

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG  
NUMBER 3 OF 2021  
ON  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE REGENCY OF BATANG  
FOR 2021-2041

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF BATANG,

Considering : that in order to implement the provision of Article 11 section (4) of Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on the Industrial Development Plan of the Regency of Batang for 2021-2041;

Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java (State Bulletin of 8 August 1950) as amended by Law Number 9 of 1965 on the Establishment of the Second Level Region of Batang by amending Law Number 13 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of Central Java (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1965 Number 52, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2757);

3. Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 4, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5492) as amended by Law Number 11

of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245 , Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government (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 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

With the joint Approval of

THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

and

THE REGENT OF BATANG

HAS DECIDED:

To Issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OF REGENCY OF BATANG FOR 2021-2041.

## CHAPTER I

### GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means Regency of Batang.
2. Local Government means Regent as elements of local government administration leading the implementation of government affairs which become the authority of the region.
3. Regent means Regent of Batang.

4. Regional Apparatus means elements that assist the Regent and the Regional House of Representatives in administering government affairs which become the Authority of the Region.
5. Industry means all forms of economic activities which process raw materials and/or utilize industrial resources to produce goods of added value or of higher utility, including industrial services.
6. Industrial Affair means an order and any activities relating to industrial activities.
7. Industrial Estate means an estate wherein Industrial activities are centralized, complete with supporting facilities and infrastructure which are developed and managed by an Industrial Estate Company.
8. Industrial Designated Area means a stretch of land designated for Industrial activities based on a regional spatial plan determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
9. Regional Leading Industry means an Industry that is determined to be a leading and major Industry in the Region.
10. Industrial Development Plan of the Province (Rencana Pembangunan Industri Provinsi) of Central Java for 2017-2037, hereinafter abbreviated as RPIP, means a planning document that becomes a reference in industrial development in Central Java Province for 2017-2037.
11. Industrial Development Plan of the Regency (Rencana Pembangunan Industri Kabupaten) of Batang for 2021-2041, hereinafter abbreviated as RPIK, means a planning document that becomes a reference in Industrial development in the Regency of Batang for 2021-2041.

## Article 2

The purposes of this Regional Regulation are:

- a. as a guideline for Industrial development for Regional Apparatus and Industrial actors, entrepreneurs and/or related institutions;

- b. encouraging Regional Industries to become Regional Leading Industries; and
- c. as a guideline for public participation in the development of Regional Leading Industries.

### Article 3

The objectives of the issuance of this Regional Regulation are:

- a. realizing the National Industrial development policy in the Region;
- b. determining targets, strategies and action plans for the development of Regional Leading Industries;
- c. realizing an independent, competitive, advanced and environmentally friendly regional Industry;
- d. realizing equitable development of Regional Leading Industries in order to strengthen national resilience; and
- e. improving the prosperity and welfare of the regional society in a just manner.

### Article 4

The scopes of the regulation in this Regional Regulation are:

- a. the authority of the Local Government;
- b. Regional Leading Industry;
- c. RPIK for 2021-2041;
- d. implementation and financing;
- e. guidance and supervision;
- f. reporting; and
- g. annex.

## CHAPTER II

### AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

### Article 5

- (1) The Local Government in accordance with its authority is responsible for the achievement of the regional industrial development objectives.

- (2) Regional Industrial Development as referred to in section (1) is carried out in Industrial Designated Areas stipulated in the regional spatial plan.
- (3) The authority of the Local Government as referred to in section (1) includes:
  - a. planning for the development of Industrial Designated Areas and Industrial Estates;
  - b. provision of Industrial infrastructure;
  - c. provision of ease of data and information in areas designated for the construction/development of Industrial Designated Areas;
  - d. one-stop integrated service in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - e. provision of incentives and other ease in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
  - f. arrangement of Industrial activities to be located in Industrial Designated Areas and Industrial Estates; and
  - g. supervision of the implementation of Industrial Estate development.

#### Article 6

- (1) The Local Government in accordance with its authority strives for the availability of:
  - a. Industrial infrastructures; and
  - b. supporting infrastructures.
- (2) Industrial Infrastructures as referred to in section (1) point a are:
  - a. energy and electricity facilities;
  - b. telecommunications facilities;
  - c. water resource facilities;
  - d. sanitation; and
  - e. transportation facilities.
- (3) The supporting infrastructures as referred to in section (1) point b are:
  - a. housing area;
  - b. education and training;

- c. research and development;
- d. health;
- e. firefighter; and
- f. garbage dump.

### CHAPTER III REGIONAL LEADING INDUSTRIES

#### Article 7

- (1) Regional Leading Industries that are the drivers of regional economic growth and have great potential to be developed are:
  - a. Food industry;
  - b. the industry of wood, articles of wood and cork (excluding furniture) and woven goods of bamboo, rattan and the like;
  - c. leather, leather goods and footwear industries;
  - d. upstream agro-industry;
  - e. the motor vehicle, trailer and semi-trailer industry;
  - f. other transportation equipment industry;
  - g. furniture industry;
  - h. textile industry; and
  - i. apparel Industry.
- (2) In addition to the Regional Leading Industry as referred to in section (1), the Local Government may develop other industries that are potential and are regional priorities.

#### Article 8

- (1) The development of Regional Leading Industries must provide benefits for the welfare of the Regional society.
- (2) Local Government prepares Regional human resources in an effort to access job opportunities in Regional Leading Industries.
- (3) The development of the Regional Leading Industry as referred to in section (1) is carried out in a sustainable manner through the following stages:
  - a. phase I for the period of 2021-2025;

- b. phase II for the period of 2026-2030; and
- c. phase III for the period of 2031-2041.

## CHAPTER IV

### RPIK

#### Article 9

- (1) RPIK for 2021-2041 is stipulated for a period of 20 (twenty) years.
- (2) RPIK for 2021-2041 as referred to in section (1) may be reviewed 1 (one) time every 5 (five) years in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) RPIK for 2021-2041 as referred to in section (1) contains:
  - a. the vision and mission of regional development as well as the objectives and targets of regional industrial development; and
  - b. Regional Leading Industry development strategies and programs.
- (4) The strategies and programs for the development of the Regional Leading Industry as referred to in section (3) point b at least contain:
  - a. Industrial development strategies; and
  - b. industrial development programs.
- (5) The Industrial development programs as referred to in section (4) point b are:
  - a. determination, targets and development programs for Regional Leading Industries;
  - b. industrial area development;
  - c. Industrial resource development;
  - d. construction of industrial facilities and infrastructure; and
  - e. Industrial empowerment.
- (6) RPIK for 2021-2041 as referred to in section (3) is listed in the Annex as an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

## CHAPTER V

### IMPLEMENTATION

#### Article 10

- (1) The Local Government is responsible for the implementation of the Industrial development programs in the RPIK.
- (2) In implementing the Industrial development programs as referred to in section (1), the Local Government establishes a synergy with the Central Government and may cooperate with stakeholders.
- (3) The implementation of the cooperation as referred to in section (2) refers to the legislation governing regional cooperation.
- (4) Further provisions regarding synergy and cooperation as referred to in section (2) are regulated by a Regent Regulation.

### CHAPTER VI GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

#### Article 11

- (1) The Regent conducts guidance and supervision of small and medium-sized industries.
- (2) The implementation of guidance and supervision of small and medium-sized industries as referred to in section (1) is in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

### CHAPTER VII REPORTING

#### Article 12

- (1) The Regent makes a report to the Governor 1 (one) time a year on the implementation of the RPIK which is an integral part of the report on the implementation of Regional Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The implementation report as referred to in section (1) at least covers Industrial growth, contribution of the



Industrial sector, employment in the Industrial sector, realization of investment in the Industrial sector and the export of Industrial products, including problems and steps to settle the Industrial sector.

## CHAPTER VIII FINANCING

### Article 13

- (1) The financing for the implementation of RPIK for the 2021-2041 comes from the Local budget.
- (2) In addition to being sourced from the Local budget, the financing as referred to in section (1) can be sourced from:
  - a. state budget; and
  - b. other legal and non-binding sources of financing.

## CHAPTER IX CLOSING PROVISIONS

### Article 14

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

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

Issued in Batang  
on 26 October 2021

REGENT OF BATANG,

signed

WIHAJI

Promulgated in Batang  
on 26 October 2021

REGIONAL SECRETARY  
OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG,

signed

LANI DWI REJEKI

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF BATANG OF 2021 NUMBER 3

Jakarta, 25 May 2023

Has been translated as an Official Translation  
on behalf of Minister of Law and Human Rights  
of the Republic of Indonesia  
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



ANNEX TO  
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF  
BATANG NUMBER 3 OF 2021  
ON  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR  
THE REGENCY OF BATANG FOR 2021-2041

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE REGENCY OF BATANG  
FOR 2021-2041

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to Law Number 17 of 2007 on the National Long-Term Development Plan for 2005-2025, the industrial sector is a strengthening of the economic structure which is positioned as the driving force for other economic sectors. This is because the industrial sector has a positive impact on the economy. This positive impact can be seen both through the backward linkage and forward linkage of the Industrial sector to other economic activities. The backward linkage of the industrial sector is supported by agricultural activities in the broadest sense, marine and mining which produce efficient, modern and sustainable products. The forward linkage of the Industrial sector is supported by effective services that implement good practices and governance. The goal is that the development of the Industrial sector will encourage the realization of strong economic resilience.

To realize the sustainable development of the Industrial sector, the central government has prepared the National Industrial Development Master Plan (RIPIN) 2015–2035. The National Industrial Development Master Plan, *Rencana Induk Pembangunan Industri Nasional (RIPIN)* is stipulated by Government Regulation Number 14 of 2015 and compiled as an implementation of the mandate of Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs, as well as being a guideline for the government and Industry players in planning and developing national Industry. Through the National Industrial Development Master Plan (RIPIN) which is embodied through the National Industrial Policy (KIN), the industrial sector will be able to make a significant contribution in increasing added value, employment and foreign exchange, as well as being able to make a major contribution to the formation of national competitiveness (Ministry of Industry, 2015).

At the regional level, Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs mandates the Governor/Regent/Mayor to draw up a Regional Industrial Development Plan. The Regional Industrial Development Plan must be in line with RIPIN and the National Industrial Policy (*Kebijakan Industri Nasional/KIN*), pay attention to the potential of regional Industrial resources, in accordance with the Regional Spatial Plan, and pay attention to compatibility with socio-economic activities and environmental carrying capacity. The Regional Industrial Development Plan is also intended to be a guideline to encourage the growth of the Industrial sector to be more focused, integrated and provide more optimal benefits for the region. Other important aspects that form the basis for the concept of industrial development include efficiency, spatial planning, resources and the environment.

The Regency of Batang is one of the regencies that has an important and strategic role in economic growth in the northern area of Central Java. the Regency of Batang is located on the main route connecting Jakarta-Surabaya. This position places The Regency of Batang, especially the capital city of its government, on the economic route of the northern island of Java. The flow of transportation and high mobility on the north coast route provides the possibility for the Regency of Batang to develop quite prospectively in all sectors.

The condition of the Regency of Batang is a combination of coastal, lowland and mountainous areas. This condition makes the Regency of Batang has enormous potential for industrial development. This can be seen from the very dominant contribution of the Industrial sector in the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Regency of Batang. During the last 3 (three) years (2017–2019), the Industrial sector contributed more than 34% of the total GRDP of the Regency of Batang (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020). Even in 2019, the Industrial sector in the Regency of Batang was able to absorb 23.53% of the total existing workers (Central Statistics Agency, 2019).

Although it contributes greatly to the economy of the Regency of Batang, the growth trend of the Industrial sector during the 2017–2019 period has always been declining. The growth of the Industrial sector in the Regency of Batang in 2017 was 7.17%, decreased to 6.33% and fell again in 2019 to 5.45%. The declining trend of industrial sector growth has become a challenge for the local government to formulate an industrial development plan in the Regency of Batang. In addition to being faced with a decline in

growth in the last three years, industrial development in the Regency of Batang is also expected to be able to answer the existing strategic development issues. the Regency of Batang's open unemployment still requires very serious attention where the number of open unemployment in the Regency of Batang in 2019 is still quite large, as many as 16,755 people.

Industrial development in the Regency of Batang is expected not only to be able to optimize the development of creative Industries based on local potential. However, industrial development in the Regency of Batang must also be able to optimize the designated Industrial and Industrial areas. In addition to the development of supporting facilities and infrastructure for industrial development, the existence of an industrial designation area of 3,310 hectares also requires investment from both domestic and foreign. In other words, the the Regency of Batang Government must be able to invite investors not only in medium-sized industries but also in large Industries.

Based on this background, good and comprehensive industrial development planning is absolutely necessary in the Regency of Batang. This can be achieved, one of which is the preparation of the the Regency of Batang Industrial Development Plan. The the Regency of Batang Industrial Development Plan will serve as a guideline so that industrial development is more focused, able to utilize all the potentials it has by taking into account the element of sustainability and being able to provide the maximum benefit to the community.

## 1.2 Legal basis

The legal basis used in preparing the the Regency of Batang Industrial Development Plan is as follows:

- 1) Law number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs, Article 11 section (1) every regent/mayor prepares a Regency/Municipal Industrial Development Plan; and
- 2) Law number 23 of 2014 on Regional Government Article 24 section (1).

