REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANGLI
NUMBER 5 OF 2024
ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUSINESS LICENSING

BY THE GRACE OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF BANGLI,

Having Considered :

a. that in order to improve the investment ecosystem and business activities and maintain the quality of accountable licensing, it is necessary to support the administration of business licensing in the Regency of Bangli that is fast, easy, integrated, transparent, efficient, effective and accountable;
b. that to provide direction, basis, and legal certainty in the administration of business licensing process it needs to be regulated in the Regional regulation;
c. that based on the considerations referred to in paragraphs a and b, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on the Administration of Business Licensing;

Having Regard to :

1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 69 of 1958 on the Establishment of Second-Level Regions within the First-Level Regions of Bali, West Nusa Tenggara, and East Nusa Tenggara (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1958 Number 122, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1655);
3. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Making of Laws and Regulation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234) as repeatedly amended and most recently amended by Law Number 13 of 2022 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 12 of 2011 on the Making of Laws and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 143, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6801);
4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as repeatedly amended and most recently amended

by Law Number 1 of 2022 on Financial Relations between the Central Government and Local Administration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2022 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6757);
5. Law Number 15 of 2023 on the Province of Bali (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2023 Number 62, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6871);
6. Government Regulation Number 5 of 2021 on the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 15, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6617);
7. Government Regulation Number 6 of 2021 on the Administration of Business Licensing in Regions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2021 Number 16, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6618);
8. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Making of Regional Legal Products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 2036 as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 120 of 2018 on Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on the Making of Regional Legal Products (Official Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2018 Number 157);

With the Joint Approval of:
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE REGENCY OF BANGLI
and
REGENT OF BANGLI

DECIDES:
To enact : REGIONAL REGULATION ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUSINESS LICENSING.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:
1. Region means the Regency of Bangli.
2. Local Government means the Government of the Regency of Bangli.
3. Regent means the Regent of Bangli.
4. Regional House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah), hereinafter abbreviated to as DPRD, means the Regional House of Representatives of the Regency of Bangli.
5. Regional Apparatus means the Regional Apparatus within the Local Government.

6. Related Regional Apparatus means elements that assist the Regent in administering Business Licensing and Non-Licensing under the authority of the Region.
7. Risk means the possibility of injury or loss from a hazard or a combination of the likelihood and consequences of hazards
8. Risk-Based Business Licensing means Business Licensing based on the risk level of the business activity.
9. Administration of Business Licensing in the Region, hereinafter referred to as Administration of Business Licensing, means a Business Licensing activity whose management process is electronically carried out, from the application stage to the issuance of documents, in an integrated, one-stop shop.
10. Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Agency (*Dinas Penamanan Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu*), hereinafter abbreviated to as DPMPTSP, means a Regional Apparatus having duties and functions to administer government affairs in field of the investment within the Regional authority.
11. Online Single Submission System, hereinafter referred to as the OSS System, means an integrated electronic system managed and operated by the OSS Institution for the administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing.
12. OSS Management and Implementing Institution, hereinafter referred to as the OSS Institution, means a government agency that administers government affairs in the field of investment coordination.
13. Business Actor means individuals or non-individuals conducting business and/or activities in certain sectors.
14. Business Identification Number (*Nomor Induk Berusaha*), hereinafter abbreviated to as NIB, means proof of a Business Actor's registration to conduct business activities and serves as a form of identification for the Business Actor in carrying out their business activities.
15. Standard Certificate means a statement and/or proof of compliance with business activity standards.
16. Permit means approval from the central government or local government for the implementation of business activities, which is required to be met by a Business Actor before carrying out their business activities.
17. Non-Licensing means the provision of documents or legal proof of the validity of something to an individual or group of individuals to facilitate services and information in accordance with provisions of Laws and Regulations.
18. Supervision means an effort to ensure that business activities comply with business activity standards, carried out through a risk-based approach and the obligation that is required to be fulfilled by the Business Actor.
19. Micro and Small Enterprise, hereinafter abbreviated to as MSE, means micro and small enterprise as referred to in the Law on Micro and Small Enterprises.

20. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise, hereinafter abbreviated to as MSME, means micro, small, and medium enterprises as referred to in the Law on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises
21. The Indonesian Standard Classification of Industrial Fields, (*Klasifikasi Baku Lapangan Usaha Indonesia*) hereinafter abbreviated to as KBLI, means a classification code regulated by a non-ministerial government agency that administers government affairs in the field of statistics.
22. The Central Government means the President of the Republic of Indonesia, who holds the power of government of the Republic of Indonesia, assisted by the Vice President and ministers as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
23. Spatial Plan (*Rencana Tata Ruang*), hereinafter abbreviated to as RTR, means the result of spatial planning.
24. The Detailed Spatial Plan, hereinafter abbreviated to as RDTR, means a detailed plan for regional spatial planning, supplemented by zoning regulations of the Region.
25. Environmental Management and Monitoring Efforts (*Upaya Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup dan Upaya Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup*), hereinafter referred to as UKL-UPL, means a series of environmental management and monitoring processes outlined in standard form to be used as a prerequisite for decision-making and included in Business Licensing, or approval from the Central Government or Local Government.
26. Environmental Impact Analysis (*Analisis Mengenai Dampak Lingkungan Hidup*), hereinafter referred to as Amdal, means a study of the significant impacts on the environment of a planned business and/or activity, to be used as a prerequisite for making decisions regarding the implementation of the business and/or activity and is included in the Business Permit or approval from the Central Government or Local Government.
27. Statement of Commitment to Environmental Management and Monitoring (*Surat Pernyataan Kesanggupan Pengelolaan dan Pemantauan Lingkungan Hidup*), hereinafter referred to as SPPL, means a statement of commitment from the person responsible for the business and/or activity to carry out environmental management and monitoring of the environmental impacts of the business and/or activity outside of the business and/or activity that requires an Amdal or UKL-UPL.
28. Day means a workday.

Article 2

The Administration of Business Licensing in this Regional Regulation includes:

a. authority for Business Licensing;
b. implementation of Business Licensing;

c. work relationship procedures;
d. Risk-Based Business Licensing through the OSS System service;
e. supervision of Risk-Based Business Licensing;
f. reporting on the Administration of Business Licensing;
g. coaching and supervision;
h. resolving problems and obstacles in Risk-Based Business Licensing;
i. team formation; and
j. funding.

