

REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUKITTINGGI
NUMBER 5 OF 2023
ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM
BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

MAYOR OF BUKITTINGGI,

Considering : a. that the tourism sector is an integral part of Regional development of which the management and development is carried out systematically, planned, integrated, sustainable and responsible while upholding religious norms, customary and cultural values, and local wisdom;

b. that the Tourism potential owned by Bukittinggi City in the form of natural wealth and beauty, historical heritage, art and culture as well as community traditions and various facilities owned by the region are resources and basic capital for tourism development that need to be managed and developed to improve community welfare and increase Regional original income;

c. that to guarantee legal certainty in tourism activities in Bukittinggi City, regulations are needed in the form of Regional Regulation;

d. that based on the considerations as referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue Regional Regulation on Implementation of Tourism;

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

2. Law Number 9 of 1956 on Establishment of Autonomous Regions of Major Cities within the Province of Central Sumatra (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1956 Number 20);

3. Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 11, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4966) as amended by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

4. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244,

Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law Number 6 of 2023 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2022 on Job Creation into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6856);

5. Government Regulation Number 50 of 2011 on National Tourism Development Master Plan 2010-2025 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 125, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5262);
6. Regulation of the President of Republic of Indonesia Number 63 of 2014 on Tourism Supervision and Control (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 140);
7. Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2020 on Master Plan for Tourism Development of Bukittinggi City 2019-2025 (Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Bukittinggi of 2020 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Bukittinggi Number 1);

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

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM.

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Region means the Bukittinggi City.
2. Local Government means the Mayor as an element of the Regional government administration that leads the implementation of government affairs that are the authority of the autonomous Region.
3. Mayor means the Mayor of Bukittinggi.
4. Office means a Regional apparatus administering Government affairs in the Tourism sector.
5. Regional Apparatus means an element that assists the regional head and the Regional House of Representatives in administering government affairs that are the authority of the region.
6. Tour means travelling activities exercised by an individual person or group of people visiting a specific place for recreational purposes, personal development, or to learn about the uniqueness of tourist attractions within a temporary period.
7. Tourist means any person undertaking tourism activities.

8. Tourism means various kinds of tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the Government and Local Governments.
9. Tourism activities mean all activities related to tourism and is multidimensional and multidisciplinary, emerging as a manifestation of the needs of each person and the country and the interaction between Tourists and the local community, fellow Tourists, the Government, Local Governments and entrepreneurs.
10. Tourism Destination means distinct geographical areas within one or more administrative regions in which there are tourist attractions, public facilities, tourism facilities, accessibility, and communities that are interrelated and complement the realization of tourism.
11. Tourist Attraction means anything that has uniqueness, beauty and value in the form of diversity of natural wealth, culture and man-made products that are the focus or destination of Tourist visits.
12. Tourism Business means any business that provides goods and/or services to meet the needs of Tourists and organizes tourism activities.
13. Tourism Entrepreneur means an individual or a group of people conducting Tourism Business activities.
14. Entity means a group of people and/or capital that is a unit that either running a business or not running a business, including limited liability companies, limited partnerships, other companies, State-Owned or Local-Owned Enterprises with any name and in any form, firms, partnerships, cooperatives, pension funds, associations, groups, foundations, mass organizations, socio-political organizations or similar organizations, institutions, permanent business entities, and other forms of entities.
15. Electronically Integrated Business Licensing or Online Single Submission, hereinafter abbreviated as OSS, means a Business Licensing issued by the Online Single Submission Institution for and on behalf of ministers, heads of institutions, governors, or regents/Mayors to Tourism Entrepreneurs through an integrated electronic system.
16. Business Identification Number means the identity of a Tourism Entrepreneur issued by the OSS Institution after the Tourism Entrepreneur has Registered.
17. Standard Certificate means a statement and/or proof of compliance with standards for implementing business activities.
18. Permit means a local government approval for the implementation of business activities which is required to be fulfilled by business actors before conducting business activities.
19. Micro Enterprises means productive businesses owned by individuals and/or individual business entities that meet the criteria for Micro Enterprises as regulated in the provisions of legislation.

20. Star Hotel means a business providing accommodation services that meet the requirements of a star hotel, as well as other services for the public using part or all of the building.
21. Villa Business means a business providing accommodation in the form of renting out entire buildings for a certain period of time, which is used for tourism activities and can be equipped with entertainment facilities and other supporting facilities.
22. Hotel Apartment Business means a business providing daily accommodation in the form of residential units in 1 (one) or more buildings managed by a hotel apartment management service business.
23. Certification means the process of granting certificates to tourism businesses and workers to support the improvement of quality of tourism products, services and Tourism management.
24. Business Certification Institution (*Lembaga Sertifikasi Usaha*), hereinafter referred to as LSU in the tourism Sector, means an independent institution that has the authority to carry out business Certification in the tourism sector in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
25. Homestay or Tourist cottage means the provision of accommodation in the form of a residential building occupied by the owner and partly used for rent by providing an opportunity for the Tourists/guests to interact in daily life with the owner.
26. Tourism Business Certificate means written evidence provided by a tourism business certification body that has met tourism business standards.
27. Regional Tourism Promotion Agency (*Badan Promosi Pariwisata Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as BPPD, means an independent private institution that functions as a tourism promotion coordinator and working partner for the local government.

Article 2

The objectives of regulating the implementation of Tourism are:

- a. increasing Tourism potential in the Region through effective and efficient Tourism management;
- b. guaranteeing legal certainty in the implementation of Tourism in the Region and provide clear guidelines for the Region in developing tourism;
- c. creating quality and competitive Tourism Destinations;
- d. increasing the number of Tourist visits;
- e. advancing Regional culture by paying attention to local wisdom values;
- f. enhancing the development of the Tourism industry;
- g. increasing business opportunities and employment absorption for communities around Tourism Destinations for community welfare;
- h. increasing Regional income; and
- i. maintaining and preserving the environment.