## 1.3. Writing system

The the Regency of Batang Industrial Development Plan consists of 5 (five) Chapters, namely (1) Introduction, (2) Description of Regional Conditions Related to Industrial Development, (3) Regional Development Vision and Mission, as well as Regional Industrial Development Goals and Targets, (4) Strategy and Regency Industrial Development Program, and (5) Closing. A brief description of each chapter can be explained as follows:

1. Introduction

This section explains the background of the importance of preparing the District Industrial Development Plan, the legal basis for the preparation and the systematics of writing;

2. Overview of Regional Conditions Related to Industrial Development

This section contains an overview of the condition of the Regency of Batang, industrial resources in the Regency of Batang, supporting facilities and infrastructure for industry in the Regency of Batang, and a description related to the empowerment of small and medium-sized industries in the Regency of Batang;

3. Regional Development Vision and Mission, as well as Regional Industrial Development Goals and Targets

This section contains the vision and mission of the Regency of Batang, the Regency of Batang's Industrial Development Goals, and the Regency of Batang's Industrial Development Goals;

4. District Industrial Development Strategy and Program

This section contains the industrial development strategy and industrial development program in the Regency of Batang; and

5. Closing

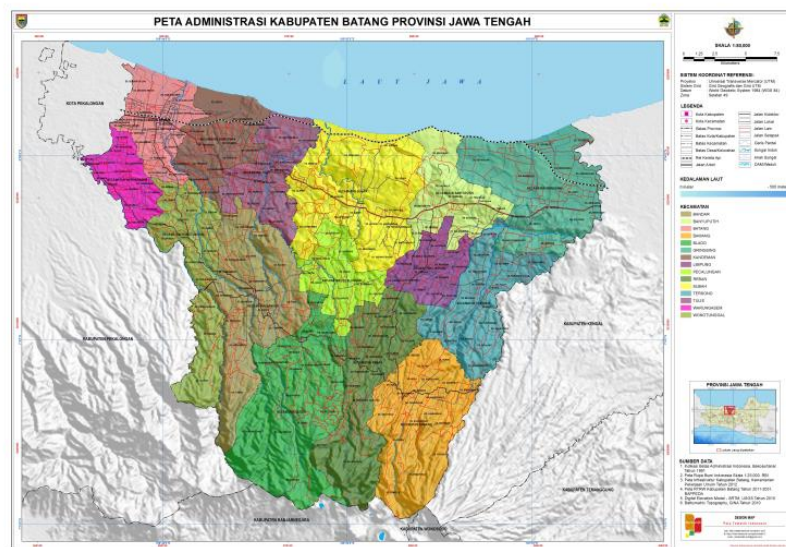
This section outlines a summary of the linkages of Chapter I to Chapter IV, and hopes for the successful implementation of the the Regency of Batang RPIK for the next 20 years.

## CHAPTER II. DESCRIPTION OF REGIONAL CONDITIONS RELATED TO INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

### 2.1 Regional Condition

The Regency of Batang is located between 60 51' 46" and 70 11' 47" south latitude and between 1090 40' 19" and 1100 03' 06" east longitude. The location of the Regency of Batang is on the north coast of Java Island. the Regency of Batang stretches from the coastal area to the highlands approaching the Dieng area. The Regency of Batang is bordered to the west by Pekalongan Regency and City, to the south by the Regency of Wonosobo and the Regency of Banjarnegara, to the east by the Regency of Kendal and to the north by the Java Sea.

Figure 2.1 the Regency of Batang Administration Map

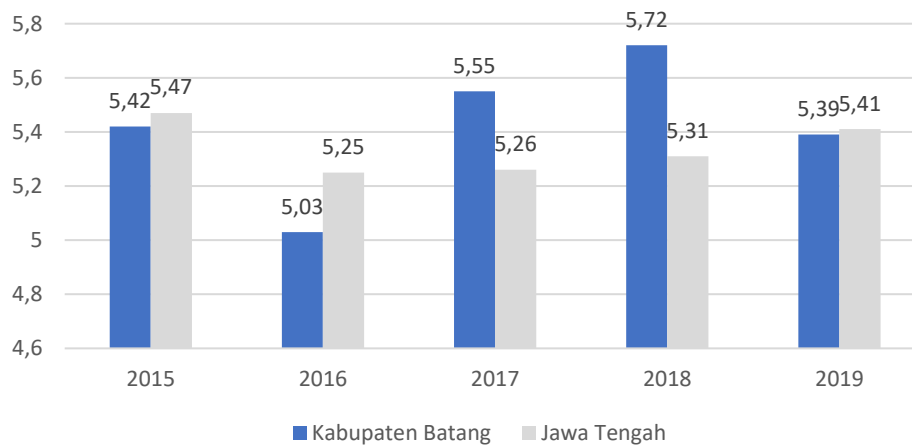


Source: the Regency of Batang RTRW Regional Regulation 2019 - 2039

#### a. Economic growth

The economy of the Regency of Batang in the last five years tends to fluctuate. this is indicated by the growth rate of gross regional domestic product at constant prices, in 2019 of 5.39 percent, lower than the previous year, which was 5.72 percent. when compared with the growth of central java, the growth of the Regency of Batang over the last five years is relatively the same. The highest growth occurred in 2018 of 5.72 percent.

**Figure 2.2 Growth Rate of GRDP in Batang Regency and Central Java**



*Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020*

b. GRDP Growth of the Regency of Batang by Business Field

Economic growth by sector in 2019 looks varied. The highest growth was achieved by other Service sectors, which was 10.80%. Meanwhile, the mining and quarrying sector experienced the smallest growth of 0.90%.

**Table 2.1 Growth Rate of GRDP of the Regency of Batang by Business Field (Percent) in 2015-2019**

No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019**
1	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	3,30	1,88	-1,61	2,13	3,24
2	Mining and excavation	2,50	12,37	18,50	8,26	0,90
3	Processing industry	5,30	4,50	7,17	6,33	5,45
4	Gas electricity supply	8,78	8,64	5,14	4,87	5,61
5	Water supply, garbage, recycling waste	2,42	9,74	10,61	10,69	3,57
6	Construction	7,86	7,39	14,63	10,88	1,09
7	Wholesale & retail of car & motorcycle repair	4,57	6,25	6,11	5,51	6,49
8	Transportation and warehousing	7,65	5,28	4,64	4,71	8,39
9	Provision of accommodation and food and drink	8,16	7,82	4,77	5,79	9,10
10	Information and communication	15,64	8,83	11,42	10,53	10,49
11	Financial Services and insurance	6,19	7,65	4,22	2,83	2,77
12	Real estate	6,31	6,94	5,80	5,12	5,42
13	Company services	6,72	6,67	8,48	7,53	9,03
14	Adm. governance, defense and security	7,25	0,80	1,07	3,13	3,11
15	Education services	6,69	7,58	6,07	6,65	7,82



No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018*	2019**
16	Health services and social activities	5,24	8,93	7,37	7,76	6,87
17	Other services	4,10	6,83	9,39	9,64	10,80
PDRB		5,42	5,03	5,55	5,72	5,39

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

Table 2.1. also shows the growth of the manufacturing sector, which for the last three years has a downward trend. In 2017, the growth of the processing industry was 7.17% and the last year was 5.45%. Despite experiencing a declining trend, the growth of the manufacturing sector in the Regency of Batang over the last five years has tended to increase.

c. Distribution of GRDP in the Regency of Batang on the Basis of Current Prices by Business Field

In 2019, the manufacturing Industry sector had the highest distribution of the economic structure in the Regency of Batang, which was 34.43%, while the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors were 20.36%. The role of the wholesale and retail trade, car repair, and motorcycle sectors by 14.57% is in the top three of the economic structure.

Table 2.2 Distribution of GRDP in the Regency of Batang on the basis of Current Prices by Business Field (Percent) in 2015-2019

No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	23,95	23,14	21,37	20,71	20,36
2	Mining and excavation	2,51	2,74	3,10	3,14	3,00
3	Processing industry	33,38	33,61	34,19	34,51	34,43
4	Gas electricity supply	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,06
5	Water supply, garbage, recycling waste	0,09	0,10	0,10	0,10	0,10
6	Construction	4,85	4,88	5,32	5,70	5,55
7	Wholesale and retail of car & motorcycle repair	12,81	12,92	13,01	12,97	13,21
8	Transportation and warehousing	2,37	2,31	2,29	2,24	2,31
9	Provision of accommodation and food and drink	3,71	3,84	3,77	3,72	3,85
10	Information and communication	2,32	2,33	2,51	2,57	2,69
11	Financial Services and insurance	1,73	1,76	1,77	1,74	1,70

No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
12	Real estate	1,04	1,04	1,05	1,04	1,04
13	Company services	0,36	0,37	0,38	0,39	0,41
14	Adm. governance, defense and security	2,65	2,56	2,48	2,39	2,34
15	Education services	5,70	5,82	6,01	6,07	6,24
16	Health services and social activities	0,71	0,72	0,72	0,73	0,74
17	Other services	1,77	1,81	1,86	1,90	1,98
PDRB		100	100	100	100	100

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

The dominance of the manufacturing and agricultural sectors in the Regency of Batang's GRDP from 2015 - 2019 is very high, each contributing more than 20 percent of the Regency of Batang's GRDP. Contribution Another influential sector is the trade sector which in the period 2015 - 2019 contributed more than 12 percent of GRDP. Meanwhile, other sectors are relatively small in contributing to GRDP.

#### d. Leading Sector in the Regency of Batang

In addition to sectoral contributions to GRDP, the economic structure in the Regency of Batang can be seen based on the Location Quotient (LQ) value. The Location Quotient (LQ) method is carried out by comparing the output value of a particular sector in the Regency of Batang against the output value of the same sector at a higher level (Central Java Province). The leading sector can be identified if the calculation of the LQ value is greater than 1, so that the sector in the region has a higher output growth than output growth in the higher level sector.

Table 2.3 Calculation of Location Quotient (LQ) Value of the Regency of Batang

No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	1,54	1,53	1,49	1,47	1,51
2	Mining and excavation	1,09	1,08	1,22	1,23	1,21
3	Processing industry	0,95	0,97	0,99	1,00	1,00
4	Gas electricity supply	0,67	0,67	0,60	0,60	0,60
5	Water supply, garbage, waste and recycling	1,50	1,67	1,67	1,67	1,67
6	Construction	0,47	0,47	0,51	0,53	0,51
7	Wholesale and retail of car &	0,96	0,96	0,96	0,95	0,96

No	Sector	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
	motorcycle repair					
8	Transportation and warehousing	0,75	0,74	0,74	0,72	0,72
9	Provision of accommodation and food and drink	1,21	1,24	1,22	1,20	1,20
10	Information and communication	0,77	0,77	0,75	0,74	0,74
11	Financial Services and insurance	0,61	0,60	0,59	0,59	0,59
12	Real estate	0,63	0,62	0,62	0,62	0,62
13	Company services	1,06	1,03	1,00	0,98	0,98
14	Adm. governance, defense and security	0,93	0,89	0,88	0,88	0,88
15	Education services	1,37	1,36	1,36	1,35	1,35
16	Health services and social activities	0,86	0,84	0,82	0,82	0,82
17	Other services	1,22	1,19	1,19	1,19	1,21

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (data processed), 2020

From Table 2.3. shows which sectors are the leading in the Regency of Batang. From the LQ calculation, the leading sectors in Batang district are the water supply, waste, waste & recycling sectors, as well as the agriculture, forestry and fishery sectors. Leading sectors are sectors that are the mainstay in developing the regional economy of the Regency of Batang.

Within the scope of the region in a country, a commodity is said to have competitiveness if the commodity is not only sold in the local market, but also can compete outside the region. At the aggregate level, a sector of a region can be said to have competitiveness if the sector or sub-sector is not only able to supply the needs of the region but also outside the region. Sectors or sub-sectors that have such characteristics are called base sectors or sub-sectors. The existence of the economic base of an area plays a major role in developing the potential of the region. The economic basis determines the direction and priorities of the regional development concerned in order to obtain effective and sustainable development.

## 2.2 Industrial Resources

The regency has the potential for industrial resources including industrial sector workers, natural resources as raw materials, training and development institutions and industrial investment. The potential of industrial resources in the Regency of Batang can be seen in Table 2.4 below:

Table 2.4. Industrial Resources in the Regency of Batang

No.	Industrial Resources	2019
1	Industrial sector workforce (person)	57.669
2	Educational institutions	
	a. Higher Education	
	- Number (Education unit)	3
	- Capacity (Person)	1.275
	b. Vocational High School	
	- Number (Education unit)	29
	- Capacity (Person)	13.382
3	Number of Training institutions (units)	21
4	Number of Research and Development institutions (R&D units)	1
5	Total Industrial investment (million rupiah)	578.275,15

Source: Disperindagkop and UKM of the Regency of Batang, 2019

As for investment in the industrial sector, it is the most vital thing to develop industry in a region. the Regency of Batang continues to experience an increase in the number of industrial investments with a dominant increase in small industries by 4.2 percent in the period 2018 to 2019.

Table 2.5 Development of Total Industrial Investment  
in the Regency of Batang in 2017-2019

Industry Size	Total Investment (million rupiah)		
	2017	2018	2019
a. Large and medium	335.835	335.835	344.894
b. Small	214.305	223.843	233.380
Amount	550.141	559.678	578.275

Source: Disperindagkop and UKM of the Regency of Batang, 2020

### 2.3 Facilities and Infrastructure

Supporting facilities and infrastructure for industrial development in the Regency of Batang include roads, electricity, water, infrastructure/environmental management, industrial designation areas, and supporting infrastructure (test institutions, bonded areas, warehousing areas). The conditions of these facilities and infrastructure can be described as follows:

#### a) Roads

Roads are the most important land transportation infrastructure to facilitate various activities of the population and facilitate the flow of goods and services traffic. This publication presents the length of roads in the Regency of Batang with the status of regency roads, provincial roads, and national roads. In 2019 the length of regency roads reached 552.42 km, provincial roads 72.86 km, and national roads 52.67 km.

Table 2.6 the Regency of Batang Road Length by road type  
2019

Type	Road Length (Km)
National Road	52,67
Provincial road	72,86
Regency road	552,42

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

#### b) Electricity

PLN fulfills most of the electricity needs of the people in the Regency of Batang. The number of electricity customers from year to year is increasing. In 2019, it increased by 2.19% from the previous year, with the largest number of customers being households (91.07%), the rest being Industry and other businesses.

Table 2.7 Number of PLN Electricity Customers by Tariff Group in the Regency of Batang in 2018-2019

Year	RT	Busines ss	Industry	other	Total
2019	200.016	11.351	336	7.896	219.608
2018	192.349	10.067	244	7.491	210.160

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

## c) Water

The volume of drinking water distributed by PDAM in the Regency of Batang has increased. In 2019 the total volume of water distributed (sold) was 857,212 M3, an increase from the previous year which was 830,712 M3.