CHAPTER II
AUTHORITY IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUSINESS LICENSING

Article 3

(1) The Regent delegates the authority of the Local Government in the Administration of Business Licensing to the Head of the DPMPTSP.
(2) The delegation of authority by the Regent as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
    a. Administration of Business Licensing, which is the authority of the Local Government in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and
    b. Administration of Business Licensing, which is the authority of the Central Government, delegated to the Regent based on the principle of assistance duties.
(3) In addition to the delegation of Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1), the Regent delegates the authority to administer Non-Licensing matters to the Head of the DPMPTSP.
(4) The delegation of authority as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) is implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER III
IMPLEMENTATION OF BUSINESS LICENSING

Division One
General

Article 4

(1) The Administration of Business Licensing in the Region is conducted to improve the investment ecosystem and business activities.
(2) Improving the investment ecosystem and business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
    a. Risk-Based Business Licensing;
    b. basic requirements for Business Licensing; and
    c. sector-based Business Licensing and ease of investment requirements.

Division Two
Risk Based Business Licensing

Subdivision 1
General

Article 5

(1) The Risk-Based Business Licensing as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) subparagraph a is carried out based on the determination of the Risk level and scale ranking of business activities, including MSME and/or large businesses.
(2) The determination of the Risk level as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on the results of a Risk analysis conducted by the Central Government.
(3) Based on the results of the Risk analysis as referred to in paragraph (2), business activities are classified into:
    a. business activities with a low Risk level;
    b. business activities with a medium Risk level; and
    c. business activities with a high-Risk level.
(4) Business activities with a medium Risk level as referred to in paragraph (3) subparagraph b are divided into:
    a. medium-low Risk level; and
    b. medium-high Risk level.

Sub-Division 2
Business Activities with a Medium Risk Level

Article 6

The Business Licensing for low-risk business activities as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (3) subparagraph a are in the form of a NIB, which serves as the Business Actor's identity and legality to carry out business activities.

Subdivision 3
Business Activities with a Medium-low Risk Level

Article 7

(1) Business Licensing for medium-low risk business activities as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) subparagraph a includes:
    a. NIB; and
    b. Standard Certificate.
(2) The Standard Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b constitutes legality to carry out business activities in the form of a statement from the Business Actor that they meet the business standards for conducting business activities granted through the OSS System.
(3) The Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) serves as the basis for Business Actors to carry out the preparation, operation, and/or commercialization of business activities.
(4) The standards for implementing business activities as referred to in paragraph (2) are required to be met by Business Actors when carrying out business activities.

Article 8

(1) The Business Licensing for medium-high risk business activities as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) subparagraph b consists of:
   a. NIB; and
   b. Standard Certificate.
(2) The Standard Certificate as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b is a Standard Certificate for implementing business activities issued by the Central Government or Local Government in accordance with their respective authorities based on the results of verification of compliance with business activity implementation standards by Business Actors.
(3) After obtaining the NIB as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a, the Business Actors makes a statement through the OSS System that they meet the standards for implementing business activities and demonstrate their willingness to be verified by the Central Government or Local Government, in accordance with their respective authority,
(4) The relevant Regional Apparatus verifies the statement of the Business Actor who has obtained the NIB through the OSS System to meet the standards for implementing business activities and demonstrate their willingness.
(5) The OSS Institution issues an unverified Standard Certificate for the Business Actor's statement as referred to in paragraph (4).
(6) The unverified Standard Certificate as referred to in paragraph (5) serves as the basis for the Business Actor to prepare for business activities.
(7) The OSS Institution may revoke an unverified Standard Certificate as referred to in paragraph (5) if the Business Actor:
   a. fails to obtain the Standard Certificate as referred to in paragraph (2) within the time period stipulated in the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for Risk-Based Business Licensing; and
   b. based on the results of supervision, not carrying out preparations for business activities within a period of one (1) year since the NIB was issued.

Subdivision 4
Business Activities with a High-Risk Level

Article 9

(1) Business licensing for business activities with a high-Risk level as referred to in Article 5 paragraph (4) subparagraph c includes:
   a. NIB; and
   b. Permit.
(2) Before carrying out their business activities, Business Actors are required to obtain a Permit as a form of approval from the Central Government or Local Government for the implementation of business activities.

(3) Before obtaining a Permit as referred to in paragraph (2), Business Actors may use the NIB to prepare for business activities.
(4) The NIB as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a and the Permit as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b constitute Business Licensing for Business Actors to carry out operational and/or commercial business activities.
(5) In the event that business activities with high-Risk level require compliance with business standards and/or product standards, the relevant Regional Apparatus issues a Business Standard Certificate and/or Product Standard Certificate based on the results of verification of compliance with the standards.

Division Three
Basic Requirements for Business Licensing

Subdivision 1
General

Article 10

The basic requirements for Business Licensing as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) subparagraph b includes:
a. Risk-Based Licensing;
b. Basic Requirements for Business Licensing; and
c. sector-based Business Licensing and ease of investment requirements.

Subdivision 2
Spatial Utilization Activity Compliance

Article 11

(1) Business Actors submit applications for spatial utilization activity compliance, for Business Licensing based on a Risk level analysis applied for through the OSS System, including those in business sectors that must comply with spatial utilization activity compliance.
(2) The spatial utilization activity compliance as referred to in paragraph (1) is the compliance between the spatial utilization activity plan and the RTR.
(3) After obtaining spatial utilization activities compliance as referred to in paragraph (1), Business Actors may submit applications for Business Licensing.
(4) Business Actors may carry out Spatial Utilization activities after obtaining a Business Licensing.

Articles 12

(1) The spatial utilization activities compliance as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (1) includes:
    a. business activities for non- SME; and
    b. business activities for SME.
(2) Implementation of the spatial utilization activities compliance for non-SME as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a is carried out through:

a. confirmation of spatial utilization activities compliance; or
b. approval of spatial utilization activities compliance.

Article 13

(1) The confirmation of the suitability of spatial utilization activities as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2) subparagraph a is provided based on the suitability of the spatial utilization activity location plan with the RDTR.
   a. registration;
   b. assessment of the proposed spatial utilization activity document against the RDTR; and
   c. issuance of confirmation of the suitability of the spatial utilization activity.
(2) The registration as referred to in paragraph (2) include at least:
   a. location coordinates
   b. land area requirements for the spatial utilization activity;
   c. land control information;
   d. information on the type of business;
   e. planned number of building floors; and
   f. planned floor area of the building.