Article 3

Tourism implementation policies include:

- a. developing competitive Tourism Destinations, through professional destination management;
- b. developing Tourism marketing to increase Tourist visits;
- c. developing a competitive, environmentally aware Tourism industry while still paying attention to the values of the Regional local wisdom;
- d. developing Tourism institutions to improve human resources;
- e. developing the creative economy and local wisdom values that can increase the added value of the Tourism economic sector; and
- f. developing Tourism development investments that encourage Regional economic growth.

Article 4

The scope of Tourism management regulations includes;

- a. Tourism Destination management;
- b. Tourism human resources;
- c. Tourism promotion and marketing;
- d. tourism means and infrastructure;
- e. Regional Tourism promotion Agency;
- f. implementation of halal tourism;
- g. rights, obligations and prohibitions;
- h. Tourism information system;
- i. cooperation;
- j. community participation; and
- k. coaching and supervision.

CHAPTER II

TOURISM DESTINATION MANAGEMENT

Part One

General

Article 5

- (1) The Tourism Destination management is carried out through :
 - a. community empowerment;
 - b. development of Tourist Attractions;
 - c. development of means and infrastructure;
 - d. provision of public facilities; and
 - e. development of integrated and sustainable Tourism facilities .
- (2) The Tourism Destination management through community empowerment as referred to in section (1) point a is carried out by developing Micro Enterprises, cooperatives and Tourism activists to support local products.
- (3) The Tourism Destination management through the Development of Tourist Attractions as referred to in section (1) point b is carried out by diversifying art, cultural and traditional attractions while paying attention to local wisdom.

- (4) Management of Tourism Destinations through the development of means and infrastructure and the provision of public facilities as follows
- (5) as referred to in section (1) point c and point d, reflect the characteristics of the Region by involving the role of Tourism Entrepreneurs.
- (6) Management of Tourism Destinations through the development of integrated and sustainable Tourism facilities as referred to in section (1) point e is carried out by the relevant Regional Apparatus in coordination with the Office.

Article 6

- (1) The Local Government determines Tourist Attractions in order to increase the competitiveness and excellence of Tourism Destinations in the Region.
- (2) The Tourist Attractions as referred to in section (1) are determined through a Mayor Decision by taking into account the Regional Spatial Planning Plan and the Regional Tourism Development Master Plan.
- (3) The Regional Tourist Attractions as referred to in section (1) consist of:
 - a. natural Tourist Attractions;
 - b. cultural Tourist Attraction; and
 - c. man-made Tourist Attractions (special interest) .

Article 7

Tourism Destination managers in the Region facilitate Tourist Attractions by providing :

- a. comfortable prayer places and equipment for Tourists;
- b. restaurants and culinary places that provide Regional specialties that are halal and hygienic;
- c. convenient parking areas;
- d. information boards;
- e. clean toilets;
- f. rubbish bins;
- g. disability and elderly friendly facilities; and
- h. other public facilities that are friendly to Tourists.

Article 8

- (1) In order to improve Tourism management in the Region, the Local Government may;
 - a. provide Tourism investment incentives in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. facilitate ease of investment in Tourism;
 - c. facilitate the provision of infrastructure that supports the implementation of Tourism; and
 - d. facilitate the formation of Tourism activist groups.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the provision of Tourism investment incentives and increasing Tourism ease of investment as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Part Two
Tourism Business

Paragraph 1
General

Article 9

- (1) Any Tourism Entrepreneur can run 1 (one) or several Tourism Businesses in the Region.
- (2) The Tourism Businesses as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. Tourist Attractions;
 - b. Tourism area;
 - c. Tourism transportation services;
 - d. Travel services;
 - e. food and beverage services;
 - f. provision of accommodation;
 - g. organizing entertainment and recreational activities;
 - h. organizing meetings, incentive trips, conferences and exhibitions;
 - i. Tourism information services;
 - j. Tourism consulting services;
 - k. tour guide services;
 - l. water Tourism; and
 - m. spa services.
- (3) The Tourism Businesses other than those as referred to in section (2) are in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) Standardization of each Tourism Business as referred to in section (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 10

- (1) The Local Government develops and protects Micro Enterprises in the Tourism Business sector by:
 - a. creating a policy for reserving Tourism Businesses for Micro Enterprises; and
 - b. facilitating partnerships between Micro Enterprises with small and medium enterprises, and cooperatives with large-scale businesses in the implementation of Tourism.
- (2) The Local Government develops registered Tourism Entrepreneurs by:
 - a. facilitating Tourism promotion and marketing;
 - b. facilitating the provision of public facilities required in the development of Tourist Attractions;
 - c. facilitating Tourism Entrepreneurs to obtain capital, improve the quality of their business and human resources; and
 - d. facilitating Tourism Businesses to cooperate.

Paragraph 2
Tourist Attraction Business

Article 11

- (1) The Tourist Attraction Business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point a is a business of which activities are managing natural Tourist Attractions, cultural Tourist Attractions and man-made Tourist Attractions.
- (2) The business as referred to in section (1) may be managed by individuals, community groups or business Entities that are incorporated or unincorporated.

Paragraph 3
Tourism Area Business

Article 12

- (1) The Tourism area businesses as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point b are businesses of which activities involve building and/or managing areas of a certain size to meet the Tourism needs.
- (2) The Tourism area businesses as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. use of land that has been equipped with infrastructure as a place to conduct Tourism Business activities and other supporting facilities; and
 - b. provision of buildings to support Tourism activities in the Tourism area.
- (3) The Tourism area businesses as referred to in section (1) may be managed by an incorporated business Entity.

