

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BATU  
NUMBER 1 OF 2021  
ON  
TOURISM VILLAGES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MAYOR OF BATU,

- Considering : a. that in order to develop regional tourism based on the potential of arts, culture, village natural conditions, and creative economy, and to stimulate the village economy in an effort to improve the welfare of the community;
- b. that tourism villages constitute an integral part of regional development implemented in a systematic, planned, integrated, sustainable, and accountable manner, while preserving and protecting religious, cultural, and natural values in accordance with national interests, the fulfillment of human rights, and based on village authority;
- c. that based on the provision of Article 30 of Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism and Article 12 of Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments, the Local Government is granted authority over tourism management within the Region;
- 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 Tourism Villages;

- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 11 of 2001 on Establishment of Batu City (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2001 Number 91, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4118);
3. Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966);
4. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82), as amended by Law Number 15 of 2019 on the Second 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);
5. Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5497);
6. 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);
7. Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 on National Tourism Development Master Plan for 2010–2025 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 125, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5262);
8. Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 on Implementing Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 on

Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 123, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5539), as amended several times, last by Government Regulation Number 11 of 2019 on the Second Amendment to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 on Implementing Regulation of Law Number 6 of 2014 on Villages (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6321);

9. Government Regulation Number 12 of 2017 on Supervision and Monitoring 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);
10. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Establishment 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 (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 157);
11. Regulation of the Minister of Tourism Number 10 of 2016 on Guidelines for Preparation of Provincial and Regency/Municipal Tourism Development Master Plans (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 1173);
12. Regulation of the Province East Java Number 6 of 2017 on Tourism Development Master Plan of the Province of East Java for 2017–2032 (Regional Gazette of the Province of East Java of 2017 Number 5 Series D);
13. Regulation of the Municipality of Batu Number 1 of 2013 on Administration of Tourism (Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Batu of 2013 Number 1/E);

With the Joint Approval of  
REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
MUNICIPALITY OF BATU  
and  
THE MAYOR OF BATU

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON TOURISM VILLAGES.

CHAPTER I  
General Provisions

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means Batu City.
2. Local Government means the Municipal Government of Batu.
3. Mayor means the Mayor of Batu.
4. Regional House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*), hereinafter referred to as DPRD, means the Regional House of Representatives of the Municipality of Batu.
5. Office means the regional apparatus administering government affairs in the field of tourism.
6. Village means a village and/or customary village, or any other name by which it may be referred, hereinafter referred to as a village, means a legal community unit with territorial boundaries authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, local community interests based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights recognized and respected within the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
7. Village Government means the Village Head, or by any other name, assisted by the Village apparatus, as the organizing element of Village Governance.
8. Tour means travelling activities exercised by an individual or group of people visiting a specific place for recreational

purposes, personal development, or to learn about the uniqueness of tourist attractions within a temporary period.

9. Tourist means any person undertaking tourism activities.
10. Tourism means various kinds of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, business actors, the Government, and Local Governments.
11. Village Tourism means an alternative form of tourism comprising various village tourism activities, supported by facilities and services provided by the local community and/or tourism village business partners.
12. Tourism Village means a tourist destination area that integrates tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, and accessibility, presented within a community life structure that adheres to prevailing values, norms, customs, and institutionalized traditions.
13. Tourist Attraction means anything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the village, consisting of the diversity of natural, cultural, and man-made resources, which become the focus or destination of tourist visits.
14. Tourism Village Manager means a community group or local community institution/Business Entity/Third Party appointed by the Local Government to be responsible for managing the Tourism Village.
15. Tourism Business means any business that provides goods and/or services to meet the needs of tourists and organizes tourism activities.
16. Village Tourism Entrepreneur means an individual, group, or business entity conducting tourism business activities in a tourism village.
17. Tourism Village Zone means an area consisting of 2 (two) or more villages that have potential and resources with opportunities for tourism area development.

## CHAPTER II

### PRINCIPLES, FUNCTION, AND OBJECTIVES

#### Part One

##### Principles

##### Article 2

Tourism village is organized based on the following principles:

- a. mutual cooperation;
- b. cooperation;
- c. education;
- d. participation;
- e. independence;
- f. responsibility; and
- g. sustainability.

#### Part Two

##### Function

##### Article 3

The function of a tourism village is to serve as a means for the community to develop tourism potential and to realize the *sapta pesona* in their village, fulfilling the physical, spiritual, and intellectual needs of every tourist by integrating natural wealth, culture, and man-made resources in line with Regional Development planning.

