

REGULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI
NUMBER 2 OF 2019
ON
ZONING PLAN FOR COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS
OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI OF 2019-2039

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH SULAWESI,

Considering : that in order to implement the provisions of Article 9 section (5) of Law Number 27 of 2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands as amended by Law Number 1 of 2014 on Amendment to Law Number 27 of 2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands needs to issue a Regional Regulation on the Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands of the Province of South Sulawesi in 2019-2039.

Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 47 Prp. 1960 on the Establishment of the South-East Sulawesi Region and the First Level Region of North Central Sulawesi (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1960 Number 151, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2102) Juncto Law Number 13 of 1964 on Establishment of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 1964 on the Establishment of the First Level Region of South Sulawesi and the First Level Region of Southeast Sulawesi by amending Law Number 47 Prp. 1960 on the Formation

of the First Level Region of North Central Sulawesi and the First Level Region of South East Sulawesi into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1964 Number 94, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2687);

3. Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);
4. Law Number 27 of 2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 84, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4739) as amended by Law Number 1 of 2014 on Amendments to Law Number 27 of 2007 on Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5490);
5. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 Number 140, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059);
6. Law Number 4 of 2011 on Geospatial Information (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5214);
7. Law Number 12 of 2011 on Legislation Making (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2011 Number 82, of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
8. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 244 of 2014, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times, last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on the Second Amendment to the Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58 Supplement to the State Gazette the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);

9. Law Number 32 of 2014 on Maritime Affairs (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 294, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5603);
10. Law Number 7 of 2016 on Protection and Empowerment of Fishermen, Fish Farmers and Salt Farmers (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 68 of 2016, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5870);
11. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on National Spatial Planning (the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 48 of 2008, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4833) as amended by Government Regulation Number 13 of 2017 on Amendment to Government Regulation Number 26 of 2008 on National Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 77, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6042);
12. Government Regulation Number 15 of 2010 on Implementation of Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 21, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5103);
13. Government Regulation Number 68 of 2010 on Form and Procedure for the Role of the Community in Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 118, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5160);
14. Government Regulation Number 8 of 2013 on Accuracy of Spatial Planning Maps (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2013, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5393);
15. Government Regulation Number 46 of 2016 on Procedures for Organizing Strategic Environmental Studies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2016).

16. Government Regulation Number 45 of 2017 on Public Participation in the Implementation of Local Governance (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 225, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6133);
17. Government Regulation Number 24 of 2018 on Electronic Business Licensing Services (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 Number 90, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6215);
18. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 80 of 2015 on Formation of Local Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2015 Number 2036);
19. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 13 of 2016 on Evaluation of the Draft Local Regulation on Regional Spatial Planning (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 464);
20. Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 23 / PERMEN-KP / 2016 on Management of Coastal and Small Islands Management (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 1138); and
21. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 116 of 2017 on Coordination of Regional Spatial Planning (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 1854).

With the Joint Approval of
THE PROVINCIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
And
THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH SULAWESI

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON ZONING PLAN FOR COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI OF 2019-2039.

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

1. Central Government hereinafter referred to as the Government, means the President of the Republic of Indonesia who holds the authority of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2. Local Government means the Governor of South Sulawesi as the element of organizers of the Local Governance who leads the implementation of the Government which is the authority of the autonomous region.
3. Province means the Province of South Sulawesi.
4. Regency/Municipality means a regency/municipality in South Sulawesi which has coast and small islands.
5. Governor means the Governor of South Sulawesi.
6. Minister means the Minister administering government affairs in the field of maritime affairs and fisheries.
7. Regional Regulation means the Regional Regulation of the Province of South Sulawesi.
8. Regional House of Representative (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD means a regional people's representative institution that is domiciled as an element of organizers Local Governance.
9. Coastal Areas and Small Islands (*Wilayah Pesisir and Pulau-Pulau Kecil*), hereinafter abbreviated to as WP-3-K, means landward areas covering the administrative boundaries of the sub-districts in the coastal areas and towards the sea 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline at the highest tide in the direction of the high seas and/or in the waters of the islands.
10. Coastal Region means a transitional area between terrestrial and marine ecosystems which is affected by changes in land and sea.

11. Coastal waters mean sea bordering on land covering waters as far as 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline, waters linking coasts and islands, estuary, bay, shallow waters, salt marshes, and lagoon.
12. Coastline means the boundary between the sea and land part when the highest tide occurs.
13. Small Island means an island with an area of less than or equal to 2,000 km² (two thousand square kilometers) and its ecosystem unity.
14. Small islands mean a collection of several small islands that form an ecosystem with the waters of South Sulawesi.
15. Islands mean a group of several islands in a certain area.
16. Ecosystem means a community unit of plants, animals, organisms and other non-organism as well as the process linking them to form balance, stability and productivity.
17. Coastal and Small Islands Resources means living resources; non-living resources; artificial resources, and environmental services; living resources consist of fish, coral reef, sea grass beds, mangroves and other marine biota; non-living resources consists of sand, sea water and seabed minerals; artificial resources consist of sea infrastructures related to maritime affairs and fisheries;
18. Planning means a process for determining the appropriate future actions, through choice order, taking into account available coastal resources and small islands.
19. Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands (*Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir and Pulau-pulau Kecil*) hereinafter abbreviated to as PWP-3-K means a coordinating planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal and small island resources carried out by the Government and Local Governments, between sectors, between terrestrial ecosystems and the sea, and between science and management to improve people's welfare.
20. Zoning Plan for Coastal Areas and Small Islands (*Rencana Zonasi Wilayah Pesisir and Pulau-Pulau Kecil*), hereinafter

abbreviated as RZWP-3-K, means a plan that determines the direction of resource use of each planning unit accompanied by the determination of spatial structure and pattern in the planning area containing activities that may be carried out and may not be carried out and activities that can only be done after obtaining a permit in the coastal areas and small islands.

