural Heritage ownership rights.

### CHAPTER X STORAGE AND UTILIZATION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE IN MUSEUMS

#### Part One Storage

#### Article 50

- (1) Local Government can establish museums in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (2) The museum as referred to in section (1) is an institution that functions to protect, develop, utilize collections in the form of objects, buildings, structures, sites, and/or areas that have been designated as Tangible Cultural Heritage or which are not Tangible Cultural Heritage, and communicate it to the public.
- (3) Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects, Tangible Cultural Heritage Buildings, and/or movable Tangible Cultural Heritage Structures owned by the Local Government and/or any person may be stored and/or maintained in a museum.
- (4) For security during the handling process, ODCB can be stored and/or temporarily maintained in a museum.
- (5) Tangible Cultural Heritage which is stored and maintained in the museum is treated in accordance with standard procedures for handling museum collections.
- (6) The Protection, Development and Utilization of the Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (2) is under the responsibility of the museum manager.
- (7) The Local Government facilitates the establishment of a museum by any person by accepting registration, administering permits, and coaching through the PD in charge.

## Part Two Utilization

### Article 51

- (1) The values of Tangible Cultural Heritage collections in museums can be utilized and developed through research and publications.
- (2) Tangible Cultural Heritage collections in museums can be communicated to the public through permanent or temporary exhibitions by taking into account the security.
- (3) In the context of promotion, Tangible Cultural Heritage collections stored in museums can be loaned both domestically and abroad in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) Museums may utilize the Tangible Cultural Heritage collections by means of replicating the collections in the form of Tangible Cultural Heritage with the aim of developing education, science, culture, social and/or tourism in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

### Article 52

- (1) Any person can submit and deposit their Tangible Cultural Heritage to the museum.
- (2) Submission and deposit of collections in the form of Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (1) must obtain approval from the authorized official in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The transfer of ownership rights to the collection in the form of Tangible Cultural Heritage in the museum is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

- (4) The removal of the Tangible Cultural Heritage collection in the museum is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

## CHAPTER XI TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

### Part One General

#### Article 53

- (1) Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage is carried out through planning, implementation, and supervision based on the rank and type of the Tangible Cultural Heritage object.
- (2) Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage Areas is carried out by a management agency established by the Local Government.
- (3) The Management Agency as referred to in section (2) may consist of elements of the Local Government, the world of education, the business world, and the community.
- (4) The Local Government carries out the management of Tangible Cultural Heritage by referring to the Master Plan for the Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage as a policy direction.
- (5) The community can participate in Tangible Cultural Heritage Management.
- (6) The participation of the community in the management of the Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (5) can be carried out by:
  - a. providing input and views in the planning process; and
  - b. monitoring, supervising, and evaluating the management implementation process.
- (7) Further provisions regarding the management of Tangible Cultural Heritage as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

### Part Two Planning

#### Article 54

- (1) Tangible Cultural Heritage Management is carried out based on the Tangible Cultural Heritage Management Plan document.
- (2) The management plan document as referred to in section (1) includes:
  - a. Preservation plan for Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects;
  - b. technical detail design for Tangible Cultural Heritage buildings and structures; and
  - c. Preservation master plan for Tangible Cultural Heritage sites and areas.
- (3) The preservation plan for Tangible Cultural Heritage objects as referred to in section (2) point a includes

policies for the protection, development and utilization of Tangible Cultural Heritage.

- (4) The detailed technical draft as referred to in section (2) point b is submitted in the form of a proposal containing:
  - a. background;
  - b. purpose and objectives;
  - c. its importance;
  - d. preservation plans;
  - e. implementation plan;
  - f. control plan; and
  - g. technical drawing.
- (5) The Preservation Master Plan as referred to in section (2) point c at least contains:
  - a. historical background of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Site or Area;
  - b. description of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - c. important values of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
  - d. identification of short, medium, and long-term management problems;
  - e. purposes and objectives of the Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation;
  - f. Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation policy;
  - g. Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation strategy;
  - h. Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation program;
  - i. parties involved;
  - j. management; and
  - k. sources of funding.