#### Part Three

##### Objectives

##### Article 4

The Development and Advancement of Tourism Villages aim to:

- a. improve the welfare and prosperity of village communities through the management of local potentials;
- b. stimulate the village economy;
- c. encourage the formation of a village identity through the strengthening of cultured and quality character;

- d. increase the distribution and equity of tourism development to villages;
- e. intensify two-way communication between the Local Government and Village Government in the real and monitored management of tourism development in the village; and
- f. build collective awareness among tourism actors in the village.

### CHAPTER III SCOPE

#### Article 5

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes:

- a. principles of Tourism Village administration;
- b. development and advancement of Tourism Villages;
- c. Tourism Village zone;
- d. designation of Tourism Villages;
- e. institutional management of Tourism Villages;
- f. village tourism businesses;
- g. promotion of Tourism Villages;
- h. authority, rights, obligations, and prohibitions;
- i. community participation;
- j. awards;
- k. coordination;
- l. cooperation;
- m. guidance and supervision;
- n. funding;
- o. evaluation; and
- p. administrative sanctions.

### CHAPTER IV PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

#### Article 6

Tourism Villages are administered based on the following principles:

- a. involving and empowering the Village community;
- b. utilizing local wisdom, means and infrastructure of the Village community;
- c. developing village tourism products/services;
- d. utilizing information technology;
- e. building reciprocal relations between tourists and the Village community;
- f. creating synergy between the Government, Local Government, and Village Government; and
- g. ensuring the preservation of nature, local cultural values, norms, and customs.

## CHAPTER V

### DEVELOPMENT AND ADVANCEMENT OF TOURISM VILLAGES

#### Article 7

The development and advancement of Tourism Villages is an integral part of Regional development planning and refers to the national and provincial tourism development master plans.

#### Article 8

The components of the development and advancement of Tourism Villages include:

- a. Tourism Village attractions;
- b. Tourism Village institutions;
- c. marketing and promotion of the Tourism Villages; and
- d. supporting facilities of the Tourism Villages.

#### Article 9

The types of Tourism Villages include:

- a. tourism villages based on natural resources;
- b. tourism villages based on local cultural resources;
- c. artificial/creative tourism villages; and
- d. tourism villages based on a combination.



#### Article 10

The criteria for a Village to be developed as a Tourism Village are as follows:

- a. possesses potential tourist attractions;
- b. has tourism communities/activists;
- c. has human resources capable of participating in the development of the Tourism Village;
- d. has a management institution;
- e. has facilities and means and infrastructure to support tourism activities; and
- f. has potential and opportunities for tourism market development.

#### Article 11

The objectives of the development and advancement of Tourism Villages include:

- a. the establishment of sustainable Tourism Village development based on the identity and character of the Village community;
- b. the development of the Tourism Village landscape;
- c. the realization of independent Tourism Village management to develop village potential based on local wisdom; and
- d. the establishment of tourist destinations based on agrotourism and biodiversity.

#### Article 12

The development and advancement of Tourism Villages may involve agencies/institutions/organizations engaged in tourism, coordinated by the Village Government and communicated to the Local Government through the relevant Office.

#### Article 13

- (1) The categories of the development and advancement of Tourism Villages consist of:
  - a. pioneering;
  - b. developing;
  - c. advanced; and
  - d. independent

- (2) The criteria of the development and advancement for pioneering Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1) point a include:
  - a. still in the form of potential that can be developed into a tourist destination;
  - b. tourism means and infrastructure are still limited;
  - c. no or very few visitors, mostly from the surrounding community;
  - d. low public awareness of tourism potential;
  - e. strong need for assistance from the Central Government, Provincial Government, Local Government, and/or non-government;
  - f. utilization of village funds for Tourism Village development; and
  - g. Tourism Village management is still local in nature.
- (3) The criteria of the development and advancement for developing Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1) point b include:
  - a. beginning to be recognized and visited by both local and out-of-area visitors;
  - b. the existence of some development of tourism means and infrastructure and facilities;
  - c. initial creation of job opportunities and economic activities for the community;
  - d. growing public awareness of tourism potentials;
  - e. still requires assistance from the Provincial Government, Local Government, and/or non-government institutions;
  - f. utilization of village funds for Tourism Village development; and
  - g. the Tourism Village already has a management system that contributes to village own-source revenue.
- (4) The criteria of the development and advancement for advanced Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1) point c include:
  - a. the community is fully aware of the tourism potential and its development;
  - b. has become a well-known and frequently visited tourist destination, including by international tourist;