21. Space means a container which includes land space, sea space, and air space, including space in the earth as a unified area where humans and other living creatures carry out activities and maintain their survival.
22. Zone means space in which utilization is jointly agreed between various stakeholders and which its legal status has been determined
23. Regions means part of the Coastal Zone and Small Islands which has particular functions determined on the criteria of its physical, biological, social and economic characteristics to maintain its existence
24. Space Allocation means the distribution of allotment of space in coastal areas and small islands.
25. Public utilization Area (*Kawasan Pemanfaatan Umum*) hereinafter abbreviated as KPU means part of the sea area which is defined for various sectors of activities that are equivalent to the cultivation area as referred to in legislation in the field of spatial regulations.
26. Conservation Area (*Kawasan Konservasi*) hereinafter abbreviated as KK means the sea area with certain characteristic protected to realize the sustainable Marine Space Management that is equal to the protected area as referred to in legislation in the field of spatial regulations.
27. National Strategic Area (*Kawasan Strategis Nasional*) hereinafter referred to as KSN, means a prioritized area because it has a very important national influence on State sovereignty, defense and security of the country, economy, social, cultural and/or environment, including the World heritage-designated territory.

28. Sea Routes (*Alur Laut*) hereinafter abbreviated to AL means the waters utilized, among others, for sea lanes, subsea pipes/cables, and the migration of coastal and small islands marine biota on an ongoing basis for various sectors of the activity.
29. Sea Lane means water chamber that in terms of depth, width, and barrier-free which is considered safe and secure for shipping.
30. Fish means all kinds of organisms which are all or part of their cycle of life in waters area.
31. Aquaculture means an activity to justify, nurture, raise and/or breed fish and harvest results in a controlled environment.
32. Capture fisheries means an activity to acquire fish in waters that are not in a state cultivated with any means or means, including activities that use vessels to load, transport, store, cool, handle, cultivate, and/or preserve them.
33. Fish culture means an activity to nurture, raise, and/or breed fish and harvest results in a controlled environment, including activities that use vessels to load, transport, store, cool, handle, process, and/or preserve them.
34. Port means a place consisting of land and/or water with certain boundaries as a place of activities of government and activities that used as a place of the ship to lean, up and down feeder, and/or loading and unloading of goods, the form of a terminal and ship berths that are equipped with safety and safety facilities of sailing and port supporting activities and as a place of displacement
35. Work Environment Area (*Daerah Lingkungan Kerja*) hereinafter abbreviated as DLKr means the area of water and land at a special port or terminal that is used directly for port activities.
36. Interest Environment Area (*Daerah Lingkungan Kepentingan*) hereinafter abbreviated as DLKp means the waters surrounding the work environment area of the port waters used to ensure the safety of the cruise.

37. Special terminal means a terminal located outside the DLKr and DLKp ports that are part of the nearest port to serve its own interests in accordance with its particular business.
38. Terminal for Self-interest (*Terminal Untuk Kepentingan Sendiri*) hereinafter abbreviated TUKS means a terminal located within the Interest Environment Area and the area of interest port that is part of the port to serve its own interests in accordance with its business.
39. Fishery port means a place consisting of land and water surrounding with certain boundaries as a place of government activities and activities of fishery business system that used as a fishing vessel to lean, anchored and/or loading and unloading fish equipped with cruise safety facilities and fishery support activities.
40. Operational Work Area of Fisheries Port (*Wilayah Kerja Operasional Pelabuhan Perikanan*) hereinafter abbreviated as WKOPP means the area of operation of the water portion of fishery port covering the waters that directly affect the development of fishery port, among others the cruise line of fishing vessel from and to the fishery port, emergency need, driving activities, construction of fishing vessel, ship test and placement of dead vessels.
41. Mining means part or all of the activities in the framework of the research, management, and administration of minerals or coal that includes general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and purification, transport and sales, and post-mining activities.
42. Tourism means a various tourism activities supported by various facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, Governments and Local Governments.
43. 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.

44. Fisherman's settlement means a residential area that is in irrigation and the inhabitants are largely a fisherman community.
45. Coastal conservation means an effort to protect, preserve and use coastal regions and their ecosystems to ensure the existence, availability and continuity of coastal resources while maintaining and improving the quality of value and its effectiveness.
46. Maritime conservation means the protection of indigenous and maritime cultures that have a special historical archeological value, the history of the archaeological site and the place of religious or customary rituals and are in line with the conservation efforts of coastal and small islands.
47. Water conservation means protected waters, managed by a zoning system to realize the management of fish resources and their environment sustainably.
48. Regional Spatial Plan of the Province of South Sulawesi (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan*), hereinafter abbreviated as RTRW Province, means the result of spatial planning of the province which contains the objectives, policies, strategies for structuring the provincial area; plan of provincial spatial space structure; provincial spatial plan; determination of provincial strategic areas; directives for provincial utilization; and directives of control of provincial space utilization.
49. Regional spatial Plan Regency/Municipality (*Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah Kabupaten/Kota*), hereinafter abbreviated as RTRW Regency/Municipality means the result of spatial planning of Regency/Municipality that contains the destination, policy, spatial planning strategies for regency/municipality, plans for district/city spatial structure, plan of district/city space patterns, determination of strategic areas of the Regency/city, directives for the utilization of regency/municipality area space, and the provisions of control of regency/municipality area utilization.

50. Location permits means the permits granted to utilize the space of some coastal waters that include sea level and water columns up to the seabed surface at certain expanse boundaries and/or to utilize some small islands.
51. Management permits means the permits granted for the utilization of coastal waters resources and the waters of small islands.
52. Disaster means an event or series of events that threaten and disrupt the life and livelihood of society caused, both by natural and/or non-natural factors and human factors, resulting in the onset of human psyche, environmental damage, property loss, and psychological impact.
53. Disaster mitigation means an effort to reduce risk disaster, structurally as well as physically through the natural-physical and/or artificial development, also non-structurally or non-physically by increasing the capacity to deal with disaster threat in the Coastal Zone and Small Islands.
54. Any person means an individual and/or corporation of both legal and unincorporated entities.
55. Corporation means a group of persons and/or well organized assets both as a legal entity and as a non-legal entity.
56. Cooperatives means a business entity owned and composed of persons or cooperative legal entities with the establishment of activities based on the principle of cooperatives and economic movements of the people based on the family principle.
57. Primary Stakeholders mean users of Coastal and Small Islands Resources who have a direct interest in the optimum utilization of the Coastal and Small Island Resources, such as traditional fishermen, modern fishermen, fish farmer, tourism industry, fishing industry, and Communities.
58. Public means people consisting of Indigenous People, Local Community and Traditional Community living in the Coastal Zone and Small Islands.