Paragraph 4
Tourism Transportation Service Business

Article 13

- (1) The Tourism transportation service business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point c is a business that provides transportation for Tourism needs and activities, not regular/public transportation.
- (2) The transportation service businesses as referred to in section (1) have the following characteristics:
 - a. transporting Tourists or groups; and
 - b. is a transportation service from and/or to Tourism Destinations or other places.
- (3) The transportation service business as referred to in section (1) is managed by a an incorporated business Entity or individual, of which the intent and purpose is stated in the deed of establishment.

Paragraph 5
Travel Service Business

Article 14

- (1) The travel service business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point d includes:

- a. travel agency business; and
- b. travel service business.
- (2) The business as referred to in section (1) point a is a business providing travel planning services and/or Tourism service and organization services, including organizing religious trips.
- (3) The business as referred to in section (1) point b is a service business for ordering facilities, which includes ordering tickets and ordering accommodation as well as managing travel documents.
- (4) The business as referred to in section (2) is carried out by an incorporated business Entity.
- (5) The travel service business as referred to in section (1) point b may be an individual business or a business Entity, which is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 6
Food and Beverage Service Business

Article 15

- (1) The food and beverage service businesses as referred to in Article 10 section (2) point e are businesses providing food and beverages equipped with equipment and supplies for the manufacturing, storage and/or serving processes.
- (2) The food and beverage service businesses as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. restaurant;
 - b. diner;
 - c. cafe;
 - d. food and beverage sales center; and
 - e. catering services.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the criteria and classification of businesses as referred to in section (2) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.
- (4) The business as referred to in section (1) may be managed by an incorporated business Entity or individual.

Paragraph 7
Accommodation Provision Business

Article 16

- (1) The accommodation provision business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point f is a business that provides lodging services which can be supplemented with other Tourism business services.
- (2) The provision of accommodation as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. hotel;
 - b. lodging;
 - c. campsite;
 - d. caravan stopover;
 - e. villas;
 - f. homestay or Tourist Cottage; and
 - g. Hotel Apartment Business.

- (3) The criteria for determining the class of Star Hotels, non-star hotels and Tourist cottages as well as Villa Businesses and Hotel Apartment Businesses are based on the completeness and condition of the building, equipment, management and quality of service in accordance with the classification requirements according to the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The accommodation provision business as referred to in section (1) can be carried out by an individual or an incorporated business Entity.

Paragraph 8
Entertainment and Recreation Activities
Organization Business

Article 17

- (1) The entertainment and recreational activities organization business as referred to in Article 19 section (2) point g includes:
 - a. sports arena;
 - b. art arena;
 - c. game arena;
 - d. recreational park;
 - e. karaoke;
 - f. impresario/promoter services; and
 - g. other entertainment and recreational services.
- (2) The entertainment and recreational activities organization business as referred to in section (1) may be organized by an individual or an incorporated business Entity.

Paragraph 9
Meetings , Incentive Trips,
Conferences and Exhibitions Organization Business

Article 18

- (1) The meetings, incentive trips, conferences and exhibitions organization business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point h is a business that provides services for meetings of groups of people, organizes trips for employees and business partners as compensation for their achievements, and organizes exhibitions in order to spread information. and promotion of goods and services on a national, regional and international scale.
- (2) The business as referred to in section (1) may be carried out by an incorporated business Entity.

Paragraph 10
Tourism Information Service Business and Tourism
Consulting Service Business

Article 19

- (1) The Tourism Information Service Business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point i is a business service that provides data, news, features, advertorials, photos, videos, and research results regarding Tourism activities which

are distributed in the form of printed, electronic and/or advertising materials.

- (2) The Tourism consulting service business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point j are business services that provide advice and recommendations regarding feasibility studies, planning, business management, research, promotion and marketing in the Tourism sector.
- (3) The business as referred to in section (1) and section (2) may be carried out by an incorporated business Entity or an individual.

Paragraph 11 Tour Guide Service Business

Article 20

- (1) The Tour Guide Service Business as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point k is a business that provides services and/or manages tour guide staff to meet the needs of Tourists and/or travel agency needs.
- (2) The business as referred to in section (1) is a service provided by a person in the form of guidance, information and instructions regarding Tourist Attractions and helping with everything needed by Tourists in accordance with professional ethics.
- (3) The work area and competence of tour guides as referred to in section (1) are in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) The tour guide service business as referred to in section (1) may be carried out by an individual or an incorporated business Entity.

Paragraph 12 Water Tourism Business

Article 21

- (1) The water Tourism Businesses as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point l are businesses that organize water Tourism and sports including the provision of means and infrastructure and other services that are managed commercially.
- (2) The water Tourism Businesses as referred to in section (1) may be carried out by an individual or an incorporated business Entity.

Paragraph 13 Spa Service

Article 22

- (1) The spa service as referred to in Article 9 section (2) point m is a care business that provides services using a combination of water therapy, aroma therapy, massage, spices, non-alcoholic healthy food/drink services, and physical activity with the aim of balancing the body and soul while still paying attention to religious norms, traditions and culture of the Indonesian nation.

- (2) The spa service as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. Water spa 3;
 - b. Water spa 2; and
 - c. Water spa 1.
- (3) The SPA as referred to in section (2) must be registered, whether carried out by a Tourism Entrepreneur in the form of an individual or an Indonesian business Entity that is incorporated or unincorporated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Three
Tourism Business Permit

Paragraph 1
General

Article 23

- (1) Any Tourism Entrepreneur in the Region must register to obtain a Business Identification Number.
- (2) Registration of Tourism Businesses to obtain a Business Identification Number as referred to in section (1) is carried out through the OSS System.