- c. adequate tourism means and infrastructure and facilities are in place;
  - d. the community is capable of managing tourism businesses through agencies/institutions/organizations engaged in tourism;
  - e. the community is capable of utilizing village funds for the development of the Tourism Village; and
  - f. the management system of the Tourism Village has an impact on the economic improvement of the village community and on village own-source revenue.
- (5) The criteria of the development and advancement for independent Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1) point d include:
- a. the community introduces innovations in developing village tourism potentials into independent entrepreneurial units;
  - b. has become an internationally recognized tourist destination and applies globally acknowledged sustainability concepts;
  - c. means and infrastructure and facilities meet at least ASEAN international standards;
  - d. Tourism Village management is carried out collaboratively among stakeholders and operates effectively;
  - e. village funds are an essential component in developing innovative tourism products in the Tourism Village; and
  - f. the village is capable of utilizing digitalization as a form of independent promotion.

## CHAPTER VI

### TOURISM VILLAGE ZONE

#### Article 14

- (1) The Tourism Village Zone constitutes an integral part of the Regional spatial planning.

- (2) The regulation and procedures for the establishment of a Tourism Village Zone as referred to in section (1) are further regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

## CHAPTER VII DESIGNATION OF TOURISM VILLAGE

### Article 15

The designation of a Tourism Village is carried out through the following stages:

- a. proposal of a Tourism Village;
- b. assessment of the Tourism Village; and
- c. designation of the Tourism Village.

### Article 16

- (1) The proposal of a Tourism Village as referred to in Article 15 point a may be submitted by tourism groups/activists, Village-Owned Enterprises, or individuals through the village head.
- (2) The Village Head submits an application for the designation of a Tourism Village in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The application as referred to in section (2) is accompanied by supporting documents comprising:
  - a. profile data of the prospective tourism village;
  - b. tourism potentials to be developed;
  - c. data on potential Tourism Village visits;
  - d. management institution of the prospective Tourism Village;
  - e. conformity with the regional spatial plan; and
  - f. data on potential vulnerabilities and disaster mitigation.

### Article 17

- (1) The relevant Office conducts a feasibility assessment of the Tourism Villages.
- (2) The feasibility assessment includes:

- a. tourist attractions, geographical conditions, and tourism carrying capacity;
- b. availability of transportation infrastructure, electricity facilities, clean water, drainage, waste management, and telecommunication facilities;
- c. growth in the number of Tourism Village visitors;
- d. Tourism Village management institution;
- e. conformity with the regional spatial plan; and
- f. disaster mitigation feasibility.

#### Article 18

- (1) The Mayor designates a Tourism Village by considering the results of the assessment as referred to in Article 17 section (2).
- (2) The Tourism Village is designated by a Mayor Decision.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the procedures for submission, assessment, and designation of Tourism Villages are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### TOURISM VILLAGE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTION

#### Article 19

- (1) The Tourism Village management institution is established through a village deliberation attended by the Village Government, community leaders, and members of the Village Consultative Body.
- (2) The management institution operates as a business entity with legal status.
- (3) The management institution must possess articles of association and bylaws.
- (4) The institution is established by a Mayor Decision upon the recommendation of the Village Head.

#### Pasal 20

Further provisions regarding the Tourism Village management institution as referred to in Article 19 are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER IX  
TOURISM VILLAGE ENTERPRISES

Article 21

- (1) Tourism enterprises in Tourism Villages may include:
  - a. food and beverage services;
  - b. accommodation provision;
  - c. entertainment and recreational activities;
  - d. tourist attractions;
  - e. tourism zone;
  - f. tourism transportation services;
  - g. travel services;
  - h. meetings, incentive travels, conventions, and exhibitions;
  - i. tour guide services;
  - j. water-based tourism;
  - k. tourism information services;
  - l. tourism consultancy services; and
  - m. spa services.
- (2) The types of Tourism Village enterprises as referred to in section (1) reflect the traditions and local wisdom of the Tourism Village community.