59. Indigenous People means a group of people who are hereditary in a particular geographic area in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia because of the bond to the origin of the ancestors, strong relations with land, territory, natural resources, having customary governance, and customary legal order in the region in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
60. Local Community means a group of people which practice daily living based on customs which have been accepted as public values, however, not depending entirely on particular Coastal and Small Island Resources..
61. Traditional Community means traditional fishery community whose traditional rights in fishing activities or any legitimate rights are still recognized in particular areas within the archipelagic waters in accordance with international law of the sea.
62. Small fishermen means Fishermen who catch fish to fulfill their daily needs, both those who do not use fishing vessels or those who use fishing vessels with the largest size of 10 (ten) gross tons (GT).
63. Traditional fisherman means a fisherman who conducts fishing in the waters that are the rights of traditional fisheries that have been utilized hereditary according to local culture and wisdom.
64. Small-fish farmer means a fish farmer that conducts fish culture to meet the daily needs.
65. Minor salt farmer means a salt Petambak that conducts the efforts of the Pergaraman in its own land with the most wide area of 5 (five) hectares and a boiling salt.
66. Public Empowerment means efforts to provide facilities, endorsement or assistance to the Community and traditional fishermen to enable them to make the best option in the utilization of Coastal and Small Island Resources in sustainable manner.
67. Public Participation means the active participation of the community in the planning of zoning, zone utilization, and control of the utilization of coastal zones and small islands.

68. Local Wisdom means high values that are still valid in the community living system
69. Carrying Capacity of Coastal Zone and Small Islands means the capacity of Coastal Zone and Small Islands to support human habitation and other living organism.
70. Capacity of Coastal Areas and Small Islands means the ability of coastal and small islands to absorb substances, energies, and/or other forms of meeting involving various elements of stakeholders in coastal areas and small islands.
71. Rehabilitation of Coastal Areas and Small Islands hereinafter called rehabilitation means the process of recovering and improving the condition of the ecosystem or the population has been damaged even though the results may differ from the original condition.
72. Reclamation means an activity carried out by a every person for the purpose to improve the use of the terrain viewed from the environment and socio-economic aspects, by piling, draining or drainage.
73. Pollution means the introduction of living organism, substance, energy, and/or other components to the coastal environment, and small islands induced by Person's activity resulting in the reduction of coastal environment quality to a certain level, and causing the coastal environment not to function in accordance with its allocation.
74. Destruction means the action of any person that poses a direct or indirect change to the physical, chemical and/or biological nature of WP-3-K that meets the criteria for damage in coastal areas and small islands.
75. Report and/or Complaint mean a notice submitted by a person to the police about having or being suspected of the destruction/breach in the field of PWP-3-K.
76. Class Action means a claim in the form of a right of small group member of the community to bring a claim of a large amount on behalf of the public based on similar issues, legal facts, and compensation claim.

77. Coordination Team of Regional Space Arrangement (*Tim Koordinasi Penataan Ruang Daerah*), hereinafter abbreviated as TKPRD, means an ad-hoc team formed to support the implementation of Law Number 26 of 2007 on the arrangement of space in provincial and regency/municipal areas, and has function to assist the implementation of the governor's duty and Regent/mayor in the implementation of coordination of space arrangement in the area.

CHAPTER II
SCOPE, PRINCIPLES, FUNCTIONS, BOUNDARIES
AND DURATION

Part One
Scope

Article 2

The scope of RZWP-3-K Province consists of:

- a. the objectives, policies and management strategies of WP-3-K;
- b. space allocation;
- c. directives for spatial utilization regulations;
- d. small islands;
- e. disaster mitigation;
- f. program indication;
- g. supervision and control;
- h. rights, obligations and public participation;
- i. public empowerment;
- j. institutional;
- k. dispute settlement;
- l. administrative sanctions;
- m. class action;
- n. miscellaneous provisions;
- o. investigation;
- p. criminal provisions;
- q. transitional provisions; and
- r. closing provisions.

Part Two
Principles and Functions

Article 3

- (1). Provincial RZWP-3-K is based on the principles of:
 - a. benefits;
 - b. sustainability;
 - c. consistency;
 - d. integrity;
 - e. legal certainty;
 - f. partnership;
 - g. equality;
 - h. public participation;
 - i. transparency;
 - j. decentralization;
 - k. accountability;
 - l. fairness; and
 - m. local wisdom.
- (2). Provincial RZWP-3-K has the functions as:
 - a. material for consideration in the preparation of the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan;
 - b. reference in the preparation of the Coastal and Small Islands Management Plan and the Action Plan for the Coastal and Small Islands;
 - c. spatial planning instruments in coastal waters;
 - d. legal force in determining the space allocation for WP-3-K;
 - e. the basis for granting location permits in utilizing some of the waters;
 - f. reference in the utilize space in coastal waters and the waters of small islands;
 - g. reference to realize the balance of development in WP-3-K;
 - h. reference in conflict references in coastal and small island waters; and
 - i. as a basis for supervision and control of spatial utilization in structuring WP-3-K.