Article 14

(1) The approval for the of spatial utilization compliance activities as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2) subparagraph b is granted if a Regional Development Plan (RDTR) is not yet available at the location of the planned spatial utilization activity.
(1) The approval for the spatial utilization activities compliance for business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) is implemented through the OSS System with the following stages:
   a. registration;
   b. assessment of the proposed spatial utilization activity documents against the RDTR; and
   c. issuance of approval for the suitability of spatial utilization activities.
(2) The registration as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a must include a proposed spatial utilization activity document containing at least:
   a. location coordinates;
   b. land area requirements for the spatial utilization activity;
   c. land control information;
   d. information on the type of business;
   e. planned number of building floors;
   f. planned building floor area; and
   g. technical building plan and/or area master plan.

Article 15

(1) The space utilization activities carried out by Business Actors who are included in the SME group as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (1) subparagraph b, do not go

through the process of issuing a suitability of space utilization activities.

(2) The SME actors as referred to in paragraph (1) make an independent statement that their business activities are in accordance with the RTR.

(3) In the event that the independent statement as referred to in paragraph (2) is proven to be incorrect, the spatial utilization activity will be guided.

Article 16

Provisions regarding the submission of applications for compliance with spatial utilization activities by Business Actors including non-SME as referred to in Article 12 paragraph (2), are guided by the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

Sub-Division 3
Environmental Approval

Article 17

(1) The environmental approval as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (3) subparagraph b is a decision on environmental feasibility or a statement of commitment to environmental management that has received approval from the Central Government or Local Government.

(2) The environmental approval as referred to in paragraph (1) must be held by every business whose activities have a significant or non-significant impact on the environment.

(3) The environmental approval as referred to in paragraph (1) is a prerequisite for issuing a Business Licensing.

(4) The environmental approval as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out through:
   a. preparation of Amdal and Amdal feasibility test; or
   a. preparation of UKL-UPL forms and examination of UKL-UPL forms.

(5) The approval as referred to in paragraph (2) ends simultaneously with the end of the Business Licensing.

(6) In the event that the Business Licensing expires as referred to in paragraph (4) and there is no change in the business and/or activities, the extension of the Business Permit may use the basis of the previously existing environmental approval.

Article 18

(1) Every business plan that has an impact on the environment must have:
   a. Amdal;
   b. UKL-UPL; and
   c. SPPL.

(2) The UKL-UPL as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a is mandatory for businesses that have a significant impact on the environment.

(3) The UKL-UPL as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b is mandatory for businesses that do not have a significant impact on the environment.
(4) The SPPL as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph c must be held by Businesses and/or Activities that do not have a Significant Impact on the Environment and are not included in the mandatory UKL-UPL criteria.

Article 19

The provisions regarding the submission of applications for environmental approval as referred to in Article 17 and Article 18 are guided by the provisions of the Laws and Regulations.

Sub-Division 4
Building Approval and
Functional Eligibility Certificate

Article 20

(1) Every Business Actor who carries out the construction of a Building with the main function as a place to carry out business activities or carry out business activities is required to have a building permit and a certificate of functional suitability as referred to in Article 10 paragraph (3) subparagraph c.
(2) The building approval as referred to in paragraph (1) is a permit given to the building owner to build a new building, change, expand, reduce and/or maintain the building in accordance with building technical standards.
(3) The certificate of functional suitability as referred to in paragraph (1) is a certificate issued by the Local Government to state the functional suitability of a building before it can be used.
(4) The approval for building construction and certificates of functional suitability as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) are issued by the relevant Regional Apparatus.
(5) Provisions regarding the submitting applications for building approval and certificates of functional suitability as referred to in paragraph (4) are guided by the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

Division Four
Sector- Based Business Licensing and Ease of Investment Requirements

Article 21

The Sector- based Business licensing and ease of investment requirements as referred to in Article 4 paragraph (2) subparagraph c are implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Division Five
Administration Management

Sub-Division 1

General

Article 22

(1) In carrying out Business Licensing services, DPMPTSP is obligated to implement Business Licensing Management in the Region.
(2) Management in the Administration of Business Licensing in the Region as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
    a. implementation of services;
    b. management of public complaints;
    c. information management;
    d. outreach to the community;
    e. consulting services; and
    f. legal assistance.

Sub-Division 2
Implementation of Services

Article 23

(1) The Administration of Business Licensing services as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph a, is carried out using the OSS System and refers to the provisions of the Laws and Regulations concerning the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing.
(2) The Administration of Business Licensing services as referred to in paragraph (1) is supplemented with special services for vulnerable groups, the elderly and people with disabilities in obtaining Business Licensing services.
(3) DPMPTSP can develop a support system for the implementation of the OSS System in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures and criteria set by the Central Government.

Article 24

(1) OSS System services are carried out independently by Business Actors.
(2) The independent services as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out using one's own equipment/facilities or those provided by DPMPTSP.
(3) In the event that the OSS System service cannot be implemented independently, DPMPTSP will carry out:
    a. assisted services; and/or
    b. mobile services.
(4) The assisted services as referred to in paragraph (3) subparagraph a are carried out interactively between DPMPTSP and Business Actors.
(5) The mobile services as referred to in paragraph (3) subparagraph b are carried out by making the service more accessible to Business Actors by opening services at sub-district offices, using mobile Business Licensing service cars and/or other means.

Article 25

(1) The assisted services as referred to in Article 24 subparagraph a are also carried out if technical problems occur.
(2) In the event of technical disruptions to the OSS System service as referred to in paragraph (1), assisted services must be available no later than one (1) Day after the technical disruption is declared to have occurred.
(3) A statement regarding the occurrence of technical disruptions to the OSS System service as referred to in paragraph (2) is conveyed to the public by the Head of DPMPTSP.

Article 26

(1) For Business Actors in villages that do not have adequate accessibility, Business Actors can submit a Business Licensing application via the mobile Business Licensing service car.
(2) The Business Licensing application as referred to in paragraph (1) is made through the OSS System with services assisted by mobile Business Licensing service officers using the access rights held by the Business Actor.