Article 22

- (1) The Tourism village enterprises as referred to in Article 21 are considered by the Village Head in providing recommendations for tourism entrepreneurs to register their business with the Office to obtain a Tourism Business Registration Certificate.
- (2) In running their business, the Tourism Village entrepreneurs as referred to in section (1) must:
  - a. involve local small and medium enterprises to improve the community's business knowledge and skills;
  - b. be labor-intensive and utilize local village workforce to alleviate poverty, unemployment, and social inequality, and improve and distribute economic welfare;

- c. use local raw materials to add economic value and reinforce local identity;
  - d. protect the environment from pollution and overexploitation of local resources; and
  - e. provide employment and business opportunities for the local village community.
- (3) The Village Government prioritizes local community entrepreneurs in the management of tourism village enterprises.
  - (4) The Village Government may grant management rights of the tourism village to third parties under special conditions governed by a Village Regulation.
  - (5) The Village Government is obligated to report Tourism Village activities to the Mayor through the Office.
  - (6) Further provisions regarding the procedures and requirements for registration as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

## CHAPTER X

### TOURISM VILLAGE PROMOTION

#### Article 23

- (1) The Local Government facilitates the implementation of Tourism Village promotion.
- (2) The implementation of Tourism Village promotion as referred to in section (1) is an integral part of the Region's tourism promotion activities.
- (3) In promoting Tourism Villages, the Local Government involves the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency.
- (4) In conducting Tourism Village promotion, the Tourism Village managers may establish tourism networks with other tourism activity managers.

#### Article 24

The promotion of Tourism Villages aims to enhance the image of Tourism Villages and increase tourist visits.

CHAPTER XI  
AUTHORITY, RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, AND PROHIBITIONS

Part One  
Authority

Article 25

The Local Government and/or Village Government have the authority to regulate and manage matters concerning the development of Tourism Villages in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 26

- (1) The authority of the Local Government as referred to in Article 25 includes:
  - a. drafting and determining the Detailed Plan for Tourism Village Development;
  - b. designating Tourism Villages by a Mayor Decision;
  - c. regulating the administration and management of Tourism Villages;
  - d. facilitating and promoting Tourism Villages and tourism village products;
  - e. facilitating the development of Tourism Village attractions;
  - f. organizing training and research on regional tourism;
  - g. maintaining and preserving Tourism Village attractions;
  - h. conducting community awareness programs on tourism; and
  - i. allocating budget for Tourism Village development.
- (2) The authority of the Village Government as referred to in Article 25 includes:
  - a. proposing the Detailed Plan for Tourism Village Development;
  - b. proposing Tourism Villages to the Local Government;
  - c. regulating the organization and management of Tourism Villages;



- d. facilitating and promoting Tourism Villages and tourism village products;
- e. facilitating the development of Tourism Village attractions;
- f. organizing training and research on village tourism;
- g. maintaining and preserving Tourism Village attractions;
- h. conducting community awareness programs on tourism; and
- i. allocating budget for Tourism Village development.

## Part Two Rights

### Article 27

- (1) The right of the Village Government is to receive routine reports every 6 (six) months on the implementation of Village Tourism management.
- (2) A portion of the revenue from Village Tourism management is allocated to Village Own-Source Revenue.
- (3) The procedure for allocating a portion of the Village Tourism management revenue to Village Own-Source Revenue as referred to in section (2) is further regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

### Article 28

Any member of the Tourism Village community is entitled to:

- a. obtain the opportunity to be involved and to participate in the implementation of Tourism Village;
- b. conduct village tourism business activities, either individually or in groups; and
- c. obtain benefits resulting from the designation of the Tourism Village .

### Article 29

Any tourist/visitor of the Tourism Village is entitled to:

- a. obtain accurate information regarding the attractions of the Tourism Village attraction;
- b. receive quality tourism services; and
- c. receive protection, comfort, and security.

#### Article 30

Any village tourism entrepreneur is entitled to:

- a. obtain equal opportunities in conducting village tourism business; and
- b. establish and become a member of tourism associations.