Table 2.8 Amount of Drinking Water Volume Distributed by PDAM in the Regency of Batang by Sub-District (M3) in 2018-2019

Sub-District	Year	
	2018	2019
Wonotunggal	52.787	59.885
Bandar	54.334	56.364
Blado	16.808	18.550
Reban	3.024	2.042
Bawang	5.561	5.401
Tersono	49.212	45.878
Gringsing	38.135	34.524
Limpung	77.312	76.900
Banyuputih	-	-
Subah	29.857	36.739
Pecalungan	555	676
Tulis	43.340	49.169
Kandeman	15.638	19.837
Batang	438.588	444.439
Warungasem	5.561	6.808
Amount (M3)	830.712	857.212

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, 2020

## d) Infrastructure/environmental management

The availability of industrial facilities and infrastructure in the Regency of Batang still needs to be prepared. This can be seen from the limited number of infrastructure/environmental management and supporting infrastructure for industry in the Regency of Batang. Preparation of the availability of industrial facilities and infrastructure in the Regency of Batang is urgent considering that the Regency of Batang will be included in the national strategic program by making the Regency of Batang an Integrated Industrial Estate, *Kawasan Industri Terpadu* (KIT), covering an area of + 4,300 ha and its infrastructure.

e) Industrial Designated Area

Based on Regional Regulation Number 6 of 2010 on Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) of Central Java Province in 2009-2029 Article 84 that Industrial Designated Areas that become provincial priorities are Semarang City, Kendal Regency, Demak Regency, Rembang Regency, Cilacap Regency, Brebes Regency , and Kebumen Regency, In the explanation it is stated that the Industrial designation area is a provincial priority, other than the intended Industrial designation area, it can be allocated by the district/city government,

On the basis of shifts and future demands and based on considerations of population distribution, workforce, accessibility, land value and price, land carrying capacity, environmental carrying capacity, infrastructure carrying capacity, and other property values, according to Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2019 on Plans Regional Spatial Planning (RTRW) of The Regency of Batang for 2019-2039 Article 61 that the Industrial Designated Area of the Regency of Batang has a land area of approximately 3,310 (three thousand three hundred and ten) hectares.

Table 2.9 Area of Industrial Designated Areas in the Regency of Batang  
by Sub-District

No.	District	Land area (hectare)
1.	Bandar Sub-District	140
2.	Banyuputih Sub-District	759
3.	Batang Sub-District	320
4.	Blado Sub-District	4
5.	Gringsing Sub-District	662
6.	Kandeman Sub-District	332
7.	Reban Sub-District	1
8.	Subah Sub-District	25
9.	Tulis Sub-District	1.066
10.	Wonotunggal Sub-District	1
Total		3.310

Source: the Regency of Batang RTRW Regional Regulation 2019 – 2039

#### 2.4 Small and Medium Industry Empowerment

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 64 of 2016, the value of the Industry can be divided into large Industries, Medium Industries, and Small Industries. Small industry is an industry that employs a maximum of 19 (nineteen) workers and has an investment of less than Rp. 1,000,000,000.0 (One Billion Rupiah) excluding land and buildings for business premises.

Medium Industry is an Industry that employs a maximum of 19 (Nineteen) workers and has an investment of at least Rp. 1,000,000,000.00 (One Billion Rupiah) or employs at least 20 (Twenty) workers and has an investment of at most Rp.15,000,000,000.00 (Fifteen Billion Rupiah).



Table 2.10 Number of Industries and Manpower by Industry Size in the Regency of Batang in 2018-2019

Industry Size	2018		2019	
	Industry	Labor	Industry	Labor
a. Large and medium	75	9.557	77	9.893
b. Small	10.783	47.600	10.893	47.776

Source: Disperindagkop and UKM the Regency of Batang, 2020

IKM empowerment is carried out through strengthening IKM centers, technical service units, *unit pelayanan teknis* (UPT), increasing the number and quality of field extension workers, *tenaga penyuluh lapangan* (TPL), consultants and providing promotion centers for IKM development. The conditions related to the empowerment of SMEs can be seen in Table 2.10 below.

Table 2.11 Empowerment of Small and Medium Industries

No.	Institutional	2019
1	Number of SMEs (Formal)	62
2	UPT (unit)	1
3	TPL (people)	-
4	Consultant (people)	-
5	Promotion Center (unit)	2

## CHAPTER III. VISION AND MISSION OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT, AND OBJECTIVES AND TARGETS OF REGIONAL INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

### 3.1 Vision and Mission of the Regional Development of the Regency of Batang

The preparation of industrial development goals and targets for the Regency of Batang takes into account the vision and mission of regional development in the Regency of Batang, and refers to the vision and mission of national industrial development and the vision and mission of industrial development in Central Java Province. The explanation of each vision and mission can be described as follows.

#### a. Long Term Development Vision and Mission of the Regency of Batang

In accordance with the the Regency of Batang Regulation Number 13 of 2007 on the Long-Term Development Plan of the the Regency of Batang for 2005-2025, the vision of the Regency of Batang is "A Prosperous, Advanced, Steady, and Independent Batang Based on Leading Potential". In order to create and build a common perception and commitment among all stakeholders towards the formulation of the substance of the 2005-2025 regional development vision, it is necessary to provide an explanation of the meaning of the vision so that all stakeholders in a synergistic and optimal manner can contribute to its achievement. The meaning of the vision is:

1. Batang, defined as an autonomous region. Autonomous regions (hereinafter referred to as regions) are legal community units that have territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs and public interests according to their own initiatives based on the aspirations of the people in the system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The region shows a unity of government and society along with all the potential it has.
2. Prosperous, means safe, peaceful and prosperous. A prosperous Batang community is synonymous with people who can enjoy peace in their lives, can carry out their duties and responsibilities well, and can enjoy the results in order to achieve a better life.
3. Forward, means moving/walking forward, coming forward, improving, being better than before, moving towards a high civilization. An advanced stem shows progress in reaching a better level than before, mainly characterized by a better level of intellectuality/rationality,

including the increasing application of various sciences and technologies in social life, business, and governance.

4. Steady, means firm, unchanging, unwavering, stable, undisturbed, steadfast, steadfast, strong. Steady stems are expected to be able to stick to values and principles based on morals, ethics, and religion; so that it will be able to assist in creating stable and conducive local conditions for the implementation of development.
5. Independent, is defined as being independent, able to manage or overcome their own interests without depending on other parties. Independent stems are not interpreted as closing themselves off, but emphasizes on people who are able to optimize their various strengths and potentials for regional progress, able to become centers of new growth without neglecting the importance of networking aspects.
6. Based on superior potential, defined as based on local characteristics (strengths) that are higher, more important, more special than others so that there is a greater chance of success. Batang based on superior potential shows an area and its people who build based on local strengths as the basic capital, Batang's local strengths, among others, lie in the marine and fisheries, agriculture, and tourism sectors.

To realize the vision of Independent Based on Leading Potential”, the long-term regional development missions to be implemented are as follows:

1. Improving the quality of human resources who are faithful and devoted, knowledgeable, healthy, have a high work ethic, responsive and participative
2. Community and regional economic improvement based on fisheries and marine, agriculture, and tourism, supported by other highly competitive sectors
3. The development of good governance in the implementation of development, governance and public services, based on professionalism, capacity, capability, and networking
4. Improvement of infrastructure and facilities (infrastructure) that supports regional development based on local capabilities and potentials,
5. Development of socio-cultural life in order to support the creation of regional conditions that are prosperous, peaceful, orderly, safe, democratic, and conducive
6. Improving the quality of the environment supported by sustainable management of spatial and natural resources.

b. The Vision and Mission of the Regency of Batang's Medium Term Development

In accordance with the vision and mission of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Batang for the 2017-2022 period, the Vision of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of the Regency of Batang for 2017-2022 is "The Realization of a Harmonious, Energetic, Competitive, Religious, Peaceful and Prosperous Regency of Batang in 2022". To build a common view and commitment from all stakeholders, the meaning contained in the vision can be explained as follows:

a. Harmonious Batang

The Harmonious Batang means that the government runs in line with the aspirations of the people (aspirations); Strengthening the State Civil Apparatus, *Aparatur Sipil Negara* (ASN) where existing employees are regional assets that must be developed and utilized; Batang Development which maintains harmony and synergy with national development and the development of the province of Central Java; Strengthening cooperation (central and inter-regional) as well as with all stakeholders in building Batang together.

b. Energetic Batang

The Energetic Batang means focusing on the development of the whole Batang people, the availability of excellent and complete health services, basic education services, development of vocational education based on Batang's local potential, as well as a stimulus for the community to cultivate all existing potentials so that they have high and sustainable economic value in order to raise people's standard of living.

c. Competitive Batang

The Competitive Batang means Batang that continues to grow and develop beyond other regions, Batang that is Pro-Investment and the integration of sustainable agribusiness development and tourism (edu tours and religious tourism) while still applying the principles of sustainable development.

d. Religious Batang

The Religious Batang means that Batang people are obedient in practicing their respective religious teachings, where the local government guarantees the freedom of all people to carry out worship according to their religion in an orderly manner where the local

government facilitates the guidance and development of proportional religious practice.

e. Peaceful Batang

The Peaceful Batang means the peaceful, secure and peaceful life of the Batang community, as well as the creation of harmony throughout the community where crime continues to fall; Development of an integrated regional disaster management system as an early warning mechanism for disaster management systems.

f. Prosperous Batang

The Prosperous Batang as the ultimate goal of various aspects of existing development, which means that the people of Batang are physically and mentally prosperous where per capita income, family purchasing power (on clothing, food and shelter) of the community have increased, as well as the fulfillment of the right to education, fulfillment of the right to education, health and facilitating the actualization needs of each Batang community.

To realize the vision of the the Regency of Batang RPJMD in 2017 - 2022, the mission that must be carried out by the Government together with the the Regency of Batang community is formulated as follows:

- a. Improving the quality of public services with smart city-based governance supported by the development of cooperation.
- b. Improving the quality of human resource development as a whole through optimizing the community empowerment movement in various fields in an integrated manner.
- c. Improving regional economic development in a sustainable manner supported by quality infrastructure and environmentally friendly areas while still applying the principles of sustainable development.
- d. Improving security, peace and harmony (regional conduciveness) for the implementation of development is supported by the practice of religious teachings and noble cultural values.

c. National Industrial Development Vision and Mission

The national industrial development vision is contained in the 2015-2035 National Industrial Development Master Plan. The formulation of the National Industrial Development Vision is "Indonesia Becomes a Tough Industrial Country". The 2015-2035 National Industrial Development Vision is characterized by 3 things as follows:

1. a strong, deep, healthy and just national Industrial structure;

2. Industry that is highly competitive at the global level; and
3. Industry based on innovation and technology.

In order to realize this vision, national industrial development carries out 7 missions. The seven missions are as follows:

1. increasing the role of national industry as a pillar and driver of the national economy;
  2. strengthening and deepening the national Industrial structure;
  3. improving independent, competitive, and advanced Industry, as well as green Industry;
  4. guaranteeing business certainty, fair competition, and prevent the concentration or control of Industry by one group or individual that is detrimental to the community;
  5. opening up business opportunities and expanding job opportunities;
  6. increasing the spread of industrial development throughout Indonesia in order to strengthen and strengthen national resilience; and
  7. improving the prosperity and welfare of the community in an equitable manner.
- d. Vision and Mission of the Industrial Development in the Province of Central Java

The development of the Industrial sector in the Province of Central Java refers to the national industrial development vision as stated in the 2015-2035 National Industrial Development Master Plan and the 2013-2018 Central Java Provincial Development Vision, namely "Towards a Prosperous and Independent Central Java" *Mboten Corruption, Mboten Ngapusi*. By taking into account the vision and mission of the development of the Province of Central Java and the vision and mission as well as the national industrial development strategy, the vision for the industrial development of Central Java Province in 2017 – 2035 is as follows:

“The Realization of a Competitive Central Java Industry  
and sustainable”

In order to realize this vision, the Industrial development of the Province of Central Java carries out 4 (four) missions as follows:

1. increasing the role of Central Java Industry as a pillar and driver of the economy of Central Java;
2. strengthening and deepening the industrial structure of Central Java;
3. building and developing Industrial resources; and

4. ensuring business certainty and fair competition.

### 3.2 Industrial Development Goals of the Regency of Batang

The purpose of industrial development in the Regency of Batang cannot be separated from the economic development goals of the Regency of Batang itself. The long-term economic development goals of the Regency of Batang are enshrined in the Long-Term Regional Development Plan of the Regency of Batang 2005 - 2025. Currently the Regency of Batang has entered the third RPJPD (2017-2021) period and will enter the fourth RPJPD period (2022 - 2025). Regarding industrial development, the third period of the the Regency of Batang RPJPD has a development priority scale to "further strengthen the comprehensive development of the Regency of Batang in various fields of development by emphasizing on achieving the quality of human resources, achieving government service quality, achieving regional independence, and achieving competitiveness. regional superior commodities. The fourth period of the The Regency of Batang RPJPD has a development priority scale to realize a prosperous, advanced, stable and independent the Regency of Batang based on superior potential through strengthening development in various fields which emphasizes the excellent quality of governance and public services, the advancement of human resources and the economy. regions, reducing inequality, supported by a stable political situation, security and order and the environment.

By also paying attention to the the Regency of Batang Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2018 where the third mission of the the Regency of Batang RPJMD is "Improve sustainable regional economic development supported by environmentally friendly quality infrastructure and areas while still applying the principles of sustainable development", then the industrial development goal of the Regency of Batang is as follows:

- a. Increasing the growth and contribution of the processing industry to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Regency of Batang based on superior potential;
- b. Increasing the supply chain of industrial raw materials and the inter-sectoral value chain supporting the processing industry in the Regency of Batang;
- c. Increasing the market share of both domestic and foreign industries through the development of promotion and market penetration of regional products;
- d. Developing upstream Industry through the development of the agricultural sector in a broad sense and directed to produce products

that are based on the agro-industrial system, in order to ensure food availability and increase added value;

- e. Increasing the role and contribution of MSMEs through the development of business scale and market access in order to encourage competitiveness and increase MSME market coverage;
- f. Increasing the use of science and technology to encourage productivity and quality of regional superior products that have comparative and competitive advantages in order to encourage the growth of an increasingly quality industrial sector;
- g. Improving the competence of the workforce, both skilled and educated workers who are adaptive to the development of technology and information.
- h. Increasing cooperation and strategic partnerships that support increased investment, development of appropriate science and technology, and increase market access for superior products, as well as increase workforce competence; and
- i. Creating a competitive business climate and preventing the centralization or control of Industry by one group or individual that is detrimental to the community.