Article 27

(1) The administration of Business Licensing services by DPMPTSP as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph a, is free of charge.
(2) Certain Business Licensing at DPMPTSP are subject to local levies in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.
(3) DPMPTSP is not burdened with the target for receiving local levies as referred to in paragraph (2).
(4) In the event that the implementation of Business Licensing services as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) results in a reduction in regional original income, the Regent submits to the Central Government to provide budget incentive support in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

Sub-Division 3
Public Complaints Management

Article 28

(1) The management of public complaints as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph b, is carried out quickly, accurately, transparently, fairly, non-discriminatory and free of charge.
(2) The management of public complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out in the following stages:
    a. receive and provide a receipt:
    b. check completeness of documents;
    c. classify and prioritize solutions;
    d. review and respond:
    e. administer;
    f. reporting results; and
    g. monitor and evaluate.

(3) In the event that the substance of the complaint does not fall within the authority of the Business Licensing Agency, the complaint is forwarded to the head of the Regional apparatus in accordance with his/her authority.
(4) The duration of time for managing complaints as referred to in paragraph (1) is regulated in accordance with service standards.
(5) Implementation of public complaint management as referred to in paragraph (1) is integrated with relevant ministries/institutions and Regional Apparatus through the OSS System.
(6) In the event that public complaints are not made through the OSS System, DPMPTSP will still receive and follow up on them in accordance with the authority for which it is responsible.

Article 29

(1) DPMPTSP provides a complaint facility to manage public complaints regarding Business Licensing services.
(2) The complaint facilities as referred to in paragraph (1) must be easily accessible and reachable by the public with manual services and efforts to use information and communication technology.
(3) The manual complaint facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) use complaint forms and boxes.

Subdivision 4
Information Management

Article 30

(1) The information management as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph c, is carried out openly and is easily accessible to the public.
(2) The implementation of information management as referred to in paragraph (1), at least:
    a. receiving requests for information services; and
    b. providing and delivering information related to Business Licensing services.

Article 31

(1) The provision and giving of information as referred to in Article 30 paragraph (2) subparagraph b is carried out through the information service subsystem in the OSS System.
(2) In addition to the information services as referred to in paragraph (1), DPMPTSP can provide and give other information, which at least includes:
    a. institutional profile;
    b. Business Licensing service standards; and
    c. assessment of the performance of one-stop integrated licensing.
(3) The information services as referred to in paragraph (1) are provided via electronic media and print media.
(4) Provision and delivery of information to the public is free of charge.

(5) The provision of information is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Subdivision 5
Community Outreach

Article 32

(1) The public education as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph d, includes:
   a. the rights and obligations of DPMPTSP and the community regarding Business Licensing services;
   b. benefits of Business Licensing for the community;
   c. requirements and mechanisms for Business Licensing services;
   d. time and place of service; and
   e. level of Risk of business activities.

(2) The provision of outreach to the community is carried out through:
   a. electronic media;
   b. print media; and/or
   c. meeting.

(3) The implementation of the counselling as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is carried out periodically by DPMPTSP in coordination with the relevant Regional Apparatus.

Sub-Division 6
Consultation Services

Article 33

(1) The consultation services as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph e, at least include:
   a. technical consultation on types of Business Licensing services;
   b. consultation on legal aspects of Business Licensing; and
   c. technical assistance.

(2) The consultation services as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out in the consultation room provided and/or online.

(3) The consultation services as referred to in paragraph (1) are carried out by DPMPTSP in coordination with the relevant Regional Apparatus interactively.

Subdivision 7
Legal Assistance

Article 34

(1) The legal assistance as referred to in Article 22 paragraph (2) subparagraph f, is carried out in the event of legal problems in the licensing process and implementation involving DPMPTSP.

(2) The legal assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Apparatus in charge of law.

Division Seven
Facilities and infrastructure

Article 35

(1) The Administration of Business Licensing at DPMPTSP must be equipped with facilities and infrastructure according to service standards.
(2) The facilities and infrastructure as referred to in paragraph (1) must at least be:
    a. front office;
    b. back office;
    c. supporting space; and
    d. supporting tools/facilities.
(3) The front office as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph a, at least:
    a. space/place. space/place for OSS System-assisted services;
    b. reception counter;
    c. delivery counter;
    d. payment counter;
    e. information service space/place;
    f. complaint service room/place; and
    g. consultation service room.
(4) The back office as referred to in paragraph (2] subparagraph b, at least:
    a. meeting room; and
    b. processing room.
(5) The supporting space as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph c. consists of at least:
    a. waiting room;
    b. lactation/breastfeeding room;
    c. disabled and elderly room;
    d. children's playroom;
    e. archives and library;
    f. toilet/bathroom;
    g. places of worship;
    h. parking area; and
    i. space/place for selling food and drinks.
(6) The supporting tools/facilities as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph d, at least:
    a. service uniform;
    b. form;
    c. telephones and fax machines;
    d. computer devices, printers, and scanners,
    e. queue machine;
    f. service satisfaction measuring tool;
    g. complaint box;
    h. photocopier;
    i. surveillance cameras;
    j. internet connection;
    k. website pages/sites and emails,
    l. electrical power supply or uninterruptible power supply;
    m. fire extinguisher;
    n. air conditioner;
    o. television;

p. brochure;
q. banners,
r location directions; and
s. other supporting tools/facilities according to needs.

(7) Facilities and infrastructure for providing electronic services, at a minimum, include:
a. internet connection;
b. licensing service application, complaints, tracking of licensing issuance process (tracking system) online and offline SMS gateway, and digital archives;
c. data centers and application servers;
d. smartphone; and
e. information and communication technology security system

(8) The data center and application server as referred to in paragraph (7) subparagraph c may be shared with the Central Government and/or related Regional Apparatus in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

Division Eight
Human Resources of Apparatus

Article 36

(1) The Administration of Business Licensing at DPMPTSP must be supported by state civil servants who are the implementers of the duties and functions of Business Licensing services which are provided proportionally to support the performance of DPMPTSP.
(2) In order to improve quality, reach and wider access to the community, DPMPTSP can utilize state civil servants in the sub-districts.