#### Article 31

Any Tourism Village manager is entitled to:

- a. obtain complete information regarding the development and advancement of Tourism Village; and
- b. receive facilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

### Part Three Obligations

#### Article 32

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to:
  - a. provide village tourism information as well as ensure the safety and security of tourist;
  - b. create a conducive climate for the development of village tourism businesses, including providing equal opportunities in business, facilitating and providing legal certainty;
  - c. recognize community ownership of traditional values and regional cultural heritage, and preserve such traditions and cultural wealth as tourism assets;
  - d. maintain, develop, and preserve assets that serve as tourism village attractions and potential assets;
  - e. foster and preserve social, cultural, and natural environmental values of the local community;

- f. empower the local community to improve their welfare;
  - g. develop the community economy through the expansion of village tourism business opportunities;
  - h. establish and promote cooperation and coordination with all village tourism stakeholders;
  - i. encourage village tourism business partnerships;
  - j. resolve village tourism business disputes through deliberation and consensus;
  - k. provide regulatory support and assistance for the development and growth of Tourism Village;
  - l. promote distinctive products and the attractiveness potential of Tourism Village; and
  - m. supervise, control, and evaluate Tourism Village activities to prevent and mitigate negative impacts.
- (2) In fulfilling the obligations as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may cooperate with the Village Government, Tourism Village Managers, and/or private entities, academics, and media.

### Article 33

The Village Government is obligated to:

- a. encourage efforts to improve community welfare through Tourism Village development;
- b. maintain order and security in the implementation of Tourism Village;
- c. establish and promote cooperation and coordination with all Tourism Village stakeholders;
- d. resolve village tourism business disputes through deliberation and consensus;
- e. foster and preserve the social and cultural values of the village community;
- f. empower the community and community-based institutions in Village Tourism;
- g. develop natural resource potentials and preserve the environment; and
- h. provide information to the community about Tourism Village development.

#### Article 34

Any village member is obligated to:

- a. protect and preserve the Tourism Village attractions;
- b. maintain and manage environmental sustainability;
- c. uphold local cultural values, norms, and customs; and
- d. contribute to the creation of a safe, orderly, clean, and courteous environment.

#### Article 35

Any tourist/visitor is obligated to:

- a. respect and uphold local cultural values, norms, and customs;
- b. preserve environmental sustainability; and
- c. maintain public order and security in the Tourism Village area.

#### Article 36

Any village tourism entrepreneur is obligated to:

- a. respect and uphold local cultural values, norms, and customs;
- b. provide accurate and accountable information;
- c. deliver services in accordance with established standards and without discrimination;
- d. ensure tourist comfort, friendliness, security, and safety;
- e. insure high-risk tourism businesses and provide insurance protection for tourists;
- f. develop partnerships with local micro, small, medium enterprises, cooperatives, and/or large-scale businesses;
- g. provide opportunities for the local workforce and prioritize the use of local products;
- h. enhance the competency of the local workforce through education and training;
- i. actively participate in the development of means and infrastructure, and community empowerment programs;
- j. preserve the natural and cultural environment;
- k. uphold the good image of village tourism businesses responsibly; and

1. apply village tourism business standards in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

#### Article 37

The Tourism Village Managers are obligated to:

- a. respect and uphold local cultural values, norms, and customs;
- b. provide accurate and accountable information;
- c. deliver services in accordance with standards and without discrimination;
- d. ensure tourist comfort, friendliness, security, and safety;
- e. develop partnerships with local micro, small, medium enterprises, cooperatives, or other businesses;
- f. provide opportunities for the local workforce and prioritize the use of local products;
- g. uphold the good image of Tourism Village responsibly;
- h. preserve the natural and cultural environment;
- i. coordinate with the Village Government and Local Government in the development and enhancement of Tourism Village; and
- j. allocate a portion of revenue earned from the administration of Tourism Village as Village Own-Source Revenue to support Tourism Village development, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Village Regulation.

### Chapter Four

#### Prohibitions

#### Article 38

- (1) Any person is prohibited from damaging part or all of the physical structure of tourist attractions.
- (2) Damage the physical structure of tourist attractions as referred to in section (1) includes acts of changing colors, shapes, eliminating certain species, polluting the environment, relocating, taking, destroying, or annihilating Tourism Village attractions, which result in the loss or

reduction of uniqueness, beauty, and authenticity of the Tourism Village attraction.

## CHAPTER XII COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Article 39

- (1) The community is given the opportunity to participate in the process of developing and advancing Tourism Village.
- (2) The community participation as referred to in section (1) may take the form of providing suggestions, considerations, opinions, responses, input on development and advancement, potential and issue information, and development planning of Tourism Village.
- (3) The suggestions, considerations, opinions, responses, and input as referred to in section (2) are submitted to the Tourism Village Managers.