### 3.3 Industrial Development Goals

The Industrial Development Targets of the Regency of Batang include 6 (six) main targets. The six targets are:

1. The achievement of an increase in the growth of the Industrial sector to reach 2 (two) digits so that the contribution of Industry in Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) reaches 35% (thirty percent);
2. There was an increase in market share at home and abroad as seen from the increase in exports by reducing dependence on imports;
3. Increasing the contribution of small and medium industries to industrial growth in The Regency of Batang and Central Java Province;
4. Strengthening the industrial structure with the development of upstream and intermediate industries based on regional superior products;
5. improving the mastery of technology and innovation by educated and skilled workers; and
6. The creation of sustainable and competent employment in the Industrial sector.

Performance achievement targets, industrial sector development targets in the Regency of Batang are quantitatively presented in Table 3.1 below:



Table 3.1 Quantitative Targets of Industrial Sector Development  
the Regency of Batang (2021-2041)

No.	Industrial Development Indicators	Unit	Year 2019	Year 2025	Year 2030	Year 2041
1.	Production growth Processing industry	%	5,17	7,27	8,42	10,72
2.	Contribution of the Industrial sector to GRDP	%	33,44	33,86	34,40	35,25
3.	Industrial product export value	Million US\$	56,57	57,57	59,79	63,13
4.	Number of workers in the Industrial sector	People	57.669	59.964	62.371	66.223
5.	Industrial sector investment value	Billion Rupiah	578,27	621,54	679,95	774,00

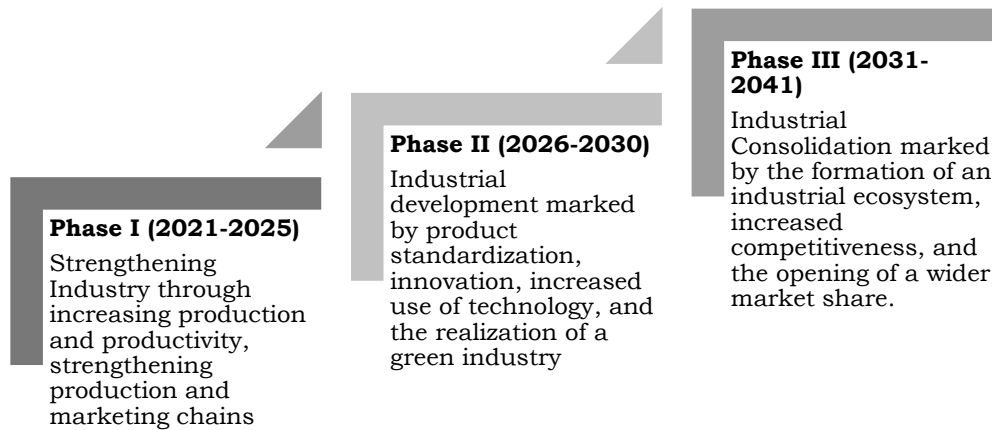
*\*Estimated value from data from the Central Bureau of Statistics and the Industry, Trade, Cooperatives and SMEs Office of The Regency of Batang*

To achieve the projected target, there are several assumptions supported by the commitment of the the Regency of Batang Government to realize the following conditions:

- a. political and economic stability that supports increasing national economic growth between 6% (six percent) to 9% (nine percent) per year;
- b. global economic developments that can support the growth of national exports, especially industrial products;
- c. investment and financing climate that encourages increased investment in the Industrial sector;
- d. availability of infrastructure that can support increased production and smooth distribution;
- e. the quality and competence of Industrial HR develops and supports the increased use of technology and innovation in the Industrial sector;
- f. policies related to natural resources that support the implementation of the downstream Industry program optimally; and
- g. inter-sectoral coordination and the active role of relevant Regional Apparatuses in industrial development.

To achieve the targeted target, industrial development phasing in the Regency of Batang needs to be carried out. In line with the stages of Industrial development in the RPJPD and RPJMD of the Regency of Batang,

the stages of Industrial development can be divided into 3 (three) stages as follows:



Phase I (2021-2025): At this stage it is intended that the Industry in the Regency of Batang is able to increase industrial production and productivity with a stronger production chain from upstream to downstream which is marked by the availability of low-priced raw materials, continuous improvement of the quality of workforce , increasing the capacity of machinery and technology, increasing the utilization of industrial areas and industrial designation areas, as well as the strength of the domestic market and the opening of international markets.

Phase II (2026-2030): At this stage Industry in the Regency of Batang is expected to improve product quality standards through product standardization and certification, optimize innovation both from production and marketing, and utilize better technology. In addition, industry and industrial players in the Regency of Batang are expected to be more concerned with carrying capacity and environmental conservation, and realizing a green industry. This development stage still requires the realization of the previous stage, namely the strengthening of the industry through increasing production, productivity, strengthening the production chain and marketing.

Stage III (2031-2041): This third stage is the steady condition of the Industry in the Regency of Batang which requires that the previous two stages have been achieved. This third stage is the stage of industrial consolidation which is marked by the formation of an industrial ecosystem, increased competitiveness as reflected in increased competitive advantage, and the opening of a wider market share. The existence of industrial estates and existing industrial designation areas is expected to have a stronger role with

the formation of clusters. The competitive advantage of Industry in the Regency of Batang can be realized through efficiency and standardization of production according to market needs, so that Industry in the Regency of Batang is able to strengthen and expand its market share.

## CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE REGENCY  
OF BATANG

## 4.1 Industrial Development Strategy

The Industrial development strategies undertaken to achieve the Industrial development targets are as follows:

1. Strengthening the supply of quality and sustainable Industrial raw materials;
2. Developing superior resource processing industry with a strong and competitive industrial structure;
3. Developing regional Industry competence in each commodity base of leading Industry;
4. Increasing support for strengthening human resources, institutional business actors and strong connectivity in the industrial structure between business units;
5. Improving a conducive and responsible industrial business climate;
6. Increasing cooperation between related institutions, including central, regional, research institutions, and so on;
7. Increasing the development of infrastructure and facilities essential for the growth and development of the Industry including accessibility to sources of raw materials and marketing;
8. Developing Industrial Designated Areas;
9. Building an Industrial Estate according to the plan;
10. Building a Center for Small and Medium Industries;
11. Building Communal IPAL for Industry as an effort to create an environmentally friendly Industry;
12. Strengthening the synergy and coordination between Regional Apparatus Organizations (*Organisasi Perangkat Daerah/ OPD*) related to industrial licensing;
13. Developing an industrial designation area in the northern coastal road corridor area (Pantura);
14. Developing agro-industry to increase the added value of agricultural products;
15. Developing creative industries made from local raw materials in each sub-district; and
16. Developing facilities and infrastructure to support industrial development.

#### 4.2 Industrial Development Program

The Industrial development program in the Regency of Batang includes the determination, targets and programs for the development of leading industries, development of industrial resources, development of industrial facilities and infrastructure, development of industrial areas, and empowerment of small and medium industries (IKM).

##### 1. Determination, targets and development programs for the leading industry of the Regency of Batang

###### a. Determination of the Leading Industry of the Regency of Batang

In accordance with the the Regency of Batang RPJMD 2017-2022, the leading industries of the Regency of Batang include the following sectors:

- (1) primary form of fishery and seaweed;
- (2) secondary includes textiles, batik, metal, furniture, fish processing;
- (3) tertiary in the form of services and trade.

Meanwhile, the superior potential that the Regency of Batang has and can continue to develop is the garment and furniture industry; agropolitan Sorban wali, STA Limpung in Limpung Sub-District, with the main commodities of green onion, cayenne pepper, potato, durian, corn, tea, coffee, patchouli, simmental beef, freshwater fishery, honey, crackers, people's tea; the mlinjo chips cluster, essential oil, fishery, metered tourism, batik, leather craft; Shipyard; as well as Agro Pagilaran tourist destinations, Sigandu Beach and Ujungnegoro. The determination of this leading industry fulfills 3 (three) main criteria and 10 sub-criteria (factors). The three main criteria include:

- a) Excellence Criteria; includes marketing factors, availability and continuity of raw materials, human resources support, policy support and government institutions.
- b) Benefit Criteria; includes economic value added factors, social added values and regional prestige/distinctiveness.
- c) Stakeholders Acceptance Criteria; includes factors of readiness and willingness of the community, government and business actors.

The 10 sub-criteria (factors) referred to in this case are:

- a) Economical added value/ increase of local revenue ;
- b) Social added value/ labor absorption and welfare improvement;

- c) Availability and continuity of raw materials/support of natural resources;
- d) Aspects of marketing/access and market volume;
- e) Government policy and institutional support;
- f) Human resource support;
- g) Regional peculiarities;
- h) Community readiness and readiness;
- i) Government readiness and readiness; and
- j) Readiness and willingness of business actors.

In addition to the above analysis, in the series of determining the leading Industry, the province also takes into account several criteria based on various criteria, namely:

- a) Identification of regional potential;
- b) List of national priority industries based on RIPIN;
- c) List of provincial priority industries based on Central Java RPIP
- d) The recommendation for priority industries for the Regency of Batang is based on synchronization of regional potential with national priority industries (RIPIN), Central Java priority industries (RPIP) and considerations of strategic aspects of industrial development in the Regency of Batang.

Based on the analysis of 3 (three) main criteria and 10 sub-criteria (factors), the leading industries of the Regency of Batang and their locations can be seen in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1 Leading Industry of the Regency of Batang based on Indonesian Standard Classification of Business Fields (KBLI) 2017

No.	Leading Industry	Industry Type	Location
1.	Food industry	Fish Processing Industry	Batang Sub-District, Banyuputih Sub-District, Limpung Sub-District, Subah Sub-District, Kandeman Sub-District, Tulis Sub-District, Gringsing Sub-District, Reban Sub-District, Bandar Sub-District
		Refreshing Ingredients (Coffee, Decafin, Supplements, Tea based,	Blado Sub-District, Gringsing Sub-District

No.	Leading Industry	Industry Type	Location
		Honey, etc.)	
		Honey Industry	Gringsing Sub-District, Tersono Sub-District, Banyuputih Sub-District
2.	Manufacture of wood, goods from wood and cork (excluding furniture) and woven goods from bamboo, rattan and the like	Wood Industry, Wood and Cork Products (Excluding Furniture)	Batang Sub-District, Subah Sub-District, Banyuputih Sub-District
		Woven Items from Bamboo, Rattan, and the Like	Warungasem Sub-District, Batang Sub-District, Subah Sub-District
		Wood Processing	Gringsing Sub-District, Batang Sub-District, Subah Sub-District
3.	Leather, Leather goods and Footwear Industry	Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear Industry.	Warungasem Sub-District, Bawang Sub-District
4.	Upstream Agro Industry	Oleochemical Industry (Essential Oil)	Bawang Sub-District, Reban Sub-District, Blado Sub-District, Bandar Sub-District, Wonotunggal Sub-District
5.	Motor vehicle, trailer and semi-trailer industry	Body Industry	Subah Sub-District
6	Other transportation equipment industry	Ship and Boat Building Industry	Batang Sub-District
7.	Furniture Industry	Furniture Industry	Gringsing Sub-District, Batang Sub-District, Subah Sub-District, Banyuputih Sub-District, Tersono Sub-District, Kandeman Sub-District, Bandar Sub-District

No.	Leading Industry	Industry Type	Location
8.	Textile industry	Textile industry	Batang Sub-District, Warungasem Sub-District, Kandeman Sub-District, Subah Sub-District, Tersono district, Reban Sub-District, Limpung Sub-District
		Batik Industry	Batang Sub-District, Warungasem Sub-District
		ATBM Weaving Industry	Warungasem Sub-District
9	Apparel Industry	Knitted/Embroidered Apparel Industry	Reban Sub-District, Blado Sub-District, Bawang Sub-District, Pecalungan Sub-District

#### b. Leading Industry Development Goals and Programs

To focus on the achievement of the leading industrial development of the Regency of Batang based on regional superior products and market opportunities, the objectives and programs for the development of leading industries are described as follows:

##### 1) Fish Processing Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
a. Increasing the availability of raw and auxiliary materials; b. Fulfillment of standardization and legalization of fish products; c. The formation of a fish processing industry cluster; and	a. Development of supporting industries for the continuity of sources of auxiliary materials for the fish processing industry; b. Increasing utility capacity; c. Fresh fish export restrictions; d. Fulfillment of HR and product certifications;	a. The establishment of a modern fish processing Industry; b. Development of energy-saving and environmentally friendly fish processing industry; c. Development and strengthening of research and development in fish processing industry



d. Increasing human resources of experts in the ready-to-use fish processing industry.	and e. Product diversification and added value enhancement.	centers; and d. Development of more modern fish processing technology in order to improve fishery products in accordance with international standards.
Strategy		
<p>a. Strengthening linkages at all levels of the value chain of the fish processing Industry;</p> <p>b. Applying modern technology for fish processing so that the product conforms to standards, such as SNI and food safety;</p> <p>c. Expanding market penetration and promotion of fishery products;</p> <p>d. Encouraging the development of ready-to-use industrial human resources, especially in the field of quality management and production techniques; and</p> <p>e. Developing and strengthening the research and development of the fish processing industry in order to improve quality assurance and product safety.</p>		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Increasing partnerships and integration between the upstream and downstream sides in order to increase the guaranteed supply of fish raw materials;</p> <p>b. Holding a workshop on the construction of the fish processing industry cluster in the context of socializing the fish processing industry cluster;</p>	<p>a. Completing the facilities and infrastructure of the fish processing industry, among others, through the assistance of marine product processing machines/equipment to potential areas in coordination with relevant agencies;</p> <p>b. Improving the ability to procure machinery and equipment to support fish processing businesses;</p>	<p>a. Encouraging investment in modern fish processing industry;</p> <p>b. Improving the ability of laboratory quality testing for fishery products through the assistance of tools and technical assistance;</p> <p>c. Building an information center for the marine product industry at the location of the fish processing industry development cluster;</p> <p>d. Increasing cooperation in research and development of process</p>

<p>c. Increasing understanding of food standards, and food safety;</p> <p>d. Improving the competence of human resources on production process technology for supervisory officers and entrepreneurs;</p> <p>e. Facilitating the procurement of cold storage on a larger scale; and</p> <p>f. Dissemination and facilitation of legalization and labeling of fishery products.</p>	<p>c. Strengthening export-oriented fish processing industry;</p> <p>d. Increasing the role of universities in product diversification;</p> <p>e. Coordinating with related agencies for handling fishery waste pollution in fishery centers; and</p> <p>f. Conducting certification to improve quality assurance and product safety of the fish processing industry (Halal certification) and the application of product certification (SNI) through quality management education and training and compiling guide books.</p>	<p>technology and product technology between the industrial sector and research institutions/institutions and universities;</p> <p>e. Improving the competence of human resources that are oriented towards high technology and environmentally friendly; and</p> <p>f. Improving the competence of human resources in the fields of postharvest technology and fish processing as well as business management through education and training.</p>
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2) Refreshing Ingredients (Coffee, Decafin, Supplements, Tea based, Honey, etc.)