Article 37

(1) The state civil servants assigned to DPMPTSP as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (1) must meet the qualification and competency standards as determined by the ministry/technical non-ministerial government agency.
(2) The competence of state civil servants as referred to in paragraph (1) can be increased through competency development by regional apparatuses in charge of employee education and training in coordination with technical ministries/non-ministerial government agencies.
(3) The civil servants as executors of Business Licensing service duties and functions at DPMPTSP can be transferred in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations after receiving a recommendation from the Head of DPMPTSP.

Article 38

In order to improve the performance of Business Licensing Services, the Regent provides additional income to civil servants at the DPMPTSP in accordance with the financial

capacity of the Region and the provisions of the Laws and Regulations.

CHAPTER IV
RISK-BASED BUSINESS LICENSING THROUGH INTEGRATED BUSINESS LICENSING SYSTEM ELECTRONIC SERVICES (ONLINE SINGLE SUBMISSION)

Article 39

Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing is carried out through the OSS System, consisting of:

a. information service subsystem;
b. Business Licensing subsystem; and
c. Supervision subsystem.

Article 40

The information service subsystem as referred to in Article 39 subparagraph a provides information on obtaining Risk-Based Business Licensing as well as other information related to the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing which can be accessed by the public without using access rights, including:

a. KBLI based on risk level;
b. RTR
c. provisions regarding investment requirements;
d. Business Licensing requirements and/or obligations, timeframe, standards for implementing business activities and supporting business activities, and other provisions in the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for all business sectors, guidelines and procedures for submitting NIB, Standard Certificates, and Permits;
e. basic requirements include suitability of space utilization activities, building approval and certificate of functional suitability as well as environmental approval;
f. provisions on investment incentives and facilities;
g. supervision of Business Licensing and reporting obligations;
h. Business Licensing service simulation, OSS System user guide, OSS System dictionary and frequently asked questions (FAQ);
i. public complaints services; and
j. other information determined by the decision of the OSS Institution.

Article 41

The process of issuing Risk-Based Business Licensing is carried out through the Business Licensing subsystem as referred to in Article 39 subparagraph b.

(1) The Business Licensing Subsystem as referred to in paragraph (1) includes the stages of the Business Licensing issuance process:
    a. account registration/access rights;
    b. Low risk in the form of NIB;
    c. Medium low risk consists of:
        1. NIB; and

2. Standard Certificate.

d. Medium high risk consists of:
   1. NIB; and
   2. Standard Certificate.

e. High risks consist of:
   1. NIB; and
   2. Permits.

(3) The Regional Business Licensing Subsystem is accessed using access rights by:
   a. Business Actors; and
   b. DPMPTSP.

(4) The right of access to Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (3) subparagraph a is granted for:
   a. submitting applications for Business Licensing including changes and revocations;
   b. submitting reports on investment activities;
   c. submit complaints; and/or
   d. submit an application for business facilities.

(5) The right of access to DPMPTSP as referred to in paragraph (3) subparagraph b is given to the Head of DPMPTSP as the manager of access rights for:
   a. conducting technical verification and notification of fulfilment of Risk-Based Business Licensing requirements;
   b. Administration of the Supervision schedule; and
   c. submission of the results of supervision/minutes of inspection of the implementation of business activities.

(6) The Head of DPMPTSP as the manager of access rights as referred to in paragraph (5), in the context of implementing verification of compliance with business activity standards and supervision of Risk-Based Business Licensing, can grant derivative access rights to the relevant Regional Apparatus according to his/her authority and the required needs.

Article 42

The Business Licensing subsystem as referred to in Article 41 subparagraph b includes the stages of the process of issuing Risk-Based Business Licensing starting from the application for registration to the completion stage of the Risk-Based Business Licensing product implemented through the OSS System in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

Article 43

(1) The Supervisory Subsystem as referred to in Article 39 subparagraph c is used as a means to implement Risk-Based Business Licensing Supervision.

(2) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) must at least include:
   a. annual field inspection planning;
   b. periodic reports from Business Actors and data on business activity developments;
   c. Supervisory work equipment;

d. assessment of compliance with the implementation of Business Licensing;
e. complaints against Business Actors and Supervision officers and their follow-up; and
f. guidance and sanctions.

(3) The supervisory work equipment as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph c consists of:
a. data, profiles and information on Business Actors contained in the OSS System;
b. letter of assignment for field inspection implementer;
c. letter of notification of visit;
d. minutes of the examination;
e. list of questions for Business Actors regarding compliance with standards for implementing business activities and obligations: and/or
f. other work equipment required to support the implementation of supervision.

(4) The Supervision Subsystem in the Region as referred to in paragraph (1) can be accessed and followed up by:
g. Business Actors; and
h. DPMPTSP

CHAPTER V
EMPLOYMENT RELATIONS PROCEDURES

Article 44

In carrying out its duties, DPMPTSP has a working relationship which includes:
a. working relationship between DPMPTSP and government institutions that organize government affairs in the field of investment coordination as an OSS Institution;
b. working relationship between DPMPTSP and regional apparatus, including sub-districts and urban/rural villages; and
c. working relationship between DPMPTSP and One-Stop Integrated Investment and Licensing Service of the Province of Bali.

Article 45

(1) The working relationship between DPMPTSP and the OSS Institution as referred to in Article 44 subparagraph a, is carried out functionally in implementing the administration of Business Licensing in the Region.

(2) The functional working relationship as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
a. assistance in implementing Business Licensing;
b. verification of proposed Business Licensing;
c. development of human resource competencies;
d. procurement of hardware and software to support the implementation of the OSS System; and
e. handling complaints regarding Business Licensing services.

Article 46

(1) The working relationship between DPMPTSP and regional apparatus, including sub-districts and urban/rural villages as referred to in Article 44 subparagraph b, is carried out functionally and coordinatively.
(2) The functional and coordinative working relationship as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
    a. implementation of Business Licensing in accordance with respective authorities;
    b. verification of Business Licensing;
    c. monitoring and evaluation in the context of supervising Business Licensing;
    d. facilitating the resolution of Business Licensing problems; and
    e. synergy of Business Licensing programs and activities.

Article 47

(1) The working relationship between DPMPTSP and One-Stop Integrated Investment and Licensing Service of the Province of Bali as referred to in Article 44 subparagraph c, is carried out functionally and coordinatively.
(2) The functional and coordinative working relationship as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
    a. facilitating the resolution of Business Licensing problems; and
    b. supervision of Business Licensing.