Article 24

- (1) In the event that a Tourism Entrepreneur has obtained a Business Identification Number, the Tourism Entrepreneur takes care of Tourism permits through the OSS system.
- (2) The Tourism permits as referred to in section (1) consist of:
 - a. Business Identification Number;
 - b. Standard Certificate;
 - c. business permit.
- (3) The permits as referred to in section (2) are issued by the OSS Institution based on commitment.
- (4) Tourism Business Standard Certificate is issued by the LSU in the Tourism sector after carrying out Certification.
- (5) Obtaining a Standard Certificate as referred to in section (4) is free of charge to Business Actors.

Article 25

- (1) The Local Government facilitates Business Actors in obtaining Tourism business permits in the OSS system.
- (2) The facilities as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. information services related to the issuance of business permits and Tourism Business Certificates online and/or offline;
 - b. assistance in accessing the OSS page in order to obtain business permits; and
 - c. coaching to fulfill Tourism Business Standards.

Article 26

- (1) Facilitation by the Local Government as referred to in Article 25 section (2) is free of charge.

- (2) Further provisions regarding the mechanism for facilitating Tourism permits are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 27

- (1) For Conducting Tourism Business as referred to in Article 9, Tourism Entrepreneurs are obligated to first register their business with the Local Government in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Registration of Tourism Businesses as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Regional Apparatus in charge of licensing in accordance with provisions of legislation.
- (3) Violations of the provisions as referred to in section (1) are subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning; and
 - c. sealing.

Article 28

Business Permit as referred to in Article 24 section (2) is valid as long as the Tourism Entrepreneur conducts Tourism Business activities.

Article 29

The Regional Apparatus in charge of licensing can postpone or review the registration of Tourism Businesses if they do not comply with the provisions and procedures as referred to in Article 23 section (2).

Paragraph 3

Tourism Business Certificate

Article 30

- (1) Any Tourism Entrepreneur and worker is obligated to own Business Certificate and competency Certificate in the Tourism sector.
- (2) The Business Certificate and competency Certificate in the Tourism sector as referred to in section (1) are obtained after participating in the Tourism Business Certification and competency Certification in the Tourism sector.

Article 31

- (1) Tourism Business Certification and competency certification in the Tourism sector as referred to in Article 30 are obtained from an accredited independent institution.
- (2) Certification costs are the responsibility of Tourism Entrepreneurs and Tourism workers being certified.
- (3) Local Government can facilitate financing for Certification for Micro-Enterprises and cooperatives.
- (4) In order to realize Tourism development in the Region, the Local Government may facilitate and provide technical guidance for Certification for Tourism Businesses.

Article 32

The procedures and requirements for Tourism Business Certification and competency Certification in the Tourism sector are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 33

- (1) Any certified Tourism Entrepreneur who violates provisions for the organization and management of Tourism Destinations as referred to in Article 7 may subject to administrative sanctions in the form of:
 - a. verbal warning;
 - b. written warning;
 - c. administrative fines; and/or
 - d. revocation of Permit.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the procedures and mechanisms for imposing sanctions as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER III
TOURISM HUMAN RESOURCES

Article 34

- (1) In order to develop Tourism in the Region, the Local Government can improve the quality of human resources in the Tourism sector.
- (2) Improving the quality of human resources as referred to in section (1) is aimed at:
 - a. Regional apparatus in charge of Tourism and services to the Tourism industry and Businesses can understand the concept of Tourism;
 - b. Tourism management can be carried out professionally and with quality;
 - c. communities around Tourism Destinations, Tourism activist groups and related parties can understand the concept of Tourism and support the implementation Tourism in the Region; and
 - d. Tourism Entrepreneurs and related parties in the Tourism Business can understand the concept of Tourism and support Tourism management in the Region.
- (3) Improving the quality of human resources in Tourism as referred to in section (1) can be done in collaboration with institutions in charge of improving human resources and Tourism associations.

Article 35

- (1) Improvement of the quality of human resources in Tourism management as referred to in Article 34 may carried out in the form of:
 - a. dissemination;
 - b. seminar;
 - c. regular counseling;
 - d. training and education;
 - e. technical guidance;

- f. study visits to other Regions; and
- g. apprenticeship.
- (2) Further provisions regarding improving human resource capabilities as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 36

- (1) The Local Government develops and protects the certified Tourism worker by:
 - a. establishing policies that require travel services that facilitate Tourist visits to the Region to involve certified Tourism workers in the Region; and
 - b. establishing policies that require other Tourism Businesses to prioritize the use of certified Tourism workers in the Region.
- (2) Further provisions regarding improving human resource capabilities as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER IV TOURISM PROMOTION AND MARKETING

Article 37

- (1) In order to improve and develop Tourism in the Region, the Local Government carries out Tourism promotion and marketing effectively, efficiently and on target.
- (2) The Tourism promotion and marketing as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Office in collaboration with the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency.
- (3) The Tourism Promotion Agency as referred to in section (2) is a partner of the Local Government in carrying out Tourism promotion.

Article 38

- (1) The Local Government carries out tourism promotion and marketing in the form of;
 - a. development of information technology-based promotion and marketing;
 - b. Tourism application and website development;
 - c. utilization of social media for promotional and marketing activities;
 - d. attending national and international exhibitions in order to promote Regional Tourism;
 - e. cooperation with Penta helix elements (government, business world, academics, community, society and media);
 - f. optimizing the use of Regional promotion buildings; and
 - g. stage art show, competition sports and Tourism promotion at Regional, national and international levels.
- (2) The implementation of Tourism promotion and marketing as referred to in section (1) is carried out in stages and in accordance with the ability Regional finance.