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Increased guarantee of raw material supply; and</p> <p>b. Improving the quality of raw</p>	<p>a. Increasing of domestic and export market share; and</p> <p>b. The realization of an increase in the engine</p>	<p>a. Developing and diversifying products based on coffee, tea, and honey; and</p> <p>b. Increasing production</p>

materials.	capacity of the factory for freshener products by increasing the quality and volume of production.	capacity in accordance with quality standards.
Strategy		
<p>a. Increasing factory utility;</p> <p>b. Improving production efficiency and energy use; and</p> <p>c. Developing appropriate technology downstream including supporting industries, strengthening design and strengthening research and development.</p>		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Realizing mastery of production capabilities;</p> <p>b. Improving the quality of expert human resources; and</p> <p>c. Developing product design and diversification.</p>	<p>a. Expanding the market area to non-traditional markets through promotions and trade missions; and</p> <p>b. Improving the ability to master technology and production.</p>	<p>a. Developing product quality and product design for local brand fresheners that can compete with well-known brand products;</p> <p>b. Developing and Improving the capabilities of Industrial HR (design, quality and production process); and</p> <p>c. Increasing mastery of technology and product development.</p>

### 3) Honey Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Increasing population of honey bee cultivation;</p> <p>b. Improving honey quality through the application of Good</p>	<p>a. Increasing the competitiveness of the honey industry through innovative packaging and marketing;</p>	<p>a. Increasing the productivity of honey bee cultivation;</p> <p>b. Increasing mastery of technology in an effort to improve the quality of</p>

<p>Farming Practices (GFP); and</p> <p>c. Increasing partnership between the Honey Processing Industry and honey beekeepers, either directly or indirectly.</p>	<p>b. Increasing the number of community members practicing honey bee cultivation;</p> <p>c. Improving the quality of processed products with raw materials of honey; and</p> <p>d. Application of honey authenticity certification.</p>	<p>honey products;</p> <p>c. Development of diversified honey processed products that have high competitiveness; and</p> <p>d. Increasing partnership between honey beekeepers, industry, and tourism management / edutourism.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Increasing product added value, investment, foreign exchange earnings, and employment;</p> <p>b. Increasing utilization of existing industrial production capacity; and</p> <p>c. Establishing certification of authenticity of honey products.</p>		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Together with relevant agencies to create a conducive business climate to encourage the growth of the honey industry; and</p> <p>b. Together with the relevant agencies, they are working on a special area for honey bee cultivation.</p>	<p>a. Increase counseling to honey beekeepers to improve honey quality so as to increase income;</p> <p>b. Providing soft loans to cooperatives and honey beekeeper groups to purchase equipment so that they can improve the quality of honey products;</p> <p>c. Provide technical counseling and training to improve the quality of human resources; and</p> <p>d. Conduct local honey</p>	<p>a. Improving the ability of honey bee cultivation from small to medium scale so as to reduce fixed costs at the producer level;</p> <p>b. Increasing human resources and providing integrated land so as to increase the productivity of honey bee cultivation; and</p> <p>c. Deepening research &amp; development for quality, useful, and integrated honey product innovation.</p>

	product campaign.	
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4) Wood Industry, Wood and Cork Products (Excluding Furniture)

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
a. Increased supply of raw materials; b. Increased efficiency in the use of raw materials; c. Improvement of processed wood, bamboo and rattan industries that have SVLK, <i>Sertifikasi Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu</i> (Wood Legality Verification Certification); d. Improving the quality of human resources; e. The establishment of global market access;	a. Export increase; b. Increased cooperation between related sectors, for the sake of creating expansion of job opportunities and increasing added value; c. The development of wider access to capital; d. Improvement of infrastructure and production technology; e. Encouraging financial institutions (Bank & Non-Bank) to finance Industry.	a. The realization of continuity and balance between demand and supply of raw materials; b. The realization of an environmentally friendly Industry; c. The realization of independence in process technology and downstream wood processing machinery; d. The realization of independence in the field of design so that there is a strengthening of the industrial base in the position of world class industry.
Strategy		
a. Increased competitiveness with the concept of a healthy, sustainable, environmentally friendly Industry and dominates the market; and b. Improving the image of an environmentally friendly design in line with technological developments.		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
a. Accelerating the realization of the use of alternative raw materials;	a. Improving the regulation of trade arrangements in order to ensure the	a. Maximizing the use of raw materials through the application of SFM (Sustainable Forest

<p>b. Encouraging the utilization of terminals and sub-terminals in industrial centers;</p> <p>c. Encouraging the realization of cooperation between raw material producing regions and producing regions;</p> <p>d. Encouraging the processed wood industry to have SVLK;</p> <p>e. Facilitating the establishment of a furniture training center;</p> <p>f. Facilitating HR competency standards Indonesian National Work Competency Standards;</p> <p>g. Increase global market penetration and expansion.</p>	<p>fulfillment of raw material needs;</p> <p>b. giving ease to obtain soft loans as capital, with low interest;</p> <p>c. Develop a global market network by utilizing cooperation with companies;</p> <p>d. Increasing the role of universities and the design community in creating product variants;</p> <p>e. Encouraging the development of industrial design and engineering of downstream wood industry machinery;</p> <p>f. Providing incentives in the context of technological innovation and design development.</p>	<p>Management) and alternative raw materials;</p> <p>b. Facilitating the development of downstream wood processing machinery technology;</p> <p>c. Facilitating Industry to update design developments in accordance with market tastes (market driven).</p>
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5) Woven Items from Bamboo, Rattan, and the Like

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. The realization of a system of fostering and developing the woven goods</p>	<p>a. The creation of a conducive business climate to protect the raw material needs of</p>	<p>a. Establishment of a core competency base for the Woven Goods Industry from Bamboo, Rattan</p>

<p>industry from bamboo, rattan and the like, including the handicraft and art goods industry;</p> <p>b. Establishment of a business base for woven goods made of bamboo, rattan and the like, including formidable handicrafts and artistic goods; and</p> <p>c. Increased productivity, efficiency, quality and innovative design.</p>	<p>the Woven Goods Industry from Bamboo, Rattan and the like, including handicrafts and artistic goods;</p> <p>b. The realization of the Manufacture of Woven Goods from Bamboo, Rattan and the like, including handicrafts and national arts goods that are able to compete in domestic and foreign markets;</p> <p>c. The many variants of the designs of Crafts and Art Items that have been applied;</p> <p>d. Increased cooperation between related sectors, in the context of developing the Woven Goods Industry from Bamboo, Rattan and the like including Handicrafts and Art Items in order to create expansion of job opportunities and increase added value.</p>	<p>and the like, including handicrafts and artistic goods;</p> <p>b. The realization of an integrated and synergized development and an increase in the value chain of handicrafts and artistic goods;</p> <p>c. The occurrence of a wider marketing network of woven products from bamboo, rattan and the like.</p>
<p>Strategy</p>		
<p>a. Developing handicraft and art goods industry through OVOP; develop core competencies based on regional superiority in potential centers and support the availability of raw materials, technology and craftsman skills, as well as local cultural, ethnic and traditional values.</p>		

- b. Giving priority to the development of the Joint Business , *Kelompok Usaha Bersama* (KUB); This is done to facilitate the guidance and development of the art craft industry so that it always strives in an efficient and professional manner.
- c. Increasing cooperation between stakeholders and the business world; This is done to create synergistic cooperation and integration of coaching and development programs.
- d. Encouraging the growth of a more conducive business climate to encourage increased business enthusiasm for the handicraft and artistic goods industry with programs that are in accordance with the policy directions for developing IKM handicrafts.

Action Plan

Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Providing guidance and convenience in the management of business licenses and certainty of place of business for creative industries.</li> <li>b. Providing incentive support for creative industries.</li> <li>c. Providing guidance and ease to administer intellectual property right. .</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Assisting the implementation of the quality management system for the creative Industry.</li> <li>b. Assisting in the application of product standards and production process standards for creative industries.</li> <li>c. Assisting in the use and maintenance of appropriate technology, including ICT for creative industries.</li> <li>d. Assist in the selection and storage of raw materials and auxiliary materials for creative industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Facilitating the exploration of the potential of the creative industry of handicrafts and regional superior arts.</li> <li>b. Facilitating benchmarking of products, trends and market opportunities for creative industries.</li> <li>c. Facilitating the development of design innovations to anticipate the development of market trends for the creative industry.</li> </ul>



6) Wood industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
a. Increased supply of raw materials; b. Increased efficiency in the use of raw materials; c. Improvement of processed wood, bamboo and rattan industries that have SVLK (Wood Legality Verification Certification); d. Improving the quality of human resources; e. The establishment of global market access. f. Increased production of wood waste crafts	a. Export increase; b. Increased cooperation between related sectors, for the sake of creating expansion of job opportunities and increasing added value; c. The development of wider access to capital; d. Improvement of infrastructure and production technology; e. Encouraging financial institutions (Bank & Non-Bank) to finance Industry.	a. The realization of continuity and balance between demand and supply of raw materials; b. The realization of an environmentally friendly wood industry; c. The realization of independence in process technology and downstream wood processing machinery; d. The realization of independence in the field of design so that there is a strengthening of the industrial base in the world class industry position.
Strategy		
a. Increased competitiveness with the concept of a healthy, sustainable, environmentally friendly Industry and dominates the market; b. Improving the image of an environmentally friendly design in line with technological developments; c. Creating cooperation with related institutions in order to expand the market for Industrial products; d. Conducting guidance and supervision of Industrial administration.		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
a. Accelerate the realization of the use of alternative raw	a. Improving the regulation of trade arrangements in order	a. Maximizing the use of raw materials through the application of SFM

<p>materials;</p> <p>b. Encouraging the utilization of terminals and sub-terminals in industrial centers;</p> <p>c. Encouraging the realization of cooperation between raw material producing regions and producing regions;</p> <p>d. Encouraging the wood processing industry to have SVLK;</p> <p>e. Facilitating HR competency standards Indonesian National Work Competency Standards;</p> <p>f. Increasing global market penetration and expansion.</p> <p>g. Introduction of green product-based production, green packaging, and green marketing;</p> <p>h. Facilitate production waste recycling management</p>	<p>to ensure the fulfillment of raw material needs;</p> <p>b. Developing a global market network by utilizing cooperation with companies;</p> <p>c. Increasing the role of universities and the design community in creating product variants;</p> <p>d. Encouraging the development of industrial design and engineering of downstream wood industry machinery;</p> <p>e. Providing ease to obtain financing as capital;</p> <p>f. Providing incentives in the context of technological innovation and design development.</p>	<p>(Sustainable Forest Management) and alternative raw materials;</p> <p>b. Facilitating the development of downstream wood processing machinery technology;</p> <p>c. Facilitating Industry to update design developments in accordance with market tastes (market driven);</p> <p>d. Controlling the cultivation of processed wood products from the forest strictly so that production can continue and water catchment areas are maintained.</p>
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7) Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Strong strengthening of the role of Industrial clusters;</p> <p>b. Strengthening the marketing of processed leather products;</p> <p>c. Increased use of footwear products for the local market;</p> <p>d. Provision of qualified raw materials and sufficient quantity;</p> <p>e. Product design development by improving HR competencies; and</p> <p>f. Development of an environmentally friendly leather processing industry.</p>	<p>a. Develop technology and production capabilities;</p> <p>b. Increasing the capacity of human resources with ownership of certification;</p> <p>c. Development of funding and venture capital schemes through financial institutions; and</p> <p>d. Coordinated interaction of mutually supportive and beneficial networks as well as an active role between the center and the regions, the business world and universities.</p>	<p>a. Strengthening the Industrial structure by growing Industries providing raw materials and supporting Industries (accessories);</p> <p>b. Realization of leather, leather goods and footwear Industry that has world brand quality;</p> <p>c. Development of more modern leather processing technology in order to improve standards according to international markets; and</p> <p>d. The realization of the green industry to the fullest</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Developing supply/production through the development of leather, leather goods and footwear Industries simultaneously with related supporting industries, which are more directed at developing raw materials for import substitution industries and developing leather, leather goods and footwear machinery industries;</p> <p>b. Developing technology through restructuring of machinery/equipment including supporting Industries, strengthening design and strengthening</p>		