Part Three
Boundaries

Article 4

- (1) RZWP-3-K planning boundaries include:
 - a. in the direction of land covering the administrative boundaries of the sub-district in the coastal region;
 - b. towards the sea as far as 12 (twelve) nautical miles measured from the coastline at the time of the highest tide towards the open sea and/or towards the waters of the islands; and
 - c. the regulation of coastal areas as referred to in point a, is carried out in accordance with the provisions in the Provincial RTRW and/or Regency/Municipal RTRW.
- (2) Provincial small islands within the boundaries of the RZWP-3-K planning are 332 (three hundred thirty-two) islands include:
 - a. Selayar Islands Regency consists of 131 (one hundred thirty-one) islands;
 - b. Bulukumba Regency consists of 5 (five) islands;
 - c. Jenepono Regency consists of 1 (one) island;
 - d. Takalar Regency consists of 9 (nine) islands;
 - e. Sinjai Regency consists of 10 (ten) islands;
 - f. Bone Regency consists of 2 (two) islands;
 - g. Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency consists of 140 (one hundred and forty) islands;
 - h. Barru Regency consists of 9 (nine) islands;
 - i. Pinrang Regency consists of 4 (four) islands;
 - j. East Luwu Regency consists of 4 (four) islands;
 - k. North Luwu Regency consists of 1 (one) island;
 - l. Makassar Municipality consists of 14 (fourteen) islands;
 - m. Palopo Municipality consists of 1 (one) island; and
 - n. South Sulawesi consists of 1 (one) island.
- (3) The coastline is \pm 1,993.7 km (approximately one thousand nine hundred and ninety three point seven kilometers).

- (4) The sea area is ± 94,399.85 Km² (approximately ninety four thousand three hundred ninety nine point eighty-five square kilometers), which covers 4 (four) sea areas, namely Makassar Strait, Flores Sea, Java Sea, and Gulf of Bone.
- (5) Provisions regarding the boundaries of the planning as referred to in section (1) are listed in Annex I A and the names of small islands as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex I B which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Four

Duration

Article 5

- (1) The duration of RZWP-3-K is 20 (twenty) years.
- (2) RZWP-3-K as referred to in section (1) may be reviewed every 5 (five) years.
- (3) A review of RZWP-3-K can be carried out more than 1 (one) time in 5 (five) years if there is a change in the strategic environment in the form of:
 - a. large-scale natural disasters which is determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. changes in the country's territorial limits established by law; and/or
 - c. amendment to regional boundaries stipulated by Law.
- (4) Review and revision in less than 5 (five) years is carried out if there are changes in national policies and strategies that affect the utilization of provincial space and stipulated by provisions of legislation.
- (5) The review mechanism of RZWP-3-K as referred to in section (3) and section (4) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER III
PURPOSES, POLICY AND STRATEGY
FOR MANAGEMENT OF WP-3-K

Part One
Purposes

Article 6

Management of Provincial WP-3-K aims to:

- a. environmental protection, i.e. the resources management and utilization that are environmentally sound and sustainable through a local independence approach;
- b. socio-economic development, i.e. increasing public welfare and economic competitiveness of the region by not disturbing the local conservation function;
- c. public empowerment, i.e. increasing public participation in resource management as well as disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation; and
- d. institutional structuring and law enforcement, namely regional planning, synergy among sectors and the development of authority and a culture of law awareness.

Part Two
Policy

Article 7

Provincial WP-3-K management policies, including:

- a. the environmental protection policy as referred to in Article 6 point a, includes:
 1. realizing the control of ecosystems damage rate below their level of recovery ability;
 2. realizing the increase of sustainability and handling environmental impacts;
 3. realizing the increase of conservation and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems and small islands and other critical land;
 4. maintaining and developing conservation of WP-3-K; and

5. reducing the level of pollution and environmental damage in coastal areas and small islands.
- b. socio-economic development policies as referred to in Article 6 point b, include:
1. realizing the improvement in the quality and health of human resources;
 2. realizing an increase in the quantity and quality of facilities and infrastructure in WP-3-K;
 3. realizing the development of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure to meet the socio-economic needs of coastal communities and small islands;
 4. realizing the development of alternative livelihoods in WP-3-K;
 5. realizing the increase in income and welfare of coastal communities and small islands through increased fisheries production;
 6. realizing the increase in income and welfare of coastal communities and small islands through increased competitiveness and diversification of marine fisheries products;
 7. realizing the development and strengthening of the upstream downstream production system in improving the economy based on local potential and environmental sustainability;
 8. realizing the development of the attraction of objects and marine tourism destination areas;
 9. realizing an increase income of coastal communities and small islands through the development of marine tourism;
 10. realizing the development of a fair trade fisheries product management system; and
 11. realizing increase income and welfare of coastal communities and small islands through the ease of accessing banking institutions and market information.

- c. the public empowerment policy as referred to in Article 6 point c, includes:
 - 1. realizing the improvement of public participation in the optimal management of coastal and small Islands;
 - 2. realizing the management of coastal and small islands that are responsive to disasters; and
 - 3. realizing coastal management and small islands that anticipate climate change.
- d. the policy on institutional structuring and law enforcement as referred to in Article 6 point d, includes:
 - 1. realizing the control of coastal reclamation activities to prevent environmental damage in coastal areas;
 - 2. realizing increase of regulation and law enforcement;
 - 3. realizing the WP-3-K spatial planning that is integrated between regions, sectors and stakeholders; and
 - 4. realizing the development of integrated information systems.

Part Three

Strategy

Paragraph 1

Environmental Protection Strategy

Article 8

- (1) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the rate of damage to ecosystems below the level of recovery capability as referred to in Article 7 point a number 1 consists of:
 - a. improvement of sustainability and handling environmental impacts; and
 - b. improvement of conservation and rehabilitation of mangrove forests and critical land.
- (2) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of increasing sustainability and handling environmental

impacts as referred to in Article 7 point a point c consists of:

- a. increasing public awareness of the sustainability of the WP-3-K ecosystem; and
 - b. increasing knowledge of ecosystem conservation WP-3-K in local formal education curriculum.
- (3) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing enhancing the conservation and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems and small islands and other critical lands as referred to in Article 7 point a point 3 consists of:
- a. improvement of rehabilitation of heavily degraded/critical areas;
 - b. improvement of community-based monitoring, controlling and surveillance systems;
 - c. improvement of the status of Conservation Areas WP-3-K ecosystem; and
 - d. improvement and development of community-based conservation models.
- (4) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the maintenance and development of WP-3-K conservation as referred to in Article 7 point a point 4 consists of:
- a. increased conservation of biodiversity and ecosystem protection through the management of the WP-3-K conservation Area; and
 - b. improvement and development of the protection of rare marine biota.
- (5) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing the reduction in pollution levels and environmental damage in coastal areas and Small Islands as referred to in Article 7 point a point 5 consist of:
- a. improvement local community participation in the supervision and management of WP-3-K; And
 - b. supervision over the implementation of environmental management in every utilization of WP-3-K.