CHAPTER V REGIONAL TOURISM PROMOTION AGENCY

Article 39

- (1) The Local Government may facilitate the establishment of a Regional Tourism Promotion Agency based in the Region.
- (2) The Regional Tourism Promotion Agency as referred to in section (1) is a private institution and is independent.
- (3) In carrying out its activities, the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency is obligated to coordinate with the Indonesian Tourism Promotion Agency.
- (4) The establishment of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency as referred to in section (1) is stipulated by a Mayor Decision.

Article 40

The organizational structure of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency consists of 2 (two) elements, namely the policy-making element and the implementing element.

Article 41

- (1) The policy-making element of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency as referred to in Article 40 consists of 9 (nine) members consisting of:
 - a. 4 (four) representatives of the Tourism Association ;
 - b. 2 (two) representatives of professional associations ;
 - c. 1 (one) representative of the aviation association ; and
 - d. 2 (two) experts/academics.
- (2) The membership of the policy-making element of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency is determined by a Mayor decision for a maximum term of office of 4 (four) years.
- (3) The policy-making element of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency is led by a chairperson and a deputy chairperson who are assisted by a secretary who is elected from and by the members.
- (4) Further provisions regarding work procedures, requirements, and procedures for the appointment and dismissal of policy-making element as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

Article 42

The policy-making elements as referred to in Article 41 form implementing elements to carry out the operational tasks of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency.

Article 43

- (1) The implementing elements of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency are led by an executive director assisted by several directors as needed.
- (2) The implementing elements of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency are required to prepare work procedures and work plans.

- (3) The term of office of the implementing elements of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency is a maximum of 3 (three) years and can be reappointed for 1 (one) subsequent term of office.
- (4) Further provisions regarding work procedures, requirements, and procedures for the appointment and dismissal of implementing elements as referred to in section (1), section (2), and section (3) are regulated by a Regional Tourism Promotion Agency Regulation.

Article 44

- (1) The Regional Tourism Promotion Agency has the following duties:
 - a. improve the image of Indonesian tourism;
 - b. increase foreign Tourist visits and foreign exchange earnings;
 - c. increase domestic Tourist visits and spending;
 - d. raise funds from sources other than the state budget and local budget in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
 - e. conduct researches in the development of Tourism businesses and enterprises.
- (2) The Regional Tourism Promotion Agency has the following functions:
 - a. Tourism promotion coordinator carried out by the business world at the Central and regional levels; and
 - b. government and Local Government working partners.

Article 45

- (1) The financial sources of the Regional Tourism Promotion Agency come from:
 - a. stakeholders; and
 - b. other legitimate and non-binding sources in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Financial assistance sourced from the state budget and local budget is in the form of a grant in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Management of funds from non- state budget and non-local budget is required to be audited by public accountants and announced to the public.

CHAPTER VI TOURISM MEANS AND INFRASTRUCTURES

Article 46

- (1) The Local Government provides and facilitates the development of means and infrastructures in order to support Tourism management in the Region.
- (2) The means and infrastructures as referred to in section (1) include special means and infrastructures for tourists with physical limitations, children and the elderly.
- (3) The development facilities for means and infrastructures as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. clean, safe and comfortable tourist facilities for visitors;

- b. tourist facilities that are free from illegal levies;
- c. child and disability friendly tourist facilities;
- d. provision of lactation rooms for breastfeeding mothers;
- e. provision of special smoking rooms;
- f. adequate public transportation facilities;
- g. clean, safe and comfortable public facilities for worship;
- h. facilities as a space for expression, promotion and interaction for creative people in the Region;
- i. safe and comfortable parking area facilities for visitors; and/or
- j. other forms that support Regional Tourism .

Article 47

- (1) The means and infrastructures as referred to in Article 46 section (2) are prioritized on Tourism routes in Tourism Destination areas in the Region.
- (2) The means and infrastructures on the Tourism route as referred to in section (1) use an integrated cross – sub-district approach.

Article 48

- (1) Provision and facilitation of the development of means and infrastructures as referred to in Article 46 are carried out by the Local Government in stages in accordance with the financial capabilities of the Region.
- (2) Provision and facilitation of the development of means and infrastructures can be carried out by the Local Government in collaboration with other parties in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 49

- (1) In order to support the development of Tourism means and infrastructures, the Local Government involves other Tourism management institutions.
- (2) The Tourism management institutions as referred to in section (1) consist of:
 - a. Tourism Entrepreneur;
 - b. Tourism Business association;
 - c. Tourism professional association; and/ or
 - d. group of tourism awareness community/ Tourism activists.
- (3) The development of Tourism management institutions is carried out through:
 - a. coordination between Regional apparatus and with other Cities/Regencies;
 - b. optimizing the role of non-government Tourism organizations in the Region; and
 - c. optimization of Tourism Business partnerships between Local Government, the private sector and the community.
- (4) In order to support the development of Tourism means and infrastructures, the Local Government can establish a

forum for associations managing Tourism institutions in the Region.

- (5) The establishment of forum for associations managing Tourism in the Region as referred to in section (4) is determined by a Mayor Decision.

CHAPTER VII IMPLEMENTATION OF HALAL TOURISM

Article 50

The implementation of halal Tourism is developed by the Local Government by accommodating the philosophy of customary values *adat basandi syara', syara' basandi kitabullah, syara' mangato adat mamakai* (customary law according to sharia, sharia according to the book of Allah, customary law does what sharia says).