<p>research and development, ensuring environmentally friendly industries, as well as strengthening the structure of industries in the leather, leather goods and footwear industry;</p> <p>c. Improving the capabilities of human resources in the fields of design and production technology, sewing machine mechanics, shoelast manufacture, upper system sewing Satra and pattern and size standards as well as being supported by the ability to promote and expand the market;</p> <p>d. Expanding the domestic market and export market by optimizing the available facilities and infrastructure.</p>		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Realizing mastery of production capabilities;</p> <p>b. Developing product design;</p> <p>c. Providing qualified leather raw materials;</p> <p>d. Realizing a special market for products made from leather;</p> <p>e. Realizing institutional relationships and networks;</p> <p>f. Introduction of green product-based production, green packaging, and green marketing;</p> <p>g. Facilitate production waste recycling management</p> <p>h. WWTP construction facilitation</p>	<p>a. Develop technology and production capabilities;</p> <p>b. Increasing the capacity of human resources with ownership of certification;</p> <p>c. Development of funding and venture capital schemes through financial institutions;</p> <p>d. Strengthening networks with the business world, central and local governments;</p> <p>e. Development of cooperation with universities in the development of processed leather products.</p>	<p>a. Strengthening the Industrial structure by growing Industries providing raw materials and supporting Industries (accessories);</p> <p>b. Building industrial centers based on leather Industry, leather tanning Industry, footwear and leather goods Industry;</p> <p>c. Realization of leather, leather goods and footwear Industry that has world brand quality;</p> <p>d. Increasing the export of leather, leather goods and raw leather footwear with international standard quality;</p> <p>e. Building a leather-based industry, leather tanning industry, environmentally friendly footwear and leather goods industry</p> <p>f. Improved institutional</p>

		coordination regarding the development of green industry-based leather-based industries;
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### 8) Oleochemical Industry (Essential Oil)

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Optimizing the potential of patchouli, nutmeg, and clove plantations through the intensification of existing plantation lands and the use of marginal lands;</p> <p>b. The realization of a stable essential oil industry cluster;</p> <p>c. The development of people's plantations.</p>	<p>a. Establishment of institutions in the form of cooperatives or associations that can accommodate the marketing of essential oils;</p> <p>b. Growth and development of the essential oil processing industry;</p> <p>c. Conduct certification to improve quality assurance and product safety of the essential oil industry.</p>	<p>a. Increased production of essential oils for export purposes;</p> <p>b. The establishment of essential oil industrial centers;</p> <p>c. The establishment of the downstream industry of essential oil processing;</p> <p>d. The realization of an environmentally friendly essential oil industry.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Growing high-quality processing industry;</p> <p>b. Increasing the ability to master essential oil refining technology to improve the quality of essential oils in the direction of increasing added value;</p> <p>c. Development of essential oil products with high added value.</p>		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Developing cooperation with relevant agencies and regions producing essential</p>	<p>a. Building partnerships between essential oil processing entrepreneurs and institutions in</p>	<p>a. Carry out strict and continuous improvement and quality control for the continuity of export marketing;</p>

<p>oils to improve the quality of plants as raw materials for the production process;</p> <p>b. Establishing forums for meetings between cluster members;</p> <p>c. Encouraging the construction of essential oil processing business facilities in industrial centers;</p> <p>d. Introduction of essential oil derivative products with high added value;</p> <p>e. Apply essential oil processing technology.</p>	<p>industrial centers;</p> <p>b. Developing essential oil processing facilities and infrastructure;</p> <p>c. Improving product quality;</p> <p>d. Expanding product market;</p> <p>e. Providing various possible sources of capital;</p> <p>f. Increasing cooperation with universities in research and development of essential oil products;</p> <p>g. Conducting certification to improve quality assurance and product safety of the essential oil industry (Halal certification) and the application of product certification (SNI).</p>	<p>b. Increasing the empowerment of business institutions;</p> <p>c. Growing mediation/intermediaries to bring together consumer wants/needs with the resulting product;</p> <p>d. Facilitating the processing of essential oil waste and environmentally friendly essential oil industrial areas;</p> <p>e. Development of essential oil products into higher value-added products.</p>
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### 9) Industri Karoseri

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Strengthening the structure of the body industry;</p> <p>b. Sufficient competent human resources;</p>	<p>a. Establishing cooperation with buyers, supporting and related industries in the car body</p>	<p>a. There has been an increase in the market share of car body products for both the domestic and export</p>

<p>c. Increased ability of the body industry to meet international standards;</p> <p>d. Increasing the competitiveness of the body industry;</p> <p>e. Increased mastery of technology and Research &amp; Development (R &amp; D) of the body industry.</p>	<p>industry cluster;</p> <p>b. The development of wider access to capital;</p> <p>c. Fulfillment of product quality in accordance with market demand.</p>	<p>markets;</p> <p>b. The realization of an environmentally friendly body industry.</p> <p>c. Maintaining strategic partnerships between business actors, body parts, component SMEs, and automotive companies on a national and international scale.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Strengthening the structure of the body industry structure;</p> <p>b. Improve the ability to meet international standards;</p> <p>c. Increasing the role of UPT, Universities and other stakeholders related to Research and Development (R&amp;D) procurement of machinery and technological developments;</p> <p>d. Improving the ability of SMEs as suppliers of quality and standardized components;</p> <p>e. Strengthen the integrated marketing network.</p>		
Action Plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Facilitating the acceleration of the design permit process;</p> <p>b. Provideingaccess to supply of raw materials to increase quantity and quality as well as diversify raw materials for supporting products;</p> <p>c. Encouraging the use of domestic components through</p>	<p>a. Facilitating the establishment of better cooperation with buyers, supporting and related industries in the body industry cluster.</p> <p>b. Improving the competence of HR of IKM suppliers to the body industry;</p> <p>c. Encouraging financial institutions (Banks &amp; Non-Banks) to finance</p>	<p>a. Facilitating the continuity of the establishment of better cooperation with buyers, in expanding the market;</p> <p>b. Increasing strategic partnerships between Small and Medium Industries suppliers, body components;</p> <p>c. Facilitating increased cooperation in expanding the market;</p> <p>d. Encouraging the use of domestic production;</p>

<p>improvements in terms of quality, processes, products and equipment;</p> <p>d. Undertaking the guarantee of raw materials, equipment and production technology to improve product quality and quantity;</p> <p>e. Preparing industrial certification and human resource competencies in the body sector to meet international standards;</p> <p>f. Developing the raw material and component industry for the body industry;</p> <p>g. Promotion of the body industry;</p> <p>h. Improving production technology and the quantity and quality of equipment.</p>	<p>the body industry;</p> <p>d. Encouraging increased cooperation between the business world and research and development institutions in the automotive industry;</p> <p>e. Facilitating increased cooperation with overseas buyers in expanding the market;</p> <p>f. Facilitating the improvement of regulations that encourage the growth and development of the car body industry;</p> <p>g. Improving the ability of the body component industry and technology transfer.</p>	<p>e. Continuing the policy of developing energy-efficient, environmentally friendly vehicles.</p>
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#### 10) Ship and Boat Building Industry



Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Fulfillment of standardized products according to SNI national certification from the Indonesian Classification Bureau, <i>Biro Klasifikasi Indonesia</i> (BKI) and internationally from the International Maritime Organization (IMO);</p> <p>b. Increasing the role of the ship component industry in the supply of ship components at national and international levels;</p> <p>c. Increase of availability of new markets with more definite contracts;</p> <p>d. Sufficient human resources of experts and supervisors / extension workers in the field of shipping;</p> <p>e. Improved access to information and promotions.</p>	<p>a. Fulfillment of metal casting production equipment that produces standardized ship components;</p> <p>b. There is an increase in the production process of ship component quality standards;</p> <p>c. Increase of capacity of human resources in controlling the quality of ship component products;</p> <p>d. Increase of the number and capability of the regional shipping industry/shipbuilding in shipbuilding;</p> <p>e. Increase of productivity of the regional shipping/shipbuilding industry with shorter delivery times and docking days.</p>	<p>a. The creation of ship component products that are known and trusted for their quality and can be accepted by the international market;</p> <p>b. More and more ship component Industries are becoming suppliers/suppliers of large Industries with long-term and more definite contracts;</p> <p>c. Realization of regional shipyards that have production facilities in the form of building berths/graving docks capable of building ships and repairing ships/docking repairs up to a capacity of 300,000 DWT to meet domestic and foreign needs (world class industry);</p> <p>d. There has been an increase in the regional shipping/shipbuilding industry in building ships of various types and sizes such as Corvettes, Frigates, Cruise Ships, LPG Carriers and other special ships;</p>

		e. There is growth and development of the regional ship component industry to be able to supply the needs of domestic ship components.
<b>Strategy</b>		
<p>a. Making the domestic market a base load for the development of the shipping industry through the use of domestic ship production &amp; docking repair services;</p> <p>b. Strengthening and developing the ship industry cluster;</p> <p>c. Increasing the competitiveness of the industry through strengthening and deepening the structure of the industry in order to increase local content and competitiveness of the shipping industry;</p> <p>d. Developing supporting industries in the country (Industry of raw materials and ship components);</p> <p>e. Developing a center for improving the skills of human resources;</p> <p>f. Improving mastery of technology through Ship Design and Engineering Development referring to the National Ship Design and Engineering Center, <i>Pusat Desain dan Rekayasa Kapal Nasional</i> (PDRKN);</p> <p>g. Conducting investment promotions;</p> <p>h. Improving the business climate.</p>		
<b>Action Plan</b>		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Undertaking raw material guarantees;</p> <p>b. Making improvements in terms of the quality of processes, products and equipment;</p> <p>c. Transferring technology to meet national and international standards;</p>	<p>a. Restructuring the shipping industry through modernization of machinery/equipment ;</p> <p>b. Developing design and engineering capabilities for various types of ships through the utilization of the National Ship Design</p>	<p>a. Increasing investment/expansion of shipbuilding industry development with production facilities for new ships and ship repairs;</p> <p>b. Developing design and engineering capabilities of various types of ships through the utilization of the National Ship Design and Engineering Center</p>

<p>d. Preparing industrial and HR certification in the shipping sector;</p> <p>e. Developing the industry of raw materials and ship components;</p> <p>f. Developing the industry of raw materials and ship components;</p>	<p>and Engineering Center (PDRKN)/Development of the shipping industry cluster;</p> <p>c. Developing a special area for the shipping industry/shipyard;</p> <p>d. Using standard ships according to Indonesian waters/characteristics ;</p> <p>e. Improving the quality and skills of human resources in the shipping sector;</p> <p>f. Encouraging financial institutions (Banks &amp; Non-Banks) to finance shipbuilding;</p> <p>g. Increasing cooperation with foreign countries (among governments and among companies).</p>	<p>(PDRKN);</p> <p>c. Strengthening the development of the shipping industry cluster;</p> <p>d. Increasing the use of standard ships according to Indonesian waters/characteristics;</p> <p>e. Increasing the use of domestically produced vessels;</p> <p>f. Making improvements/improvements of the business climate;</p> <p>g. Encouraging cooperation in the development of special ships.</p>
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### 11) Furniture Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Increase of supply of alternative raw materials;</p> <p>b. Improvement of the furniture and processed wood</p>	<p>a. Increasing the variety of furniture designs;</p> <p>b. Increase of exports of furniture products;</p> <p>c. Increase of cooperation between</p>	<p>a. The realization of continuity and balance between demand and supply of raw materials;</p> <p>b. The realization of an environmentally friendly</p>

<p>industry that has SVLK (Wood Legality Verification Certification, <i>Sertifikasi Verifikasi Legalitas Kayu</i>);</p> <p>c. Improve the quality of human resources;</p> <p>d. The realization of orderly administration of financial statement bookkeeping (profit/loss);</p>	<p>related sectors, for the sake of creating expansion of job opportunities and increasing added value;</p> <p>d. The development of wider access to capital;</p> <p>e. Improvement of infrastructure and production technology;</p> <p>f. Encouraging financial institutions (Banks &amp; Non-Banks) to finance the furniture industry.</p>	<p>Industry;</p> <p>c. The realization of independence in process technology and furniture processing machinery</p> <p>d. The realization of independence in the field of design so that there is a strengthening of the furniture industry base in the position of world class industry.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Increasing competitiveness with the concept of a healthy, sustainable, environmentally friendly Industry and dominates the market;</p> <p>b. Improving the image of an environmentally friendly design in line with technological developments;</p> <p>c. Creating cooperation with related institutions in order to expand the market for Industrial products;</p> <p>d. Conducting guidance and supervision of Industrial administration;</p> <p>e. Increasing cooperation between stakeholders and the business world is carried out to create synergistic cooperation and integration of coaching and development programs;</p>		
Action plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Realizing the use of alternative raw materials;</p> <p>b. Encouraging the utilization of terminals and sub-terminals in</p>	<p>a. Improving the regulation of trade arrangements in order to ensure the fulfillment of raw material needs;</p> <p>b. Providing ease to</p>	<p>a. Maximizing the use of raw materials through the application of SFM (Sustainable Forest Management) and alternative raw materials;</p>

<p>industrial centers;</p> <p>c. Encouraging the realization of cooperation between raw material producing regions and furniture producing regions;</p> <p>d. Encouraging the furniture and processed wood industry to have SVLK;</p> <p>e. Facilitating the establishment of a furniture training center;</p> <p>f. Facilitating HR competency standards Indonesian National Work Competency Standards;</p> <p>g. Supervise and assist the orderly administration of financial statement bookkeeping (profit/loss);</p>	<p>obtain financing as capital;</p> <p>c. Providing ease to the entry of furniture investment</p> <p>d. Developing a global market network and utilizing cooperation with companies;</p> <p>e. Increasing the role of universities and the design community in creating product variants;</p> <p>f. Encouraging the development of industrial design and engineering of downstream wood industry machinery;</p> <p>g. Providing incentives in the context of technological innovation and design development;</p> <p>h. Providing facilities and infrastructure to support productivity</p>	<p>b. Facilitating the furniture industry to adopt the development of downstream wood processing machinery technology;</p> <p>c. Facilitating the processing of furniture Industry waste into better value products for export market share;</p> <p>d. Facilitating the furniture industry to update the development of furniture design according to market tastes (market driven).</p> <p>e. Building an environmentally friendly furniture industry;</p>
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## 12) Textile Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. The realization of a stable textile Industry cluster;</p> <p>b. There is an increase</p>	<p>a. Increasing exports of the Textile Industry according to the target;</p>	<p>a. Increasing productivity, quality and efficiency that are competitive towards “competitive</p>