Paragraph 2
Socio-Economic Development strategy

Article 9

- (1) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing the improvement of quality and health of human resources as referred to in Article 7 point b point 1 consists of:
 - a. improvement development of education facilities and infrastructure and management training in WP-3-K;
And
 - b. improvement of health facilities and infrastructure development and improvement of public health and environmental sanitation program.
- (2) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing the increase in quantity and quality of facilities and infrastructure in WP-3-K as referred to in Article 7 point b point 2 consist of:
 - a. increasing priorities for the development of facilities and infrastructure in WP-3-K; And
 - b. increasing community involvement in the maintenance and maintenance of facilities and infrastructure that woke up in WP-3-K.
- (3) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing the development of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure to fulfill the socio-economic needs of coastal communities and small islands as referred to in Article 7 point b point 3 consists of:
 - a. increasing the development of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure in WP-3-K;
 - b. increasing development of sea transportation facilities and infrastructure that have existed in WP-3-K;
 - c. increasing private and community cooperation in maintaining sea transportation facility and infrastructure; and
 - d. increasing connectivity between land, sea and air transportation in coastal areas.

- (4) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing alternative livelihood development in WP-3-K as referred to in Article 7 point b point 4 consists of:
 - a. improving the fulfillment of basic infrastructure of coastal communities and small Islands; And
 - b. increasing the creation of alternative livelihoods.
- (5) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing the increase of income and welfare of coastal communities and small islands through increased fishery production as referred to in Article 7 point b point 5 consist of:
 - a. increasing production and value of aquaculture and capture fisheries products;
 - b. improved development of strategic commodity distribution network system; And
 - c. increased intensification of aquaculture fisheries system and capture fisheries technology.
- (6) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing the increase of the income and welfare of coastal communities and small islands through increasing of competitiveness and diversification of marine fishery products as referred to in Article 7 point B point 6 consist of:
 - a. improving development of hygienic fish processing system;
 - b. improving quality of fishery products;
 - c. improving quality management of fishery result management unit;
 - d. Improvement of business development of fisheries community group; and
 - e. Increase of new entrepreneurial growth.
- (7) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the development and strengthening of the upstream downstream production system in enhancing the economy based on local potential and environmental sustainability as referred to in Article 7 point b point 7 consists of:

- a. increasing development of investment-supporting climate in WP-3-K;
 - b. increasing development of strategic commodity distribution network systems;
 - c. increasing capacity building of rural economic institutions; and
 - d. increasing fisheries production.
- (8) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the development of the attractiveness of objects and marine tourism destination areas as referred to in Article 7 point b point 8 consists of:
- a. increasing development of leading tourism objects and tourism promotion;
 - b. increasing the development of tourism management;
 - c. increasing community participation in the development of marine tourism; and
 - d. increasing regional gross regional domestic product through the tourism sector.
- (9) The management strategy of WP-3-K in the policy of realizing an increase in income of coastal communities and small islands through the development of marine tourism as referred to in Article 7 point b point 9 consists of:
- a. enhancing and expanding cooperation between marine tourism stakeholders; and
 - b. improving the development of marine tourism facilities and infrastructure.
- (10) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the development of an equitable fishery product trading system as referred to in Article 7 point b point 10 consists of:
- a. increasing development of information and communication networks;
 - b. increasing development of an efficient trading system; and
 - c. improvement strengthening the capacity of coastal economic institutions.

- (11) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing an increase in income and welfare of coastal communities and small islands through the ease of accessing banking institutions and market information as referred to in Article 7 point b point 11 consists of:
- a. increasing inventory and grouping of types of businesses;
 - b. increasing institutional economic capacity building in WP-3-K;
 - c. increasing poor people's access to business capital; and
 - d. increasing capital and managerial strengthening of small and medium businesses, not people's credit banks and cooperatives.

Paragraph 3

Public Empowerment Strategy

Article 10

- (1) WP-3-K management strategy in policy to realize an increase in public participation in the management of coastal resources and Small Islands optimally as referred to in Article 7 point c point 1 consists of:
- a. increasing the development of partnerships between governments, nongovernmental organizations and other stakeholders in developing programs in WP-3-K;
 - b. increasing the granting of broader authority for local institutions to participate in the management of WP-3-K; and
 - c. improvement of Local Wisdom as a guideline for the utilization of coastal resources and strengthening local institutions in managing coastal areas.
- (2) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing coastal and Small Islands management that is responsive to disasters as referred to in Article 7 point c point 2 consists of:

- a. increasing the development of disaster mitigation facilities and infrastructure in accordance with regional needs and local capabilities; and
 - b. increasing disaster mitigation training, disaster risk and disaster resilience to the community by utilizing the built-in mitigation system.
- (3) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing coastal and Small Islands management that anticipates climate change as referred to in Article 7 point c point 3 consists of:
- a. increasing socialization of the impact of climate change on the lives of coastal communities and small islands; and
 - b. increased anticipation of climate change.

Paragraph 4

Strategic Arrangement Strategies and Law Enforcement

Article 11

- (1) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the control of coastal reclamation activities to prevent environmental damage in coastal areas as referred to in Article 7 point d point 1 consists of:
 - a. increasing the dissemination of controlling beach Reclamation;
 - b. increasing the imposition of strict sanctions on Reclamation that damage the environment; and
 - c. increased demand for compensation from beach destroyer managers / developers.
- (2) The WP-3-K management strategy in policy realizes an increase in the structuring and law enforcement as referred to in Article 7 point d point 2 consisting of:
 - a. improvement law enforcement and social norms;
 - b. increasing community involvement in the process of forming legal products;
 - c. increasing community institutional capacity building; and
 - d. increasing maintenance of order and security.