Article 51

- (1) The Local Government is responsible for implementing halal tourism in the Region.
- (2) The implementation of halal Tourism by the Local Government as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. halal Tourism destination;
 - b. halal Tourism industry;
 - c. halal Tourism marketing; and
 - d. halal Tourism institutions.

Article 52

- (1) The Local Government designates halal Tourism destinations in the Region in order to increase the competitiveness and excellence of halal Tourism Destinations.
- (2) The designation of halal Tourism Destinations as referred to in section (1) is carried out based on the following criteria:
 - a. territoriality;
 - b. Tourist Attractions;
 - c. public facilities;
 - d. Tourism facilities;
 - e. accessibility;
 - f. investment; and
 - g. support from the Local Government.

Article 53

- (1) Tourism destination managers who organize halal Tourism activities need to pay attention to:
 - a. attractions that are friendly to Muslim Tourists and do not contain elements of pornography and pornographic action;
 - b. accessibility that provides ease of movement for Muslim Tourists; and
 - c. comfortable amenities for Muslim Tourists.
- (2) Tourism Destination Managers may develop halal Tourism Destinations based on the most unique experience values

through the development of supporting infrastructure for halal Tourism.

Article 54

- (1) Any halal Tourism Business is required to:
 - a. follow the halal Tourism Business Certification; and
 - b. obtain a halal Tourism Business Certificate.
- (2) The halal Tourism Business Certification Process as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 55

In order to realize the development of halal Tourism in the Region, the Local Government may:

- a. facilitate Tourism Businesses in obtaining halal Tourism Business Certification; and
- b. carry out technical guidance on halal Certification for Tourism Businesses.

Article 56

- (1) The Local Government, in order to improve the implementation of halal Tourism in the Region, may:
 - a. provide investment incentives to support the implementation of halal Tourism;
 - b. facilitate ease of investment to support the implementation of halal Tourism; and
 - c. facilitate infrastructure provision that support the implementation of halal Tourism.
- (2) The provision of investment incentives and facilitation of ease of investment in the implementation of halal Tourism as referred to in section (1) point a and point b are implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 57

Further provisions regarding the procedures for implementing Halal Tourism as referred to in Article 50 to Article 56 are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII
RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PROHIBITIONS

Part One
Rights

Article 58

- (1) Any person is entitled to:
 - a. get the opportunity to meet Tourism needs;
 - b. run Tourism Business;
 - c. become a Tourism worker/laborer; and/or
 - d. play a role in the Tourism development process.
- (2) Any person and/or community in and around the Tourism Destination has priority rights to:
 - a. become a worker/laborer;
 - b. consign/distribute/sell; and/or
 - c. manage.

Article 59

Any Tourist is entitled to obtain:

- a. accurate information about Tourist Attractions;
- b. Tourism services according to the standards;
- c. legal protection and security;
- d. health services;
- e. protection of personal rights as long as they do not conflict with local religious and customary norms; and
- f. insurance protection for high-risk Tourism activities.

Article 60

Tourists with physical disabilities, children and the elderly are entitled to special facilities according to their needs.

Article 61

Any Tourism Entrepreneur is entitled to:

- a. get equal opportunities to do business in the Tourism sector;
- b. form and become a member of a Tourism association;
- c. get legal protection in doing business; and
- d. obtain facilities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Two
Obligation

Article 62

The Local Government is required to :

- a. provide Tourism information, legal protection, and security and safety to the Tourists;
- b. create a conducive climate for the development of Tourism Businesses, including providing equal business opportunities, facilitating and providing legal certainty;
- c. maintain, develop and preserve Regional assets that are Tourist Attractions and untapped potential assets; and
- d. supervise and control Tourism activities in order to prevent and overcome various negative impacts on the wider community.

Article 63

Any person is obligated to :

- a. maintain and preserve Tourist Attractions; and
- b. help to create the *Sapta Pesona* (safe, orderly, clean, cool, beautiful, friendly, memories), behave politely, and preserve the environment of the Tourism Destination.

Article 64

Any Tourist is obligated to:

- a. maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture and values that exist in the local community;
- b. maintain and preserve the environment;
- c. participate in maintaining comfort, order and security of the environment; and
- d. participate in preventing all forms of acts that violate morality and activities that violate the law.

Article 65

Any Tourism Entrepreneur is obligated to:

- a. maintain and respect religious norms, customs, culture and values that exist in the local community;
- b. provide information regarding rates, location maps, directions, public facilities and other information accurately and responsibly;
- c. provide good and non-discriminatory service;
- d. provide comfort, friendliness, security protection and safety for Tourists;
- e. provide insurance protection to Tourism Businesses for high-risk activities;
- f. develop partnerships with local micro, small and cooperative businesses that are mutually need, strengthening and beneficial;
- g. prioritize the use of local community products, domestic products, and provide opportunities for local workers;
- h. improve workers competency through training and education;
- i. play an active role in efforts to develop infrastructure and community empowerment programs;
- j. participate in preventing all forms of acts that violate morality and activities that violate the law in the business environment;
- k. maintain a healthy, clean and beautiful environment;
- l. maintain the sustainability of the natural and cultural environment;
- m. maintain the image of the Indonesian state and nation through responsible Tourism business activities;
- n. implement business standards and competency standards in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- o. utilize Regional arts, culture and traditions.

Part Three Prohibition

Article 66

- (1) Any person is prohibited from physically damaging Tourist Attractions.
- (2) Damaging the physical characteristics of a Tourist Attraction as referred to in section (1) is committing acts of changing the color, changing the shape, removing certain species, polluting the environment, moving, taking, destroying or demolishing a Tourist Attraction so as to result in a reduction or loss of the uniqueness, beauty and authentic value of a tourist attraction that has been determined by the Government and/or Local Government.
- (3) Any person is prohibited from collecting illegal levies and committing other actions that are detrimental to Tourists at every Regional Tourist Attraction.