#### Article 55

- (1) The Master Plan for Preservation as referred to in Article 54 section (5) is stipulated by a Regent Regulation.
- (2) The Preservation Master Plan as referred to in section (1) serves as a guide for the Local Government.

### Part Three Implementation

#### Article 56

Any person who carries out Tangible Cultural Heritage Management is obligated to submit reports on the development of the Management periodically to the PD in charge.

### Part Four Supervision

#### Article 57

- (1) Guidance, supervision, control, and evaluation of Tangible Cultural Heritage Management are carried out by the Regent.
- (2) The community participates in supervising the management of Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (3) The community participation as referred to in section (2) includes:



- a. register the Tangible Cultural Heritage or ODCB to determine its status and ranking;
- b. report the existence of Tangible Cultural Heritage of which the sustainability is endangered either due to natural or human activities;
- c. monitor the Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage in the vicinity;
- d. prevent attempts to destroy and move without the authorized permission;
- e. prevent theft;
- f. report any deviations in the Utilization and Development of Tangible Cultural Heritage;
- g. report an error in the Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation; and/or
- h. report errors in the provision of compensation and/or incentives.

## CHAPTER XII COMPENSATION AND INCENTIVES

### Article 58

- (1) Any person who owns and/or controls the Tangible Cultural Heritage has the right to receive compensation if he has carried out his/her obligations to protect the Tangible Cultural Heritage.
- (2) Any person who owns and/or controls the Tangible Cultural Heritage who has protected the Tangible Cultural Heritage may obtain incentives from the Local Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the provision of compensation and incentives as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are regulated in a Regent Regulation.

## CHAPTER XIII FUNDING

### Article 59

- (1) Funding for the preservation and management of Tangible Cultural Heritage comes from:
  - a. Local Budget;
  - b. utilization result of Tangible Cultural Heritage; and/or
  - c. other legal and non-binding sources in accordance with the legislation.
- (2) The Local Government allocates budgets for protection, development, utilization, and compensation by taking into account the principle of proportionality.
- (3) The Local Government provides reserve funds for saving Tangible Cultural Heritage in an emergency.

CHAPTER XIV  
TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

Article 60

- (1) Any person who owns, controls or discovers objects that are suspected to be Tangible Cultural Heritages and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage objects and have not been registered, is obligated to register the objects suspected of being Tangible Cultural Heritages and/or Tangible Cultural Heritage objects to the PD in charge no later than 2 (two) years since this Regional Regulation comes into force.
- (2) Any person who owns and/or controls the Tangible Cultural Heritage that has been registered is obligated to report it to the PD in charge for review no later than 1 (one) year since this Regional Regulation comes into force.
- (3) Tangible Cultural Heritage Managers who have received management permits prior to the enforcement of this Regional Regulation are obligated to adjust the provisions of this Regional Regulation no later than 1 (one) year since this Regional Regulation comes into force.

CHAPTER XV  
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 61

The implementing regulations of this Regional Regulation must be stipulated no later than 1 (one) year since the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 62

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 Semarang.

Issued in Ungaran  
on 26 December 2019

REGENT OF SEMARANG,

signed

MUNDJIRIN

Promulgated in Ungaran  
on 26 December 2019

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF THE REGENCY OF SEMARANG,

signed

GUNAWAN WIBISONO

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF SEMARANG OF 2019 NUMBER 9

Jakarta, 3 March 2025

Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of the Minister of Law  
of the Republic of Indonesia

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DEAHANA PUTRA

ELUCIDATION OF  
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY SEMARANG  
NUMBER 9 OF 2019  
ON  
PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

I. GENERAL

Tangible cultural heritage is a cultural resource that has an important meaning and role to support local and national identity. As a marker of local identity, Tangible Cultural Heritage can increase cultural values for the interests of the nation and state, so that it deserves more attention in its preservation. That statement is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 32 section (1), which reads:

"The state promotes Indonesian national culture among the world civilizations by ensuring the freedom of society to preserve and to develop cultural values."