CHAPTER VI
RISK-BASED BUSINESS LICENSING SUPERVISION

Division One
General

Article 48

(1) Risk-Based Business Licensing Supervision is carried out by DPMPTSP in accordance with its authority.
(2) Supervision is carried out by taking into account the level of compliance of Business Actors.
(3) The indicators in Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
    a. spatial planning and building standards;
    b. health, safety and/or environmental standards;
    c. standards for implementing business activities;
    d. requirements and obligations stipulated in norms, standards, procedures and criteria in accordance with provisions of laws and regulations; and/or
    e. obligations regarding the submission of reports and/or
    f. utilization of investment incentives and facilities.
(4) In the event that businesses do not have a NIB, supervision and data collection will be carried out by each relevant Regional Apparatus.

Article 49

The Supervision as referred to in Article 48 is carried out with the aim of:

a. ensure compliance with requirements and obligations by Business Actors;
b. collecting data, evidence and/or reports on the occurrence of dangers to safety, health, the environment and/or other dangers that may arise from the implementation of business activities; and
c. referrals for guidance or imposition of administrative sanctions for violations of Business Licensing.

Division Two
Types of Supervision

Subdivision 1
General

Article 50

Types of supervision consist of:

a. routine Supervision; and
b. incidental Supervision.

Subdivision 2
Routine Supervision

Article 51

(1) The routine Supervision as referred to in Article 50 subparagraph a is carried out periodically based on the level of risk of business activities and taking into account the level of compliance of Business Actors.
(2) The routine supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through:
    a. Business Actor reports; and
    b. field inspection.

Article 52

(1) The routine supervision through reports from Business Actors as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (2) subparagraph a is carried out based on reports submitted by Business Actors to DPMPTSP which contain the Business Actors' compliance with:
    a. business implementation standards; and
    b. development of business activities.
(2) The report on the development of business activities as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b contains:
    a. realization of investment and worker at the development and commercial stages every 3 (three) months; and
    b. realization of production, corporate social responsibility, implementation of business partnerships at the commercial stage, and holding training and transferring technology to Indonesian workers as assistants, at the commercial stage once every one (1) year.

(3) The report on the implementation of training and transfer of technology to Indonesian workers as assistants as referred to in paragraph (2) subparagraph b are made where the Business Actor employs foreign workers.

Article 53

(1) The routine supervision through field inspections as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (2) subparagraph b is carried out by DPMPTSP in the form of physical or virtual visits.
(2) The field inspections as referred to in paragraph (1) include:
    a. administrative and/or physical inspection of compliance with business activity standards and/or product/service standards;
    b. testing; and/or
    c. guidance in the form of mentoring and counseling.
(3) Field inspection implementers as referred to in paragraph (1) must be equipped with a letter of assignment from DPMPTSP.
(4) Field inspections by the Supervision officers are carried out at most:
    a. for low and medium low Risks, implemented 1 (one) time in one (1) year for each business location; and
    b. for medium high and high Risks, implemented 2 (two) times in one (1) year for each business location.
(5) In the event that based on the results of the assessment of routine Supervision that has been carried out previously, the Business Actor is deemed to be compliant, the field inspection as referred to in paragraph (4):
    a. for low and medium low risks, not carried out; and
    b. for medium high and high risks, implemented 1 (one) time in one (1) year for each business location.

Article 54

(1) The results of the field inspection as referred to in Article 53 are stated in the minutes and signed by the field inspection implementer and the Business Actor.
(2) The minutes as referred to in paragraph (1) are supplemented with conclusions from the results of the field inspection.
(3) Completion and signing of the minutes as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out electronically on the OSS System or manually by the field inspection implementer and Business Actor.
(4) In the event that filling in and signing the minutes as referred to in paragraph (1) is done electronically on the OSS System, the results of the field inspection are reported by filling in an electronic form containing the conclusions of the results of the field inspection by the field inspection implementer.
(5) In the event that filling in and signing the minutes as referred to in paragraph (1) is done manually, the results

of the field inspection are reported by filling in an electronic form containing the conclusions of the results of the field inspection on the OSS System and uploaded to the OSS System by the field inspection implementer no later than three (3) days after signing the minutes.

Sub-Division 3
Incidental Supervision

Article 55

(1) The incidental Supervision as referred to in Article 50 subparagraph b is carried out by DPMPTSP at certain times.
(2) Th incidental Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out through field inspections or virtually.
(3) The incidental Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out based on complaints from the public and/or Business Actors whose identity is guaranteed to be confidential by the DPMPTSP.
(4) The public complaints as referred to in paragraph (3) are submitted correctly and can be accounted for.
(5) The submission of public complaints as referred to in the paragraph is carried out in the following manner:
    a. directly to DPMPTSP; or
    b. indirectly delivered in the following way:
        1. written to DPMPTSP; or
        2. electronically via the OSS System or the complaint channels provided.
(6) DPMPTSP follows up on public complaints individually or together with the relevant Regional Apparatus.
(7) Field inspection implementers are required to be equipped with a letter of assignment from DPMPTSP.
(8) The results of incidental Supervision must be uploaded to the OSS System by the person responsible for carrying out field inspections.

Sub-Division 4
Assessment of Supervision Results

Article 56

(1) DPMPTSP, in accordance with its authority, carries out an assessment of the results of Supervision.
(2) The assessment of the results of Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is processed based on the indicators in Supervision as referred to in Article 48.
(3) The data processing as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out to determine the level of compliance of Business Actors and to evaluate Risk-Based Business Licensing.
(4) Based on the assessment of the results of the Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1), DPMPTSP submits an electronic report on the assessment of the results of the Supervision to the OSS System.
(5) Business Actors can access or obtain information related to adjustments to the intensity of field

inspections in routine supervision and updates to Business Actor profiles in the OSS System.

Division Three
Ease of Business Licensing Supervision for
Micro and Small Enterprises

Article 57

(1) The Local Government provides easy Supervision of business activities to Business Actors.
(2) The ease of Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) is in the form of:
    a. investment activity reports are submitted with the following provisions:
        1. not mandatory for micro business actors; and
        2. every 6 (six) months for small business actors.
    b. routine Supervision of Business Licensing for SME is carried out through coaching, mentoring, or counselling related to business activities; and
    c. in the event that based on the results of the assessment of routine supervision carried out previously regarding standards and obligations, SME actors who are deemed to be compliant do not need to undergo field inspections.