CHAPTER IX TOURISM INFORMATION SYSTEM

Article 67

- (1) In developing Tourism, the Local Government is implementing an integrated Tourism information system.
- (2) The implementation of an integrated Tourism information system as referred to in section (1) is carried out in the form of a technology-based information system which contains comprehensive and integrated information relating to the implementation of Tourism in the Region.
- (3) The development and management of the Tourism information system as referred to in section (2) is carried out by the Office in coordination with the Regional Apparatus administering affairs in the field of communications and informatics.

Article 68

- (1) The integrated Tourism information system for Tourism development in the Region at least contains comprehensive information regarding:
 - a. Tourism Destinations;
 - b. transportation system;
 - c. accommodation that supports the concept of Tourism;
 - d. closest place of worship to halal tourist facilities;
 - e. travel and Tourism travel agents;
 - f. Tourist Destination tickets;
 - g. restaurant/culinary place;
 - h. public facilities; and
 - i. Tourist map.
- (2) The implementation of an integrated Tourism information system must meet the following criteria:
 - a. easily accessed; and
 - b. media that is in accordance with the concept of Tourism that depicts the characteristics of the Region.
- (3) The integrated Tourism information system as referred to in section (1) is implemented by utilizing advances in information technology.

Article 69

The integrated Tourism information system is implemented in stages and adjusted to the financial capabilities of the Region.

CHAPTER X COOPERATION

Article 70

- (1) In managing Tourism in the Region, the Local Government may carry out cooperation based on considerations of efficiency and effectiveness of public services and mutual benefit.
- (2) The cooperation as referred to in section (1) may be carried out with:

- a. other Local Governments;
- b. Local Governments abroad;
- c. institutions abroad; and
- d. third parties.

Article 71

The cooperation with third parties as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point d includes:

- a. cooperation in the provision of public services;
- b. cooperation in asset management to increase added value that provides income for the Region;
- c. investment cooperation; and
- d. other cooperation that does not conflict with the provisions of legislation.

Article 72

The third parties who can become partners in cooperation as referred to in Article 70 section (2) point d consist of:

- a. individual;
- b. an incorporated business Entity in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
- c. community organizations, whether incorporated or not, in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 73

Provisions regarding procedures for implementing cooperation as referred to in Article 70 is implemented in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER X PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Article 74

- (1) Tourism management is carried out by involving active public participation.
- (2) The active public participation as referred to in section (1) can be carried out in the form of:
 - a. formation of Tourism awareness groups;
 - b. carry out Tourism awareness and care movements;
 - c. re-instilling the values of *adat basandi syara', syara' basandi kitabullah* in order to support the implementation of Tourism;
 - d. support the creation of a conducive climate for the development of Tourism in the Region;
 - e. support and participate in the development of facilities and destinations in the Region;
 - f. support the increase of the value of Tourism benefits for communities around Tourism Destinations;
 - g. participate in maintaining public Tourism facilities built by the Local Government; and/or
 - h. develop friendly, honest traits and preserve local traditional values in order to support the implementation of Tourism in the Region.

Article 75

- (1) In encouraging the public participation, the Local Government can:
 - a. facilitate the formation of Tourism awareness groups;
 - b. facilitate the provisions of means and infrastructures in supporting the public participation in Tourism Management; and
 - c. facilitating tourism awareness and care movements;
- (2) The activities as a referred to in section (1) are carried out by the Local Government through the relevant Offices and Regional Apparatus.

Article 76

Further provisions regarding public participation in Tourism Management as referred to in Article 74 and Article 75 are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XI
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 77

- (1) The Local Government provides guidance on Tourism management in the form of:
 - a. encourage a Tourism awareness and care movement in the sub-district;
 - b. encourage Tourism Entrepreneurs to develop Tourism that includes educational values and environmental care in the Region;
 - c. facilitate the provision of Business Certification and competency Certification in Tourism Business;
 - d. give awards to Tourism awareness groups who have contributed to the development of Tourism in the Region;
 - e. give awards to Tourism Entrepreneurs who have contributed to the development of Tourism in the Region; and
 - f. provide training, education and technical guidance to Local Government officials, Tourism Entrepreneurs, communities and other related parties regarding Tourism management.
- (2) The guidance as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Office in collaboration with Regional apparatus and/or other technical agencies.

Article 78

- (1) In implementing guidance, the Local Government carries out effective implementation of coordination among Regional Apparatus and between the Office and other Regional Apparatus.
- (2) The coordination among Regional Apparatus in implementing Tourism as referred to in section (1) is carried out through:
 - a. holding a coordination meeting at least once every 6 (six) months; and

- b. synchronization of programs and activities among Regional Apparatus in order to support Tourism management in the Region.

Article 79

- (1) Supervision is carried out by the Local Government in managing Tourism in the Region.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in section (1) is carried out in the form of:
 - a. supervision of compliance of Tourism Entrepreneurs in fulfilling their obligations in managing Tourism;
 - b. regular field monitoring;
 - c. evaluation of the implementation of Tourism management activities; and
 - d. monitoring of Tourism management reports in the Region.
- (3) In addition to the supervision as referred to in section (2), the Local Government carries out supervision of:
 - a. implementation of Tourism licensing in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. fulfillment of business licensing requirements in the Tourism sector;
 - c. fulfillment of Tourism Business Certificate;
 - d. updating of Tourism Entrepreneur data; and
 - e. all businesses and/or activities related to Tourism.