## CHAPTER XIII AWARDS

### Article 40

- (1) The Local Government grants awards to individuals and/or organizations who demonstrate outstanding achievement in the development and advancement of Tourism Village.
- (2) The awards for individuals as referred to in section (1) are granted based on their pioneering efforts and dedication in the development and advancement of Tourism Village.
- (3) The awards may be in the form of certificates, monetary rewards, or other useful forms of recognition.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the granting of awards are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

## CHAPTER XIV COORDINATION

### Article 41

- (1) In order to enhance the development and advancement of Tourism Villages, the Local Government, through the relevant Office, facilitates coordination in formulating policies, programs, and activities related to Tourism Village development.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the working procedures and coordination mechanisms as referred to in section (1) are regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

## CHAPTER XV COOPERATION

### Article 42

- (1) In the development and advancement of Tourism Villages, the managers may cooperate with other parties through the Village Government.
- (2) Cross-regional cooperation is conducted by Tourism Village Managers through the Local Government.
- (3) The cooperation as referred to in section (1) and section (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The cooperation as referred to in section (2) may be conducted with:
  - a. Ministries/Institutions;
  - b. other Local Governments;
  - c. other Village Governments; and/or
  - d. third parties.
- (5) Forms of cooperation in the development and advancement of Tourism Villages may include:
  - a. educational and training assistance;
  - b. means and infrastructure support;
  - c. information systems;
  - d. tourism product development;

- e. promotion and marketing; and
- f. other forms of cooperation.

## CHAPTER XVI GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

### Article 43

- (1) The Mayor conducts guidance and supervision over the implementation of Tourism Villages.
- (2) The authority for guidance and supervision as referred to in section (1) may be delegated to the Head of the Regional Apparatus responsible for tourism affairs.
- (3) The mechanisms or procedures for guidance and supervision as referred to in section (1) are further regulated in a Mayor Regulation.

## CHAPTER XVII FUNDING

### Article 44

- (1) Tourism Village funding may originate from:
  - a. Municipal Budget;
  - b. Village Budget; and
  - c. Other legitimate and non-binding sources.
- (2) The funding as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

## CHAPTER XVIII EVALUATION

### Article 45

- (1) All existing Tourism Villages established before the promulgation of this Regional Regulation adjust to the provisions of this Regional Regulation within a maximum period of one (1) year.
- (2) The Office conducts an evaluation of Tourism Village not later than 1 (one) year and conduct a review every 3 (three) years.



- (3) The Office provides assistance to Tourism Village managers during the adjustment process to comply with this Regional Regulation.

## CHAPTER XIX ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

### Article 46

- (1) Any tourist who fails to comply with the provisions as referred to in Article 35 is subject to a verbal warning accompanied by notification regarding the matters that must be fulfilled.
- (2) If the tourist has been given a warning as referred to in section (1) and does not comply with said warning, the concerned tourist may be expelled from the location where the act was committed.

### Article 47

- (1) Any Village Tourism Entrepreneur who fails to comply with the provisions as referred to in Article 36 is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) consist of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. restriction of business activities;
  - c. temporary suspension of business activities; and
  - d. revocation of business license.
- (3) The written warning as referred to in section (2) point a is issued to the entrepreneur no more than 3 (three) times.
- (4) The restriction of business activities as referred to in section (2) point b is imposed on entrepreneurs who fail to comply with the warnings as referred to in section (3).
- (5) The temporary suspension of business activities as referred to in section (2) point c is imposed on entrepreneurs who fail to meet the provisions as referred to in section (3) and section (4).

- (6) The revocation of a business license as referred to in section (2) point d is imposed on entrepreneurs who fail to meet the provisions as referred to in section (3), section (4), and section (5).

#### Article 48

- (1) Any Tourism Village Manager who fails to comply with the provisions as referred to in Article 37 is subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) The administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) consist of:
  - a. written warning;
  - b. restriction of business activities; and
  - c. temporary suspension of business activities.
- (3) The written warning as referred to in section (2) point a is imposed on the manager no more than 3 (three ) times.
- (4) The restriction of business activities as referred to in section (2) point b is imposed on managers who fail to comply with the warnings as referred to in section (3).
- (5) The temporary suspension of business activities as referred to in section (2) point c is imposed on managers who fail to meet the provisions as referred to in section (3) and section (4).

### CHAPTER XX

#### CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 49

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions of Article 38 is subject to imprisonment for a maximum period of 3 (three ) months or a fine for a maximum of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).
- (2) The criminal act as referred to in section (1) constitutes a violation.
- (3) The criminal acts other than those referred to in section (1) and section (2) as referred to in Article 38 are subject to the provisions of the Law on Environment, the Law on Tangible Cultural Heritage, and other relevant Laws.