The cultural values contained in the Tangible Cultural Heritage are the identity and personality of the nation that can strengthen the unity and integrity of the nation. In the era of Globalization, when the association of nations is becoming more broad and open, cultural personality is the cultural capital for a nation to be able to compete with other nations. As a part of past civilizations, the existence of Tangible Cultural Heritage should not be an obstacle to development, but as a driver of progress and inspiration for improving people's welfare. Through this view, the concept of preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage that underlies this Regional Regulation is not only limited to protecting Tangible Cultural Heritage, but also includes various development and utilization efforts that can be felt by the current and future community.

Tangible Cultural Heritage is quite diverse, some are in the form of objects, structures, buildings, sites and areas. Important values contained in Tangible Cultural Heritage are also different, therefore it is necessary to group them into certain rankings, namely national rankings, provincial rankings, and regency rankings. This grouping according to level is necessary so that the process of preserving and managing Tangible Cultural Heritage can be carried out more effectively and efficiently, by involving many parties in a synergistic manner.

With the enforcement of this Regional Regulation on Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage, it is hoped that it can provide legal certainty as well as guidelines in efforts to preserve Tangible Cultural Heritage which is an important part of the mandate of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, so that the benefits can be felt by the Indonesian people in general and the people of Semarang Regency in particular.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 2

#### Point a

The term “principle of Pancasila” means that the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage is carried out based on the values of Pancasila.

#### Point b

The term “principle of Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity)” means that the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage always takes into account the diversity of the population, religion, ethnicity, and group relations, special conditions of the region, and culture in the life of society, nation and state.

#### Point c

The term “principle of archipelagic vision” means that every effort to preserve and manage the cultural heritage must take into account the interests of the entire territory of the Indonesian state.

#### Point d

The term “principle of justice” means that the Preservation and Management of Tangible Cultural Heritage reflects a sense of justice and equality proportionally for every Indonesian citizen.

#### Point e

The term “principle of order and legal certainty” means that any management of Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation must be able to create order in society through guarantees of legal certainty.

#### Point f

The term "principle of benefit" means that Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation can be utilized for the benefit of people's welfare in the aspects of religion, social, education, science, technology, culture, and tourism.

#### Point g

The term "principle of continuity" means an effort to preserve Tangible Cultural Heritage which is carried out continuously by taking into account the balance of ecological aspects.

#### Point h

The term “principle of participation” means that every member of the community is encouraged to play an active role in the Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation.

#### Point i

The term “principle of transparency and accountability” means that Tangible Cultural Heritage Preservation is accountable to the public in a transparent and open manner by providing correct, honest and non-discriminatory information.

### Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "style period" means a characteristic that represents a certain style period lasting at least 50 (fifty) years, including writing, essays, language usage, and house building.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Point a

The term "remains of biota" means the part left behind from the flora and fauna associated with an area.

Point b

The term "movable" means Tangible Cultural Heritage Objects which because of their nature are easy to move, for example ceramics, statues, kris, and batik cloth.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Point a

The term "single element" means a building made of one type of material and cannot be separated from its unit.

The term "multiple elements" means a building made of more than one type of material and can be separated from its unit.

Point b

The term "free standing" means a building that is not bound by natural formations, except for those which become its domicile.

The term "integrated into natural formations" means structures built on the ground or in other natural formations, either in whole or in parts of the structure.

Article 9

Point a

The term "single element" means a structure made of one type of material and it is impossible to separate it from its unit.

The term "many elements" means a structure made up of more than one type of material and can be separated from its unit.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term "cultural landscape" means a landscape created by humans that reflects the use of a site or area in the past.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 27  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 28  
Section (1)  
The removal of Tangible Cultural Heritage from the National Register of Tangible Cultural Heritage can only be carried out by a Ministerial Decision.  
Section (2)  
Sufficiently clear.  
Section (3)  
Sufficiently clear.  
Section (4)  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 29  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 30  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 31  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 32  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 33  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 34  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 35  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 36  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 37  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 38  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 39  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 40  
Sufficiently clear.



Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term "reversibility" means to return an object to its original state.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

The term "standard procedures for handling museum collections" includes registration, inventory, documentation, cataloging, and conservation.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 53  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 54  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 55  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 56  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 57  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 58  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 59  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 60  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 61  
Sufficiently clear.

Article 62  
Sufficiently clear.