- (3) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the WP-3-K spatial planning that is integrated between regions, sectors and stakeholders as referred to in Article 7 point d point 3 consists of:
 - a. improving the optimization of the roles and functions of the Local Government and related institutions in the management of WP-3-K in an integrated and sustainable manner; and
 - b. improvement in the application of Provincial RTRW and or Regency/Municipal RTRW and RZWP-3-K as the basis for permit in WP-3-K.
- (4) The WP-3-K management strategy in the policy of realizing the development of an integrated information system as referred to in Article 7 point d point 4 consists of:
 - a. increasing the development of a marine tourism database and information network; and
 - b. increasing development of the marine tourism information center.

CHAPTER IV SPACE ALLOCATION

Part One General

Article 12

- (1) WP-3-K Space Allocation covers:
 - a. Public Utilization Area hereinafter abbreviated as KPU;
 - b. Conservation Areas hereinafter abbreviated as KK; and
 - c. Sea routes, hereinafter abbreviated as AL.
- (2) In addition to the Space Allocation as referred to in section (1) KSN is allocated a portion of provincial waters in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

- (3) Spatial allocation for KPU as referred to in section (1) point a consists of:
 - a. tourism zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W;
 - b. settlement zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PM;
 - c. the port zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL;
 - d. mangrove forest zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M;
 - e. mining zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB;
 - f. capture fisheries zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT;
 - g. cultivation fisheries zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-BD;
 - h. saline zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-GR;
 - i. industrial zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-ID;
 - j. the airport zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-BU;
 - k. zone of public facilities, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU;
 - l. security defense zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK; and
 - m. zone of trade services hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP.
- (4) Spatial allocation for KK as referred to in section (1) point b is categorized as:
 - a. Coastal Conservation Areas and Small Islands hereinafter referred to as KKP3K;
 - b. Water Conservation Area, hereinafter referred to as KKP;
 - c. Maritime Conservation Area, hereinafter referred to as KKM.
- (5) In addition to the KK as referred to in section (4), KK can be in the form of Protected Areas determined in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, hereinafter referred to as KK-KL.
- (6) Allocation of Space for Navy as referred to in section (1) point c consists of:
 - a. sea lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP;
 - b. underwater pipe / cable hereinafter referred to as AL-APK; and

- c. marine biota migration, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB.
- (7) Space Allocation for KSN as referred to in section (2) consists of:
 - a. military training areas hereinafter referred to as KSN-LM;
 - b. the main base of the Indonesian Navy's National Army, hereinafter referred to as KSN-LT; and
 - c. Makassar, Maros, Sungguminasa and Takalar (MAMMINASATA) Urban Areas, hereinafter referred to as KSN-Mamminasata.
 - (8) WP-3-K Space Allocation as referred to in section (1) for marine waters up to 2 (two) nautical miles is prioritized for Conservation Areas, livelihood spaces and access to small fishermen, traditional fishermen, small fish farmers and tourists sustainable marine.
 - (9) Provisions regarding RZWP-3-K Space Allocation as referred to in section (1) and section (2) are made on a map with a minimum scale of 1: 250,000 (one to two hundred and fifty thousand), as listed in Annex IIA which is integral part of this Regional Regulation.
 - (10) Provisions regarding the KPU and/or KK as referred to in section (9) are further elaborated in zones and/or sub-zones, and set forth in maps with a minimum scale of 1: 50,000 (one to fifty thousand), as listed in Annex IIB which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Two

Public Utilization Area

Paragraph 1

General

Article 13

- (1) KPU is determined with the aim to allocate sea space which is used for economic, social and cultural interests.
- (2) KPU development policies consist of:

- a. establishment of a KPU that is synergistic and integrated between the needs and carrying capacity of the environment; and
 - b. the utilization of KPU in accordance with the established functions.
- (3) KPU development strategies include:
- a. develop the area in accordance with the needs, carrying capacity of the environment, as well as in harmony, balanced and in line with Provincial RTRW and/or Regency / Municipality RTRW; and
 - b. develop partnership patterns in managing and maintaining the WP-3-K area.

Paragraph 2
Tourism Zone

Article 14

- (1) KPU-W as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point a, is described in a sub zone:
- a. the seashore tourist sub-zone, hereinafter KPU-W-BL;
 - b. coastal/coastal natural tourism sub-zones and small islands, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K;
 - c. sub-marine natural tourism sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL;
 - d. the water sports tourism sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-OR; and
 - e. cultural tourism sub zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD.
- (2) Directives for KPU-W development as referred to in section (1) consist of:
- a. KPU-W-BL includes:
 - 1. Pinrang Regency, namely:
 - a) Ujung Lero beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-01;
 - b) Ujung Labuang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-02;

- c) Sinar Bahari Lung Sabbang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-03;
 - d) Marabombang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-04;
 - e) Waetuwo beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-05; and
 - f) Kamarrang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-06.
2. Parepare Municipality namely Mattirotasi beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-07.
3. Barru Regency, namely:
- a) Ujung Batu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-08;
 - b) Kupa beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-09;
 - c) Bojo beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-10;
 - d) Mallusetasi beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-11;
 - e) Lembae beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-12; and
 - f) Jalangge beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-13.
4. Pangkajene Regency and Islands, namely:
- a). Tekolabbua beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-14; and
 - b). Labakkang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-15.
5. Makassar Municipality, namely:
- a). Lae-Lae beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-16;
 - b). Kayangan island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-17;
 - c). Barrang Lompo island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-18; and
 - d). Kodingareng Lompo island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-19.