<p>in the quality of expert human resources;</p> <p>c. Revitalization of production machines and tools;</p> <p>d. Availability of raw materials at stable prices;</p> <p>e. Industrial development into an environmentally friendly industry.</p>	<p>b. Secure local market;</p> <p>c. Achievement of employment absorption;</p> <p>d. Increasing awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>e. The realization of a green industry;</p>	<p>advantage”;</p> <p>b. The development of a local textile industry that already has intellectual property rights for export purposes;</p> <p>c. Increasing competitiveness through specifications on products from high value-added textiles and high fashion made from local raw materials.</p> <p>d. Increased use of textile products for local and export markets;</p> <p>e. The realization of the green industry to the fullest.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Improving the business climate in the fields of raw materials, energy, employment, technology &amp; product development, marketing and infrastructure;</p> <p>b. Increasing cooperation between stakeholders and the business world to create synergistic cooperation and integration of coaching and development programs;</p> <p>c. Improving the company's capabilities in terms of technology use, human resource capabilities, management, market access and product development.</p> <p>d. Facilitating the provision and operation of WWTPs for business actors through strengthening of centers</p>		
Action plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Establishing forums for meetings between cluster members;</p> <p>b. Continuing the implementation of</p>	<p>a. Preventing and tackling illegal trade practices of imported products;</p> <p>b. Expanding the market area to non-</p>	<p>a. Improving mastery of technology and product development;</p> <p>b. Increase of productivity, quality and efficiency that are competitive</p>

<p>the Industrial technology improvement program;</p> <p>c. Increasing the availability of natural fiber raw materials;</p> <p>d. Encouraging business actors to create environmentally friendly industries;</p> <p>e. Improving the quality of human resources including managerial human resources and expert human resources</p> <p>f. Introduction of green product-based production, green packaging, and green marketing;</p>	<p>traditional markets through trade missions;</p> <p>c. Preparing the application of SNI;</p> <p>d. Preparing the revitalization of the technical implementing unit for the small and medium textile industry;</p> <p>e. Increasing awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>f. Develop the availability of quality natural fiber and artificial fiber raw materials;</p> <p>g. Develop and improve the capabilities of Industrial HR (design, quality and production process).</p> <p>h. Facilitate production waste recycling management</p>	<p>towards “competitive advantage”</p> <p>c. Encouraging Industry to use organic dyes in order to avoid non-tariff barriers in importing countries;</p> <p>d. Improving the industry's ability to meet technical standards and social compliance;</p> <p>e. Increasing the green industry to the maximum.</p> <p>f. Encouraging the growth of machinery, chemical and accessories industries</p>
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### 13) Batik Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. The realization of a solid batik Industry cluster;</p> <p>b. There is an increase in the quality of</p>	<p>a. Increase exports of the batik industry according to the target;</p> <p>b. Secure local market;</p>	<p>a. Increase of productivity, quality and efficiency that are competitive towards “competitive advantage”;</p>

<p>expert human resources;</p> <p>c. Revitalization of machines and production equipment;</p> <p>d. Availability of raw materials at stable prices; and</p> <p>e. Development of the batik Industry into an environmentally friendly industry.</p>	<p>c. Achievement of employment absorption;</p> <p>d. Increase awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>e. Increase of competitiveness through the specification of batik products with high added value and high fashion made from local raw materials; and</p> <p>f. The realization of a green industry.</p>	<p>b. The development of the local batik industry that already has intellectual property rights;</p> <p>c. Increased use of batik products for local and export markets;</p> <p>d. The realization of the green industry to the fullest.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Improving the business climate in the fields of raw materials, employment, technology &amp; product development, marketing and infrastructure;</p> <p>b. Increasing cooperation between stakeholders and the business world to create cooperation and integration of coaching and development programs;</p> <p>c. Improving the company's capabilities in terms of technology use, human resource capabilities, management, market access and product development.</p> <p>d. Facilitating the provision and operation of WWTPs for business actors through strengthening of centers</p>		
Action plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Establishing forums for meetings between cluster members;</p> <p>b. Continuing the implementation of the Industrial technology improvement</p>	<p>a. Expanding the market area to non-traditional markets through trade missions;</p> <p>b. Preparing the application of SNI and ISO;</p> <p>c. Preparing the</p>	<p>a. Increasing mastery of technology and development of batik products;</p> <p>b. Increasing productivity, quality and efficiency that are competitive towards “competitive advantage”;</p>



<p>program;</p> <p>c. Increasing the availability of raw materials;</p> <p>d. Encouraging business actors to create an environmentally friendly batik industry;</p> <p>e. Improving the quality of human resources including managerial human resources and expert human resources;</p> <p>f. Introduction of green product-based production, green packaging, and green marketing;</p>	<p>revitalization of the technical implementation unit for the small and medium-sized batik industry;</p> <p>d. Increasing awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>e. Developing the availability of high quality raw materials;</p> <p>f. Developing and improving the capabilities of Industrial HR (design, quality and production process);</p> <p>g. Collaboration with designers to be able to enter the garment fashion design class so that it can bring up local brands that can compete in the market; and</p> <p>h. Increasing production based on green products, green packaging, and green marketing.</p>	<p>c. Encouraging Industry to use organic dyes in order to avoid non-tariff barriers in importing countries;</p> <p>d. Improving the industry's ability to meet technical standards and social compliance;</p> <p>e. Increasing market penetration capability;</p> <p>f. Increasing the green industry to the maximum;</p> <p>g. Waste management Batik industry for recycling.</p>
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Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. The realization of a solid embroidery Industry cluster;</p> <p>b. There is an increase in the quality of expert human resources;</p> <p>c. Revitalization of embroidery production machines and tools;</p> <p>d. Availability of raw materials at stable prices;</p> <p>e. Development of the embroidery industry into an environmentally friendly industry.</p>	<p>a. Increased exports of the embroidery industry according to the target;</p> <p>b. Secure local market;</p> <p>c. Achievement of employment absorption;</p> <p>d. Realization of awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>e. The realization of a green industry</p> <p>f. Increase of competitiveness through the specification of embroidery products with high added value and high fashion made from local raw materials.</p>	<p>a. Increase of productivity, quality and efficiency that are competitive towards “competitive advantage”;</p> <p>b. The development of the embroidery batik industry that already has intellectual property rights;</p> <p>c. Increased use of embroidery products for local and export markets;</p> <p>d. The realization of the green industry to the fullest.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Improving the business climate in the fields of raw materials, employment, technology and product development, marketing;</p> <p>b. Improving the capacity of the embroidery industry's resources in terms of the use of technology, professionalism, management, market access and product development;</p> <p>c. Increasing cooperation between stakeholders and the ATBM business world to create cooperation and integration of coaching and development programs;</p>		
Action plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Establishing forums for meetings</p>	<p>a. Expanding the market area to non-traditional</p>	<p>a. Improving mastery of technology and</p>

<p>between cluster members;</p> <p>b. Increasing integration between upstream and downstream sides in order to increase the guarantee of the availability of raw materials;</p> <p>c. Encouraging business actors to create an environmentally friendly embroidery industry;</p> <p>d. Improving the quality of human resources including managerial human resources and expert human resources;</p> <p>e. Encouraging marketing through government programs;</p> <p>f. Continuing the implementation of the Industrial technology improvement program;</p>	<p>markets through trade missions;</p> <p>b. Preparing the revitalization of the technical implementation unit for small and medium industries of embroidery products;</p> <p>c. Increasing awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>d. Developing the availability of high quality raw materials;</p> <p>e. Developing and improving the capabilities of Industrial HR (design, quality and production process);</p> <p>f. Increasing collaboration with designers to be able to enter to create local brands that can compete in the market.</p>	<p>development of embroidery products;</p> <p>b. Improving the industry's ability to meet technical standards and social compliance;</p> <p>c. Increasing the ability and penetration of local and export markets;</p> <p>d. Increasing the green industry to the maximum.</p> <p>e. Increasing productivity, quality and efficiency that are competitive towards “competitive advantage”;</p>
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15) ATBM Weaving Industry

Target		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
a. The realization of a	a. Secure local market;	a. Increase of competitive

<p>solid ATBM Industrial cluster;</p> <p>b. There is an increase in the quality of expert human resources;</p> <p>c. Availability of raw materials at stable prices;</p> <p>d. Development of ATBM Industry into an environmentally friendly Industry.</p>	<p>b. Achieved production efficiency;</p> <p>c. The realization of a green industry;</p> <p>d. Realization of competitiveness through specifications on woven products with high added value.</p>	<p>productivity, quality, and efficiency;</p> <p>b. Increase of domestic and export market share;</p> <p>c. Increase of competitiveness through specifications on high value-added woven products for export commodity standards;</p> <p>d. The realization of the green industry to the fullest.</p> <p>e. The development of a local weaving industry that already has intellectual property rights.</p>
Strategy		
<p>a. Strengthening linkages at all levels of weaving and apparel;</p> <p>b. Developing downstream supporting industries, strengthening designs, and strengthening research and development;</p> <p>c. Increasing cooperation between stakeholders and the ATBM business world to create cooperation and integration of coaching and development programs;</p> <p>d. Improving the company's ability in terms of human resource development in the field of quality management and production techniques.</p>		
Action plan		
Period 2021 – 2025	Period 2026 – 2030	Period 2031 – 2041
<p>a. Establishing forums for meetings between cluster members;</p> <p>b. Increasing partnerships and integration between upstream and downstream in order</p>	<p>a. Expanding the market area to non-traditional markets through trade missions;</p> <p>b. Preparing the revitalization of the technical implementation unit for small and medium-</p>	<p>a. Improving market penetration product development capabilities</p> <p>b. Improving the industry's ability to meet technical standards and social compliance;</p> <p>c. Encouraging Industry to use organic dyes in order</p>

<p>to increase the guarantee of raw material supply.</p> <p>c. Encouraging business actors to create an environmentally friendly ATBM Industry;</p> <p>d. Improving the quality of human resources including managerial human resources and expert human resources;</p> <p>e. Encouraging marketing through government programs</p>	<p>sized woven products;</p> <p>c. Increasing awareness of Industry players on Intellectual Property Rights;</p> <p>d. Developing the availability of high quality raw materials;</p> <p>e. Developing and improving the capabilities of Industrial HR (design, quality and production process); and</p> <p>f. Collaboration with designers to be able to localize that can compete in the market.</p>	<p>to avoid non-tariff barriers in importing countries;</p> <p>d. Realizing the green industry to the fullest.</p> <p>e. Facilitating local weaving industry that already has intellectual property rights.</p>
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#### 4.3 Industrial Territorial Development

Industrial regional development is carried out through the development of the Industrial Growth Center Area, *Wilayah Pusat Pertumbuhan Industri* (WPPI), the development of the Industrial Estate (KI), and the development of the Small and Medium Industry Center (Sentra IKM).

##### a. Development of Industrial Growth Center Area (WPPI)

As stated in Government Regulation Number 14 of 2015 on the Master Plan for National Industrial Development (RIPIN) of 2015-2035 that the Industrial Growth Center Area (WPPI) designated for Central Java Province is Kendal-Semarang-Demak, Meanwhile, based on the Development Plan Central Java Province Industry (RPIP) it is stated that for regencies/cities that do not exist and are not part of the WPPI, they can arrange their industrial development program to support the WPPI. The programs in question are:

- 1) Acceleration of Development of WPPI-related facility preparation in each WPPI district/city;
- 2) Industrial development as a supporter of WPPI for non-WPPI districts/cities,

the Regency of Batang is included in the regional area of the Regency of Batang - Pekalongan Regency - the Regency of Batang and the Regency of Pemasang (Pekalongan Raya) as areas that have the potential to cooperate and support each other and are developed in order to strengthen and develop WPPI.

b. Industrial Estate Development

Industrial Estate is an area where Industrial activities are concentrated which is equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure developed and managed by an Industrial estate company.

Through Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 109 of 2020 on the Third Amendment to Presidential Regulation number 3 of 2016 on the Acceleration of Implementation of National Strategic Projects, the Batang Integrated Industrial Estate (KIT) is officially included in the list of National Strategic Projects (PSN) with an area of + 4,300 (four thousand three hundred) hectares covering 4 sub-districts, namely Gringsing Sub-District, Banyuputih Sub-District, Subah Sub-District and Tulis Sub-District.

Based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) Number 142 of 2015 on Industrial Estates, Article 7 Aricles 1 and 2 state that Industrial Estates are built with a land area of at least 50 (fifty) hectares in one stretch. Medium can be built with a land area of at least 5 (five) hectares in one stretch.

c. IKM Center Development

To protect the condition of the existing industry and its development, it is regulated in the The Regency of Batang Spatial Plan for 2019–2039, namely the general provisions of the Zoning regulations for Settlement Areas, which are conditionally allowed for the development of economic businesses and creative industries taking into account environmental impacts in both urban and residential areas. rural settlement

Table 4.2 Industrial Regional Development Program  
2021-2041

NO	Industrial Territorial Development Program	Year		
		2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2041
1.	Survey and mapping of the potential for	√		

NO	Industrial Territorial Development Program	Year		
		2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2041
	industrial regional development			
2.	Identification of potential and drafting of industrial area development concepts and plans	√		
3.	Preparation of industrial estate development plans and industrial designation areas	√	√	
4.	The establishment of Industrial institutions by the government		√	√
5.	Infrastructure development to support industrial areas and industrial designation areas	√	√	√
6.	Guidance and Development to support industrial areas and industrial designation areas	√	√	
7.	Special incentives for SMIs in industrial areas and industrial designation areas		√	√
8.	Industrial Estate Development	√		

#### 4.4 Industrial Resource Development

The development of industrial resources is a condition for the growth and development of industry in an area. Without these resources, the industry will certainly not grow and develop. Resources are not only natural resources (SDA), but also human resources (HR), capital resources,

appropriate technology and other supports. Therefore, the development of Industrial resources is carried out through the development of Industrial human resources; utilization, supply and distribution of natural resources; development and utilization of Industrial technology; development and utilization of creativity and innovation; provision of financing sources.

a. Industrial Human Resources (HR) Development

Human resources are not only in terms of quantity or quantity, but also related to quality. Therefore, it is necessary to develop programs that can ensure the availability of the human resources of the said Industry through various trainings as well as the construction and establishment of vocational/diploma/college schools according to the needs of priority Industries.