Division Four
Implementing Supervision

Article 58

(1) In routine Supervision through Business Actor reports as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (2) subparagraph a, the Supervision officers have the duties to:
    a. conduct reviews of periodic reports provided by Business Actors;
    b. prepare a review report; and
    c. submit recommendations.
(2) In carrying out field inspections of Business Actors as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (2) subparagraph b, the Supervision officers have the following duties to:
    a. submit written notification no later than three (3) days before the inspection date;
    b. submit a letter of assignment to the Business Actor to be inspected;
    c. explain the intent and purpose to the Business Actor being audited;
    d. conducting checks on the conformity of periodic reports with field conditions;
    e. create an electronic inspection report on the OSS system or manually by filling in an electronic form containing the conclusions of the field inspection results; and
    f. maintaining the confidentiality of Business Actor information.
(3) In carrying out field inspections of Business Actors as referred to in Article 51 paragraph (2) subparagraph b, the Supervision officers has the authority to;

a. obtain information and/or make necessary notes;
b. check compliance with obligations
c. prepare copies of documents and/or document them electronically;
d. conducting sampling and testing; and/or
e. inspect the location of business activities and infrastructure and/or facilities.

(4) In the event that the implementation of Supervision finds violations committed by Business Actors, the Supervision implementer can stop the violations to prevent greater impacts.

Article 59

(1) Supervision of the implementation of compliance with standards that are technical in nature and require certain special competencies can be carried out through cooperation with institutions or expert professions that are certified or accredited as the Supervision officers in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
(2) In the event of Supervision is in collaboration with certified or accredited expert institutions or professions as referred to in paragraph (1), the involvement of certified institutions or professions is included in the Supervision planning.
(3) In the event that based on Supervision a violation is discovered by a Business Actor, the certified or accredited expert institution or profession must report it to the Local Government that assigned it within a maximum period of 3 (three) Days from when the certified or accredited expert institution or profession discovered the violation committed by the Business Actor.
(4) The Local Government through DPMPTSP stops violations to prevent greater impacts within a maximum period of one (1) day after receiving a report from a certified or accredited expert institution or profession as referred to in paragraph (3).

Article 60

(1) The Supervision officers as referred to in Article 58 must have competencies that include abilities, skills and knowledge of standards for implementing business activities.
(2) The Head of DPMPTSP improves the competence of the Supervision officers as referred to in paragraph (1) to develop abilities, skills and knowledge on an ongoing basis.

Division Five
Community and Business Participation in Supervision

Article 61

(1) The community and business actors can play an active role in implementing supervision.

(2) The active role of the community as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
   a. carry out monitoring related to the implementation of business activities; and
   b. submitting public complaints.

(3) The active role of Business Actors as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out by submitting complaints to the Supervision officers who do not carry out Supervision in accordance with the provisions of the Laws and Regulations.

Article 62

The Supervision officers who do not carry out Supervision in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations will be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

Article 63

Any person who obstructs Supervisory activities will be subject to administrative and/or criminal sanctions in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

CHAPTER VII
REPORTING ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF BUSINESS LICENSING

Article 64

(1) The Regent submits a report on the Administration of Business Licensing to the Governor as a representative of the Central Government.

(2) The report as referred to in paragraph (1) must contain at least:
   a. number of permits issued;
   b. investment plans and realization; and
   c. obstacles and solutions.

(3) The reports referred to in paragraph (2) are carried out periodically every 3 (three) months.

CHAPTER VIII
TEAM FORMATION

Article 65

(1) In the context of Administration of Business Licensing in the Region, the Head of DPMPTSP can form:
   a. technical team; and
   b. Supervision team.

(2) The technical team as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph a is tasked with preparing recommendations for the issuance of Business Licensing and Non-Licensing.

(3) The Supervisory Team as referred to in paragraph (1) subparagraph b is tasked with carrying out Supervision of Business Licensing which is the authority of the Region.

(4) The technical team and the Supervisory team as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined by the Regent's Decree.

CHAPTER IX
RISK-BASED RESOLUTION OF PROBLEMS AND OBSTACLES TO BUSINESS LICENSING

Article 66

(1) The Regent resolves obstacles and problems in the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.
(2) In the event that the Laws and Regulations do not regulate matters for resolving obstacles and problems, the Regent has the authority to make decisions and/or take the necessary actions to resolve the obstacles and problems in question as long as they are in accordance with the general principles of good governance.

CHAPTER X
FUNDING

Article 67

Funding for the Administration of Business Licensing in the Region is charged to:
a. Local Revenue and Expenditure Budget; and
b. other legitimate and non-binding funding sources in accordance with the provisions of Laws and Regulations.

CHAPTER XI
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 68

Upon the entry into force of this Regional Regulation, Business Licensing that has been issued but has not yet become effective before this Regional Regulation entry into force, Business Licensing will be processed in accordance with the provisions in this Regional Regulation.

Article 69

Upon the entry into force of this Regional Regulation, the technical team and the Business Licensing Supervision team that existed before this Regional Regulation entry into forces will continue to carry out their duties until the end of their term of office.

CHAPTER XII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 70

Upon the entry into force of this Regional Regulation, the implementing regulations with respect to Business Licensing shall remain in force insofar they do not conflict with this Regional Regulation.

Article 71

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

In order to make this Regional Regulation known to the public, it is hereby ordered that it be promulgated by its publication in the Regional Official Gazette of the Regency of Bangli.

Issued in Bangli
on 8 May 2024
REGENT OF BANGLI,

signed

SANG NYOMAN SEDANA ARTA

Promulgated in Bangli
on 8 May 2024
SECRETARY OF THE THE REGENCY OF BANGLI

signed

IDA BAGUS GDE GIRI PUTRA
REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE THE REGENCY OF BANGLI of 2024 NUMBER 5

Prepared and issued as an official translation

Jakarta, 29 June 2026
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION
FOR THE MINISTER OF LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

DHAHANA PUTRA

Official Translation Notice:
This English translation is provided for information and reference purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy, inconsistency, or ambiguity between the English version and the Indonesian version, the Indonesian version shall prevail.