6. Takalar Regency, namely the Pokko beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-20.
7. Bantaeng Regency, namely Seruni Beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-21.
8. Bulukumba Regency, namely:
 - a). Appalarang beach hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-22;
 - b). Kaluku beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-23; and
 - c). Ujung Tiro beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-24.
9. Bone Regency, namely:
 - a). Tanjung Palette beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-25; and
 - b). Cappa Ujung beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-26.
10. Selayar Islands Regency, namely:
 - a). Tanjung Lembangia Pasi Tanete beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-27;
 - b). Bahuluang Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-28;
 - c). Tambolongang Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-29;
 - d). Polassi Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-30; and
 - e). Timur Selayar beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-31.
11. Sinjai Regency, namely Pasimarannu Beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-32.
12. Wajo Regency, namely:
 - a). Siwa beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-33;
 - b). Keera beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-34; and
 - c). Penrang Beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-35.
13. North Luwu Regency, namely Munte Beach,

hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-36.

- b. KPU-W-P3K consists of:
 1. Pinrang Regency, namely:
 - a). Ammani beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-01;
 - b). Wakka beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-02;
 - c). Lowita beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-03;
 - d). Ujung Tape beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-04;
 - e). Kanipang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-05;
 - f). Kappe beach hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-06; and
 - g). Maroneng beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-07.
 2. Parepare Municipality namely;
 - a). Lumpue beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-08; and
 - b). Mattirotasi 2 beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-09.
 3. Barru Regency, namely:
 - a). Lapakaka beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-10;
 - b). Awerange beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-11;
 - c). Cilellang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-12;
 - d). Bakki Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-13; and
 - e). Dutungan Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-14.
 4. Pangkajene Regency and Islands, namely:
 - a). Camba-Cambang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-15;
 - b). Saugi Island, hereinafter referred to as

- KPU-W-P3K-16;
- c). Kulaming island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-17;
 - d). Langkadea island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-18;
 - e). Balang Lompo island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-19;
 - f). Panambungan island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-20;
 - g). Badi island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-21;
 - h). Pala island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-22;
 - i). Kalukalukuang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-23;
 - j). Pamantauang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-24;
5. Maros Regency, namely Kuri Caddi beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-25.
6. Makassar Municipality, namely:
- a). Langkai island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-26;
 - b). Lumu-Lumu island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-27;
 - c). Samalona island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-28;
 - d). Kodinareng Keke island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-29; and
 - e). Akkarena beach, Barombong beach, Tanjung Bayang beach, and Tanjung Merdeka beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-30.
7. Takalar Regency, namely:
- a). Sampulungan Galesong beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-31;
 - b). Bintang Galesong beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-32;

- c). Laikang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-33;
 - d). Sanrobone beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-34;
 - e). Topejawa beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-35; and
 - f). Sanrobengi Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-36.
8. Jeneponto Regency, namely:
- a). Biring Kassi beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-37;
 - b). Palajau beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-38; and
 - c). Libukkang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-39.
9. Bantaeng Regency, namely Marina Beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-40.
10. Bulukumba Regency, namely:
- a). Bara beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-41;
 - b). Tanjung Bira beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-42;
 - c). Lemo-Lemo White Sand beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-43;
 - d). Mandala Ria beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-44;
 - e). Panrang Luhu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-45;
 - f). Kasuso beach , hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-46;
 - g). Liukang Loe island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-47;
 - h). Marumasa beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-48; and
 - i). Samboang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-49.
11. Sinjai Regency, namely;

- a). Karampuang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-50; and
- b). Ujung Kupang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-51.

12. Selayar Islands Regency, namely:

- a). Appatana beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-52;
- b). the coast of Pasi Gusung Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-3-53;
- c). Pamatata beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-54;
- d). Tana Era beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-55;
- e). Lansangereng beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-56;
- f). Balara' beach , hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-57;
- g). Taloiya beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-58;
- h). Labuang Nipayya beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-59;
- i). Pa'badilang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-60;
- j). Karang Indah beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-61;
- k). Appabatu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-62;
- l). Ngapalohe beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-63;
- m). Baba Ere beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-64;
- n). Baloiyya beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-65;
- o). Ngapaloka beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-66;
- p). Hara Bakka beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-67;

- q). Hangkoang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-68;
- r). Maja-Maja beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-69;
- s). Sombolow beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-70;
- t). Soreang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-71;
- u). Nambolaki beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-72;
- v). Laburu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-73;
- w). Komba beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-74;
- x). Bonetappalang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-75;
- y). Pinang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-76;
- z). Bonesela beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-77;
- aa) Baho Sangkara beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-78;
- bb) Sungguminasa beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-79;
- cc) Bonesialla beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-80;
- dd) Sangkulu-Kulu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-81;
- ee) Manambeang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-82;
- ff) Balambang beach hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-83;
- gg) Doliseang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-84;
- hh) Lambu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-85;
- ii) Langkoni beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-86;

- jj) Tambajako beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-87;
- kk) Polassi Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-88;
- ll) Tambolongang Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-89;
- mm) Jeneiya beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-90;
- nn) Dongkalang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-91;
- oo) Tanajampea beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-92;
- pp) Kayuadi island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-93;
- qq) Kalotoa island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-94;
- rr) Pasi Island coast, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-95;
- ss) Rampa-Rampangang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-96;
- tt) Timoro Sangkuluang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-97;
- uu) Tanjung Harapan beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-98;
- vv) Lembangia beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-99;
- ww) Batu Lohe beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-100;
- xx) Matalalang beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-101;
- yy) Guang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-102;
- zz) Batu Karapu beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-103;
- aaa) Batu So'bollo beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-104;
- bbb) Bahuluang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-105;

- ccc) Jailamu Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-106;
 - ddd) Bembe island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-107;
 - eee) Tangnga island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-108;
 - fff) Tanamalala Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-109;
 - ggg) Panjang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-110;
 - hhh) Kakabia island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-111;
 - iii) Tajuiya Old Sumur Beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-1123; and
 - jjj) Pasi island beach Menara Indah hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-113.
13. Bone Regency, namely:
- a). Pasir Putih Tonra beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-114;
 - b). Ancue beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-115;
 - c). Labotto beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-116; and
 - d). Bulubetta Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-117.
14. Luwu Regency, namely:
- a). Ponnori beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-118;
 - b). Bonepute beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-119; and
 - c). Buntu Matabing beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-120.
15. Palopo Municipality, namely Labombo Beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-121.
16. North Luwu Regency, namely:
- a). Tokke beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-122; and