Article 80

- (1) Implementation of supervision as referred to in Article 79 is carried out by the Office in cooperation with Regional Apparatus administering affairs in the field of supervision.
- (2) The supervision as referred to in section (1) is reported to the Mayor periodically once in every 6 (six) months.
- (3) The Mayor evaluates the management of Regional Tourism based on the monitoring report as referred to in section (1).

Article 81

- (1) In order to supervise the Tourism management in the Region, the Local Government can receive public reports/complaints regarding Tourism management that does not comply with the provisions of prohibitions and obligations.
- (2) The receipt of reports/complaints as referred to in section (1) is carried out by the Office by establishing:
 - a. Tourism management complaint hotline service;
 - b. suggestion/complaint box services at Tourism Destinations; and
 - c. information and technology-based application and media services.
- (3) The public reports/complaints as referred to in section (2) are followed up by the Office and reported to the Mayor.

Article 82

Further provisions regarding guidance and supervision as referred to in Article 77 to Article 81 are regulated by a Mayor Regulation.

CHAPTER XII FINANCING

Article 83

Funding for Tourism management by the Local Government comes from the local budget and/or other legitimate sources and in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XIII INVESTIGATION PROVISION

Article 84

- (1) In addition to investigators from the Indonesian National Police, civil servant investigators within the Local Government are authorized to conduct criminal investigations as regulated in this Regional Regulation.
- (2) In carrying out investigative duties, the civil servant investigators as referred to in section (1) have the authority to:
 - a. receive a report or complaint from someone about a criminal act;
 - b. take first action at the scene and conduct an inspection;
 - c. order a suspect to stop and checking the suspect's identification;
 - d. confiscate objects or documents;
 - e. take someone's fingerprints or picture;
 - f. summon people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;
 - g. bring in people or experts needed in connection with the case examination;
 - h. terminate the investigation after receiving instructions from the main investigator that there is insufficient evidence or the incident is not a criminal act and then through the general investigator informs the public prosecutor, suspect or their family of this; and
 - i. carry out other actions according to law that can be accounted for.
- (3) In exercising the authority as referred to in section (2), the civil servant investigators make a minutes on every action regarding:
 - a. examination of suspects;
 - b. house entry;
 - c. confiscation of objects and/or documents;
 - d. point checking;
 - e. witness examination; and
 - f. scene inspection.
- (4) The minutes as referred to in section (3) are sent a copy to the state prosecutor's office via the investigators of the Indonesian National Police.

CHAPTER XIV CRIMINAL PROVISION

Article 85

Any person who violates the provisions of Article 66 section (3) is subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah).

CHAPTER XV TRANSITIONAL PROVISION

Article 86

- (1) Tourism Business Certificates is required to be held by Tourism Entrepreneurs who have obtained a Business Identification Number, Standard Certificate and/or Permit.
- (2) The fulfillment of the Tourism Business Certificate as referred to in section (1) is fulfilled by Business Actors not later than 6 (six) years since this Regional Regulation is issued.

CHAPTER XVI CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 87

Implementing regulations of this Regional Regulation must be issued not later than 1 (one) year after the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 88

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, the Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2014 on Regional Tourism Promotion Agency (Regional Gazette of the Municipality of Bukittinggi of 2014 Number 7, Supplement to the Regional Gazette Number 7 of 2014) is repealed and declared ineffective.

Article 89

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 Municipality of Bukittinggi.

Issued in Bukittinggi
on 20 November 2023

MAYOR OF BUKITTINGGI,

signed

ERMAN SAFAR

Promulgated in Bukittinggi
on 20 November 2023
REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUKITTINGGI,

signed

MARTIAS WANTO

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUKITTINGGI OF 2023
NUMBER 5

Jakarta, 20 November 2025
Has been translated as an Official Translation
on behalf of the Minister of Law
of the Republic of Indonesia
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF LEGISLATION,



DHAHANA PUTRA

ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BUKITTINGGI
NUMBER 5 OF 2023
ON
IMPLEMENTATION OF TOURISM

I. GENERAL

Implementation of Tourism is a potential sector to be developed, so that the program for developing and utilizing resources and potential of Regional Tourism is expected to contribute to development and economic growth. This is in line with what is stated in Law Number 10 of 2009 on Tourism which states that the implementation of Tourism is aimed at increasing national income in order to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people, expand and equalize business opportunities and employment, encourage Regional development, introduce and utilize objects and Tourist Attractions in Indonesia and foster a sense of love for the homeland and strengthen friendship between nations.

A good Tourism management is needed to expand employment and business opportunities, increase Regional income and introduce the nature and culture of Bukittinggi City, so that regulations are needed to regulate tourism management in Bukittinggi City.

This Regional Regulation will regulate the management of Tourism Destinations, Tourism human resources, Tourism promotion and marketing, Tourism means and infrastructure, Regional Tourism promotion bodies, implementation of halal Tourism, rights, obligations and prohibitions, Tourism information systems and cooperation.

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

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Article 7

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Article 46
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Article 47
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Article 48
Sufficiently clear.

Article 49
Sufficiently clear.

Article 50
Sufficiently clear.

Article 51
Sufficiently clear.

Article 52
Sufficiently clear.

Article 53
Section (1)
Point a
Sufficiently clear.
Point b
Sufficiently clear
Point c
The term “Tourism Amenities” means all supporting facilities
that provide convenience for tourists to meet their needs
while traveling.
Section (2)
Sufficiently clear

Article 54
Sufficiently clear.

Article 55
Sufficiently clear.

Article 56
Sufficiently clear.

Article 57
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Article 86
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Article 87
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Article 88
Sufficiently clear.

Article 89
Sufficiently clear.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF
BUKITTINGGI NUMBER 5