CHAPTER XXI  
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 50

A Mayor Regulation as implementing provisions of this Regional Regulation is issued no later than 6 (six) months from the date of the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 51

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

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

Issued in Batu  
on 8 July 2021

MAYOR OF BATU,

signed

DEWANTI RUMPOKO

Promulgated in Batu

on 8 July 2021

REGIONAL SECRETARY

OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BATU,

signed

ZADIM EFFISIENSI

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BATU OF 2021 NUMBER 1/E

Jakarta, 4 September 2025

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

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DELIANA PUTRA

ELUCIDATION  
OF  
REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BATU  
NUMBER 1 OF 2021  
ON  
TOURISM VILLAGES

1. General

The variety of potential in the fields of arts, culture, and natural conditions possessed by villages as a blessing from God Almighty constitutes a resource and the main capital for the development and advancement of regional tourism to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people. Tourism in Villages has been developing in line with the increasing awareness of the community to explore tourism potential in the Villages. Such tourism resources and capital must be optimally utilized through the implementation of alternative tourism. The development and advancement of Tourism Villages is one of the efforts to optimize tourist destinations and ensure equitable distribution of tourism activities across the region.

Tourism Villages are generally rural areas that possess specific characteristics eligible to become tourist destinations. Tourism Villages are established based on the principles of mutual cooperation, cooperation, education, participation, independence, responsibility, and sustainability. In managing Tourism Villages, the community must be given the opportunity to participate, both as tourism business actors and in overseeing the implementation of Tourism Village management. Through the development of Tourism Villages, efforts to accelerate village development and improve the welfare and prosperity of the village community will raise greater awareness within the community to build self-reliance in eradicating poverty and ensuring sustainable village development.

Batu City, as a region committed to developing inclusive tourism villages, needs to foster a conducive environment in response to the demands of strategic developments in rural areas. Based on the aforementioned background and considerations, the Municipal Government of Batu deems it necessary to provide guidelines and legal foundations for the administration of Tourism Villages, by establishing this Regional Regulation on Tourism Villages.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 2

#### Point a

The term "principle of mutual cooperation" means the sense of community togetherness through working together, helping one another, and assisting each other in building and developing tourism villages.

#### Point b

The term "principle of cooperation" means the sense of community togetherness in the form of human interactions that create a feeling of mutual ownership and connection with one another in the context of building and developing tourism villages.

#### Point c

The term "principle of education" means that all types of businesses in the Tourism Village must provide educational benefits/learning for all components of society in the development and advancement of tourism villages.

#### Point d

The term "principle of participation" means the involvement of all components of society to take an active role in the development and advancement of tourism villages.

#### Point e

The term "principle of independence" means that the Tourism Village community can be self-sufficient and improve the community's economy so that it is able to compete with communities in other sub-sectors.

Point f

The term "principle of responsibility" means the obligation to bear everything related to the development and advancement of tourism villages, if negative things occur as a consequence of actions that have been taken, so that they are willing to be prosecuted, blamed, and brought to court.

Point f

The term "principle of sustainability" means the effort for development and advancement of tourism villages that continues on an ongoing and continuous basis.

Article 3

*Sapta Pesona* is a tourism awareness concept with the participatory support of the community as the host of the destination, in an effort to create a conducive environment and atmosphere, which can encourage the growth and development of the tourism industry through 7 (seven) elements, namely: Safety, Order, Cleanliness, Coolness, Beauty, Friendliness, and Memories.

Article 4

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The term "collective awareness" means a consensus of the community that regulates social relationships among the members of the community concerned.

Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Based on the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian Dictionary), Information Technology means the use of technology such as computers, electronics, and telecommunications to process and distribute information in digital form. Examples include the use of social media, radio, television, and similar platforms for the development of Tourism Villages.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The term "creating synergy" means the process of collaboration or interaction that results in a harmonious balance, thereby enabling the achievement of common goals.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term "supporting facilities of the Tourism Village" means all the means and infrastructures available to support the Tourism



Village. Examples include accessibility, accommodation, tour guiding, and others.

#### Article 9

##### Point a

A Tourism Village based on natural resources is a Tourism Village that uses natural conditions as its main tourist attraction. Examples include mountains, springs, rivers, waterfalls, forest areas, and various other unique natural landscapes.