ELUCIDATION
OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BANGLI
NUMBER 5 OF 2024
ON
ADMINISTRATION OF BUSINESS LICENSING

I. GENERAL

Following the promulgation of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, and in order to support job creation, which requires adjustments to various regulatory aspects related to the facilitation, protection, and empowerment of cooperatives and UMK-M, improving the investment ecosystem, and accelerating national strategic projects, including improving worker welfare protection.

In order to improve the investment ecosystem and business activities, Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation has amended several provisions in Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Administration, which are directed at strengthening the role and commitment of Local Administration in the framework of the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing in the Regions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations on the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing.

Strengthening the role of Local Governments in Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, among others, regulates the Regent's obligation to provide Business Licensing services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations regarding the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing, Business Licensing services implemented by DPMPTSP must use the OSS System managed by the government, and provide opportunities for DPMPTSP to develop a supporting system for the implementation of the OSS System in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria set by the government.

In order to optimize the implementation of Business Licensing policies, this Regional Regulation contains regulations on the authority for the Administration of Risk-Based Business Licensing, the implementation of Business Licensing, work relationship arrangements, supervision of risk-based business licensing, reporting on the Administration of risk-based business licensing, funding and resolution of problems and obstacles to Risk-Based Business Licensing.

Based on this Regional Regulation, DPMPTSP carries out the duties and functions of government affairs in the investment sector, with the aim of optimizing the Administration of Business Licensing. DPMPTSP is expected to be able to organize Business Licensing management quickly, easily, integrated, transparent, efficient, effective, and accountable in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations regarding the Administration of Business Licensing, which in turn provides legal

certainty, improves the investment ecosystem and business activities and maintains the sustainability of the performance of Business Licensing services in accordance with the objectives and intent of the enactment of Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1
Self-explanatory.

Article 2
Self-explanatory.

Article 3
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
The authority of the provincial Government and the Central Government in implementing Business Licensing is in accordance with Law on Job Creation.
Paragraph (3)
Non-Licensing is the provision of documents or legal proof of the validity of something to a person or group of people in order to facilitate services and information in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
Paragraph (4)
Self-explanatory.

Article 4
Self-explanatory.

Article 5
Self-explanatory.

Article 6
Self-explanatory.

Article 7
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
The obligation for Business Actors to meet these business activity standards is then carried out in the form of Supervision by the Central Government and/or Local Government when Business Actors carry out business activities.

Article 8
Self-explanatory.

Article 9
Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11

Self-explanatory.

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Subparagraph a

Location coordinates are depicted in the form of polygons which can provide area and shape information.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

Completeness regarding the "number of building floors" is included if the implementation of the Spatial Utilization plan will involve construction.

Subparagraph f

Completeness regarding " floor area of the building " is included if the implementation of the Spatial Utilization plan will involve construction.

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Subparagraph a

The location coordinates are depicted in the form of polygons which can provide information about the area of the shape.

Subparagraph b

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph c

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph d

Self-explanatory.

Subparagraph e

Completeness regarding the "number of building floors" is included if the implementation of the Space Utilization plan will involve building construction.

Subparagraph f

Completeness regarding "building floor area" is included if the implementation of the Space Utilization plan will involve building construction.

Subparagraph g

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Self-explanatory.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (6)

The term "existing Environmental Approval" means the Environmental Approval for previous Businesses and/or Activities that encompass the existing Businesses and/or Activities.

Article 18

Self-explanatory.

Article 19

Self-explanatory.

Article 20

Self-explanatory.

Article 21

Self-explanatory.

Article 22

Self-explanatory.

Article 23

Self-explanatory.

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25

Self-explanatory.

Article 26

Self-explanatory.

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

The term "Laws and Regulations" means laws and regulations regarding local taxes and local levies in order to support ease of doing business and services by the Region.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory.

Article 28

Self-explanatory.

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory.

Article 31

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

Self-explanatory.

Article 33

Self-explanatory.

Article 34

Self-explanatory.

Article 35

Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory.

Article 37

Self-explanatory.

Article 38

The term "additional employee income for state civil servants" means additional employee income given to DPMPTSP in order to carry out facilitation and coordination of investment development and public services in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations regarding financial management of the Region.

Article 39

Self-explanatory.

Article 40

Self-explanatory.

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory.

Article 43

Self-explanatory.

Article 44

Self-explanatory.

Article 45

Self-explanatory.

Article 46

Paragraph (1)

The working relationship between DPMPTSP and regional apparatuses which is carried out functionally and coordinatively is a synergy of working relationships between DPMPTSP and other regional apparatuses in accordance with their respective authorities, duties and functions to support and complement each other in order to accelerate and optimize the Administration of Business Licensing in the Region to realize public satisfaction.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 47

Paragraph (1)

The working relationship between DPMPTSP and the one-stop integrated investment and licensing office of the Province of Bali, which is carried out functionally and coordinatively, is a synergy of working relationships between DPMPTSP and the one-stop integrated investment and licensing office of the Province of Bali in accordance with their respective authorities, duties, and functions to support and complement each other in order to accelerate and optimize the Administration of Business Licensing in the Region to realize public satisfaction.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Article 48

Self-explanatory.

Article 49

Self-explanatory.

Article 50

Self-explanatory.

Article 51

Self-explanatory.

Article 52

Self-explanatory.

Article 53
Self-explanatory.

Article 54
Self-explanatory.

Article 55
Self-explanatory.

Article 56
Self-explanatory.

Article 57
Self-explanatory.

Article 58
Paragraph (1)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (2)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (3)
Self-explanatory.
Paragraph (4)
The cessation of violations can be carried out by the Supervisory implementer based on findings in the field, such as prohibiting the discharge of waste water with the mandatory use of waste water management installations, the use of disinfectants in hotels, and others.

Article 59
Self-explanatory.

Article 60
Self-explanatory.

Article 61
Self-explanatory.

Article 62
Self-explanatory.

Article 63
Self-explanatory.

Article 64
Self-explanatory.

Article 65
Self-explanatory.

Article 66
Self-explanatory.

Article 67
Self-explanatory.

Article 68
Self-explanatory.

Article 69
Self-explanatory.

Article 70
Self-explanatory.

Article 71
Self-explanatory.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BANGLI NUMBER 4