Table 4.3 Industrial HR Development Program 2021 – 2041

No.	Program	Year		
		2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2031 – 2041
1.	Increasing the capacity of industrial human resources according to regional priority industries			
	a. Production intensification training/training	√	√	√
	b. Workshops/short courses	√	√	√
2.	Facilitation of increasing the capacity of Industrial Human Resources through production development and supervision for Industrial players	√	√	
3.	Facilitate the internship program according to the required competencies.	√	√	

b. Utilization, Provision and Distribution of Natural Resources



In addition to human resources, natural resources are also a factor of production which is the key to the running of an Industry. As an area with urban characteristics, many of the natural resources needed for industrial processes in the Regency of Batang come from outside the region. Therefore, the value chain strengthening program of Industrial processes needs to be optimized. Intensification of resources in supplying the needs of leading industries is also needed.

Table 4.4 Utilization, Provision and Distribution Program  
Natural Resources 2021 – 2041

No.	Program	Year		
		2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2031 – 2041
1.	Preparation of plans for the provision and distribution of natural resources in the form of a study of the availability of natural resources	√	√	√
2.	Increasing the competitiveness of industrial companies and industrial estate companies	√	√	√
3.	Mapping and determining the area for the provision of renewable natural resources	√	√	√
4.	Conservation of renewable natural resources	√	√	√
5.	Application of energy diversification policy for Industry.	√	√	√

c. Industrial Technology Development and Utilization

Industrial development certainly requires the development and utilization of industrial technology in order to meet product and production process standardization, as well as production efficiency and effectiveness. So there must be programs drawn up to ensure the development and utilization of the Industrial technology in question.

Table 4.5 Industrial Technology Development and Utilization Program  
Years 2021 – 2041

No.	Program	Year		
		2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2031 - 2041
1.	Facilitation of quality standards (SNI/ISO/HACCP with GMP and SOP or other applicable standards)	√	√	√
2.	Facilitation of industrial facilities and infrastructure for potential SMEs and home industries.	√	√	√
3.	Industrial Research and Development (R&D) Cooperation and processing technology.	√	√	√

Financing is a problem that often becomes an obstacle to industrial development. So there must be programs drawn up to ensure that the financing of the industry is not a problem.

Table 4.6 Program for Provision of Financing Sources in 2021 – 2041

No.	Program	Year		
		2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2031 - 2041
1.	Investment facilitation and incentives	√	√	√
2.	Facilitation of financing cooperation (especially for IKM) with financial/banking institutions	√	√	√
3.	Guidance/training management	√	√	√

4.5 Construction of Industrial Facilities and Infrastructure Industrial facilities and infrastructure development is carried out through:

a) Management of the environment

Construction of industrial facilities and infrastructure related to environmental management to realize a regional waste network system in the Regency of Batang includes:

- a. Facilitation of waste management (sorting, collection, transportation, processing and final processing);
- b. Improvement and development of TPA performance;
- c. Facilitating the construction of TPS, TPS 3R, TPST (collection, sorting, reuse, processing, final processing);
- d. Development of a community-based 3R (reduce, reuse, recycle) waste management program;
- e. Provision of separate trash bins for B3 waste and B3 waste; easily biodegradable waste; trash can be used; recyclable waste and other waste;
- f. Volume reduction efforts through: composting, recycling, sorting organic and inorganic;
- g. Arrangements for the placement of TPS in residential areas, markets, and other community centers.

b) Strategic Land and Area

Based on the RTRW 2019-2039 of the Regency of Batang Article 6 section (2) point 1, the strategic area development strategy of the Regency of Batang includes:

1. Directing and strengthening the development of urban areas in the north coast road corridor (Pantura);
2. Carrying out the arrangement of the port area and its surroundings;
3. Developing tourism areas;
4. Carrying out the arrangement of the Central Java Steam Power Plant (PLTU) area and its surroundings; and
5. Optimizing the preservation and development of designated protected areas as the carrying capacity of the environment.

c) Energy and Electricity Network

Construction and development of Industrial facilities and infrastructure related to energy management to support the implementation of Industry in the the Regency of Batang area includes:

1. Development of energy infrastructure that is able to meet the needs of industry and society in the Regency of Batang

2. Facilitate the development of grid systems and energy generation
3. Development of alternative energy sources
4. Energy management asset maintenance
5. Facilitate energy network system zoning regulations

Construction and development of Industrial facilities and infrastructure related to electricity management to support the implementation of Industry in the the Regency of Batang area includes:

1. Development of electrical infrastructure capable of serving the needs of Industry and the community in the Regency of Batang;
2. Facilitation of network system development and energy generation;
3. Electricity infrastructure network facilities include power generation, electricity distribution, and supporting advice;
4. Facilitation of energy network system zoning regulations;
5. Maintenance of electricity assets.

d) Water Resources Network

Programs related to the development and management of water resources network facilities to support Industry, include:

1. Facilitation of water source network system and water resources infrastructure;
2. Facilitation and maintenance of water source assets from watersheds, springs, reservoirs, and reservoirs;
3. Developing water resources infrastructure;
4. Facilitation and maintenance of irrigation networks;
5. Construction of piped clean water networks to meet the needs of settlements, industry, and other interests;
6. Conservation of water sources, conservation of water catchment areas, and conservation of water catchment areas.

e) Transport Network

Programs related to the development and management of transportation facilities to support Industry, include:

1. Facilitate access to land, sea, and air transportation from and to the Industrial area
2. Facilitation of transportation access that facilitates the flow of goods and services traffic.
3. Increased development of transportation access such as lighting, repairs, and widening of roads

4. Increased development of transportation access such as lighting, repairs, and widening of roads
5. Maintenance of land, sea and air transportation infrastructure networks

f) Industrial Information System

Programs related to the development and management of Industrial information system facilities to support Industrial activities, include:

1. Facilitating the provision of Industrial information data;
2. Maintenance and management of Industrial information data;
3. Facilitating public access related to Industrial information data;
4. Facilitate the updating of data and information related to Industry.

g) Telecommunication Network

Programs related to the development and management of telecommunication facilities to support Industrial activities, including:

1. Facilitation of fixed network and mobile network telecommunications network systems;
2. Development of telecommunication network system;
3. Maintenance of the telecommunications network system;
4. Facilitation of telecommunications networks that facilitate public access;
5. Facilitation of zoning regulations for telecommunications network systems.

#### 4.6 Industrial Empowerment

a. SME Development

Regional industrial development must realize regional IKM development. So there must be empowerment programs that are arranged to ensure the development of the said IKM.

Table 4.7 IKM Industrial Development Program 2021 – 2041

No.	Program	Year		
		2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2031 - 2041
1.	SMI data collection (updating and upgrading)	√	√	√
2.	Facilitation of financing cooperation (especially for	√	√	√

No.	Program	Year		
		2021 - 2025	2026 - 2030	2031 - 2041
	SMEs) with financial institutions/banks			
3.	Ongoing training/counseling and mentoring	√	√	√
4.	Facilitation of appropriate tools (see Industrial technology development and utilization program)	√	√	√
5.	Guidance/training management and supervision	√	√	√
6.	Development of linkage with IBS (production cooperation; IKM become IBS supplier)	√	√	√
7.	Facilitation of New Entrepreneurial Program, <i>Wirausaha Usaha Baru</i> (WUB)	√	√	√

b. Development of Green Industry

Development of Green Industry aims to realize a sustainable Industry in the context of efficient and effective use of natural resources in a sustainable manner so as to be able to harmonize industrial development with the continuity and sustainability of environmental functions and provide benefits to the community. The programs carried out in order to realize the green industry are as follows.

Table 4.8 Development of Green Industry Program 2021-2041

NO	Program	Year		
		2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2041
1.	Survey and mapping the potential for development of green industry	√		
2.	Develop green open space		√	√

NO	Program	Year		
		2021-2025	2026-2030	2031-2041
3.	Dissemination and implementation of Reduce Reuse Recycle Recovery	✓	✓	✓
4.	Green Industry Training	✓	✓	✓
5.	Development of infrastructure and infrastructure to support green industry		✓	✓
6.	Special incentives/awards for implementing Green Industry	✓	✓	✓
7.	Development of green open space that is used as a buffer zone for Industry with other areas		✓	✓

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

The the Regency of Batang Industrial Development Plan 2021 - 2041 is a the Regency of Batang program to maximize the regional industrial potential. The Industrial development plan is in accordance with Law Number 3 of 2004 on Industry Affairs, which has placed Industry as one of the economic pillars and has given the government a large enough role to encourage the progress of the national Industry in a planned manner.

The Industrial development plan is expected to be able to support the vision, mission, goals and objectives of regional development to be achieved and to ensure sustainable development and the achievement of the vision of National Industrial Development in the long term (2035) namely the realization of Indonesia as a strong industrial country.

the Regency of Batang has great potential in the creative economy-based industry and local wisdom. The existing industrial potential must be utilized as much as possible for the prosperity of the community. On the other hand, the Regency of Batang is also an area that has a strategic area in the Pentaglong Region. Then the the Regency of Batang location is also passed by the North Coast National Road so that the mobility of goods and services is smoother, coupled with the start of the operation of the toll road.

The realization of a more advanced and more prosperous regional community needs to be supported by:

- a. Good commitment and leadership;
- b. Local government policy consistency;
- c. Policies that favor the community; and
- d. active, creative and positive participation of the community, the business world and policy makers. In addition, the role of the three pillars of Good Governance principles, namely transparency, accountability, and participation in the implementation of various strategies, policies, programs and activities in the context of achieving the development vision must receive serious attention from all policy makers.



The Regency of Batang Industrial Development Plan for 2021 - 2041 that has been prepared provides a reference for development programs for the next 20 (twenty) years so that they can be developed and are oriented towards efforts to facilitate real economic facilities, create social opportunities and create fairness for all. Public.

REGENT OF BATANG,

signed

WIHAJI

ELUCIDATION  
OF  
REGULATION OF REGENCY OF BATANG  
NUMBER 3 OF 2021  
ON  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE REGENCY OF BATANG  
FOR 2021-2041

I. GENERAL

The implementation of Regional Autonomy or Decentralization as regulated in Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Government is directed at accelerating the realization of public welfare through improving services, empowerment and public participation, as well as increasing regional competitiveness. In relation to the Industrial sector, the division of government affairs provides many opportunities that can be utilized by the provinces, regency and municipalities to accelerate the growth and development of Industry in the regions and minimize the uneven distribution of Industry in the territory of Indonesia.

Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs has placed Industry as one of the pillars of the economy and has given the government a large enough role to encourage the progress of national Industry in a planned manner. This role is needed in directing the national economy to grow faster and catch up with other countries that are more advanced.

The development of the Industrial sector in the Regency of Batang is designed to refer to the long-term vision of National Industrial Development, namely "Indonesia becomes a Resilient Industrial Country". In addition, there is a vision for the Industrial Development of the Province of Central Java, namely "The Realization of a Competitive and Sustainable Central Java Industry". Furthermore, the development vision of the Regency of Batang for 2005-2025 is echoed as "Batang of Batik City that

is Advanced, Independent, and Prosperous". Based on this development vision, the industrial development vision of the Regency of Batang in 2021-2041 is "The Realization of an Advanced Regency of Batang Industry Based on Creative Economy and Local Wisdom".

The preparation of the RPIK takes into account the National Industrial Development Master Plan (Rencana Induk Pembangunan Industri Nasional, RIPIN) 2015-2035 and the National Industrial Policy (Kebijakan Industri Nasional, KIN). The Regency of Batang RPIK for 2021-2041 is prepared by taking into account:

- a. the potential of regional industrial resources;
- b. the Province of Central Java Spatial Plan and Regency of Batang Spatial Plan;
- c. harmony and balance with socio-economic activities and the supporting capacity of Industry;
- d. harmony and balance with industrial development policies in the regency as well as socio-economic activities and environmental carrying capacity; and
- e. projection of employment, and land use for Industry.

The preparation of the Regency of Batang RPIK for 2021-2041 is intended to carry out the mandate of Article 11 section (1) of Law Number 3 of 2014 on Industrial Affairs as well as to emphasize the seriousness of the Regency of Batang Government in realizing the objectives of implementing Regional Leading Industry Development, namely to:

- a. increase the growth and contribution of the leading sector-based manufacturing industry to the Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) of the Regency of Batang;
- b. increase the use of science and technology to encourage the quality of regional superior products that have comparative and competitive advantages in order to encourage the growth of an increasingly quality industrial sector;
- c. increase the market share of Industry both at home and abroad through the development of promotions and exhibitions of regional products, as well as strategic cooperation and partnerships that support increasing market access for superior products;
- d. develop upstream Industry through the development of the agricultural sector in a broad sense and directed to produce products that are based on the agribusiness system, in order to ensure the

- availability of food;
- e. increase the quantity of Industrial product designs that follow the development of market tastes;
  - f. increase the role and contribution of export-oriented SMEs, through the development of market access in order to encourage the competitiveness of (Small Medium Entrepreneur) SMEs;
  - g. improve the competence of the workforce, both skilled and educated workers who are adaptive to the development of technology and information; as well as;
  - h. create a competitive business climate and prevent the centralization or control of Industry by one group or individual that is detrimental to the public.

The preparation of the Regency of Batang RPIK for 2021-2041 refers to the Regulation of the Minister of Industry Number 110/MIND/PER/12/2015 on Guidelines for the Preparation of Provincial Industrial Development Plans and Regency/Municipality Industrial Development Plans and Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 113 of 2018 on Evaluation of Draft Regional Regulation on Provincial Industrial Development Plan and Regency/Municipality Industrial Development Plan.

## II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

### Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 3

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

### Article 5

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Section (4)

The term "cooperation" in this provision means that concurrent government affairs which are under the authority of the Central Government are transferred to concurrent government affairs which are the authority of the province or regency areas and otherwise, or concurrent government affairs which are the authority of the provincial regions are transferred to concurrent government affairs which are the authority of regency government or otherwise.

Article 11

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently Clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently Clear.