##### Point b

A Tourism Village based on local cultural resources is a Tourism Village that makes the uniqueness of traditional customs and the daily life of the community the main tourist attraction, such as livelihood activities, religious practices, or other cultural expressions.

##### Point c

An artificial/creative Tourism Village is a Tourism Village that highlights the uniqueness of creative economic activities from local household industries, including handicrafts or other creative activities that serve as the main tourist attraction.

##### Point d

A Tourism Village based on a combination is a Tourism Village that combines one or more types of tourist attractions it possesses, such as natural, cultural, and creative elements.

#### Article 10

##### Point a

Sufficiently clear.

##### Point b

Sufficiently clear.

##### Point c

Sufficiently clear.

##### Point d

Having a management institution means an integration between the Village Government, organizations, tourism actors, regulations, and implementation techniques that continuously operate to achieve the goals of the Tourism Village.

Point e

Having facilities and means and infrastructure to support tourism activities means that the supporting facilities will help facilitate tourism activities carried out by visitors within the Tourism Village.

Point f

Having potential and opportunities for tourism market development means everything owned by the Tourism Village that can attract tourists to visit.

Article 11

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The Tourism Village landscape is the spatial layout of the tourism village.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

The term "tourism based on agrotourism and biodiversity" means tourism that utilizes agricultural activities as tourism objects.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Collaboratively among stakeholders is a pattern of cooperative relationships carried out by more than one interested party.

Point e

Innovative tourism products are the creation of new products that are able to meet consumer needs and desires, thereby generating interest in purchasing the product, which is expected to be realized through a purchase decision.

Point f

The village has been able to utilize digitalization as a form of independent promotion, namely by using print media, mass media, and/or social media to attract tourists to visit the Tourism Village.

Article 14

Section (1)

The Tourism Village Zone constitutes an integral part of the Regional spatial planning as determined by a Mayor Decision.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Tourist attractions are all things that possess uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of the diversity of natural

wealth, culture, and man-made creations that serve as means or destinations for tourist visits.

Geographical conditions are the natural state occurring on the earth's surface within the area of the tourism village.

Tourism carrying capacity is the ability of a tourism village to accommodate tourists.

Point b

Transportation infrastructure is the road network, including bridges, tunnels, and its supporting infrastructure, such as street lights, traffic signals, sidewalks, and the like.

Electricity facilities are the electrical power network, including power plants and electrical cable networks.

Drainage is the natural or artificial removal of water masses from the surface or subsurface of an area. This removal may be carried out by channelling, draining, discharging, or diverting water within the Tourism Village area.

Waste management is the process of removing unwanted production residues from wastewater or household waste in the Tourism Village zone.

Telecommunication facilities are the provision of technology related to the retrieval, collection, processing, storage, dissemination, and presentation of information.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Mitigation is a series of efforts to lessen the risks (possible harmful events) arising from disasters that occur

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

The term “with legal status” means possessing a valid legal permit for all business activities conducted in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 20

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term “accommodation provision” means a business that provides lodging services, which may be complemented by other tourism-related services. Accommodation provision businesses can take the form of hotels, villas, tourist cottages, campgrounds, inns, caravans, and other types of accommodation used for tourism purposes.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The term “tourism transportation services” means a specialized business that provides transportation for the needs and activities of tourism, not public transportation services.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

The term “meetings, incentive travel, conferences, and exhibitions” means a business that provides services for organizing gatherings of groups of people, arranges travel for employees and business partners as a reward for their achievements, and organizes events aimed at disseminating information and promoting goods and services on a national, regional, and international scale.

Point i

The term “tour guide services” means a business that provides and/or coordinates tour guide personnel to meet the needs of tourists and/or the needs of travel agencies.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

Sufficiently clear.

Point l

The term “tourism consultancy services” means a business that provides advice and recommendations regarding feasibility studies, planning, business management, research, and marketing in the tourism sector.

Point m

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

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

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Receive quality tourism services refers to the actions taken by an individual in fulfilling the needs of tourists by utilizing all their abilities, emotions, and skills, resulting in tourist satisfaction. Service quality can include five indicators: physical appearance, measurability, responsiveness, assurance, and empathy.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Sufficiently clear.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Point k

Sufficiently clear.

Point l

Sufficiently clear.

Point m

The term “mitigate negative impacts” means the effort to overcome or mitigate negative consequences.

Article (2)

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

Section (1)

The organization referred to may be a government or non-government organization.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Sufficiently clear.

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

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.