- b). Pao beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-123.
17. East Luwu Regency, namely:
- a). Lemo beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-124;
 - b). Bissue beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-125;
 - c). Balo-Balo beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-126;
 - d). Batu Menggoro beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-127; and
 - e). Langkara beach, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-P3K-128.
- c. KPU-W-ABL consists of:
- 1. Makassar Municipality, namely:
 - a). waters around Samalona island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-01;
 - b). waters around Kodingareng Keke island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-02; and
 - c). waters around Lumu-Lumu Island in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BL-03.
 - 2. Pangkajene Regency and Islands, namely:
 - a). waters around the Pansian Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-04;
 - b). waters around Pajenekang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-05;
 - c). waters around Badi island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-06;
 - d). waters around Marasende island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-07;
 - e). waters around Pamantauang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-08;
 - f). waters around Kalukalukuang island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-09;
 - 3. Selayar Islands Regency, namely:

- a). waters around Polassi Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-10;
 - b). the surrounding waters between Polassi Island and Tambolongan Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-11;
 - c). waters around Tambolongang Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-12;
 - d). the surrounding waters between Tambolongang and Bahuluang islands, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-13;
 - e). waters around the Appatana coast, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-14;
 - f). waters around Bahuluang Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-15;
 - g). waters around the East coast of Selayar island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-16 to KPU-W-ABL-31;
 - h). waters around Pasi Tanete island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-32;
 - i). waters around Pasi Gusung 1 island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-33; and
 - j). waters around Pasi Gusung 2 island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-34.
4. Bulukumba Regency, namely:
- a). waters around the Liukang Loe island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-35; and
 - b). waters around Goat Island, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-ABL-36.
- d. KPU-W-OR consists of:
1. Bulu Poloe island, East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-OR-01;
 2. Seruni beach, Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-OR-02;
 3. Lae-Lae island of Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-OR-03; and

4. Losari beach, Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-OR-04.
- e. KPU-W-BD consists of:
1. Cikoang beach, Takalar Regency with Maudu Lompoa tradition, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-01;
 2. Bontobahari beach, Bulukumba Regency by making Phinisi ship, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-02;
 3. Lonrae Bajoe beach, Bone Regency for Bajo tribe settlement hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-03;
 4. Tanjung Ringgit beach, Palopo Municipality for Maccera Tasi culture, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-04;
 5. Cempalagi Beach, Bone Regency, for the culture of the Bugis tribe, traces the struggle of Arung Palakka, hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-05;
 6. Balo-Balo Beach, East Luwu Regency for Hindu culture hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-06; and
 7. Mabonta beach, East Luwu Regency for Hindu culture hereinafter referred to as KPU-W-BD-07.
 8. Pabbaresseng beach Lapandoso Monument Luwu Regency for the initial culture of the entry of Islam in Tana Luwu called KPU-W-BD-08.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-W as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 3
Settlement Zone

Article 15

- (1) KPU-PM as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point b is described in the fishermen settlement sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PM-N.

- (2) Directives for KPU-PM-N as referred to in section (1) in the form of development of fisherman settlements spread over WP-3-K include:
 - a. Lonrae fisherman village, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PM-N-01; and
 - b. Bajoe village, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PM-N-02;
in Bone Regency.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-PM as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Port Zone

Article 16

- (1) KPU-PL as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point c is described in a sub zone:
 - a. Work Environment Area, *Daerah Lingkungan Kerja* (DLKr) sub-zone and the Interest Environment Area, *Daerah Lingkungan Kepentingan* (DLKp), hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK; and
 - b. sub-zone of the Fishery Port Operational Work Area, *Wilayah Kerja Operasional Pelabuhan Perikanan* (WKOPP), hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO.
- (2) Directives for developing KPU-PL-DLK as referred to in section (1) point a include:
 - a. DLKr/DLKp of Makassar Port in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-01;
 - b. DLKr/DLKp of Parepare Port of Parepare in Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-02;
 - c. DLKr/DLKp of Garongkong Port in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-03;
 - d. DLKr/DLKp of Siwa Port in Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-04;

- e. DLKr/DLKp of Bajoe Port in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-05;
- f. DLKr/DLKp of Larea-Rea Port in Sinjai Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-06;
- g. DLKr/DLKp of Tanjung Ringgit Port in Palopo Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-07;
- h. DLKr/DLKp of Bunging Port in Jenepono Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-08;
- i. DLKr/DLKp of Bira Port in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-09;
- j. DLKr/DLKp of Appatana Port in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-10;
- k. DLKr/DLKp of Lampia Port in East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-11;
- l. DLKr/DLKp of Awarange Port in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-12;
- m. DLKr/DLKp of Port Abdul Rauf Rahman Benteng in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-13;
- n. DLKr/DLKp of Bantaeng Port in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-14;
- o. DLKr/DLKp of Leppe'e Harbor in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-15;
- p. DLKr/DLKp of Maccini Baji Port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-16;
- q. DLKr/DLKp of Cappa Ujung Port in Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-17;
- r. DLKr/DLKp of Galesong Port in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-18;
- s. DLKr/DLKp of Pattiro Bajo Port in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-19;
- t. DLKr/DLKp of Paotere Port in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-20;

- u. DLKr/DLKp of Biringkassi Port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-21;
- v. DLKr/DLKp of Marabombang Port in Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-22;
- w. DLKr/DLKp of Munte Port in North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-23;
- x. DLKr/DLKp of Jampea Port in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-24;
- y. DLKr/DLKp of Bantaeng Industrial Area Port in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-25;
- z. DLKr/DLKp of Plywood Bua Port in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-26;
- aa. DLKr/DLKp of Malili Smelter Port in East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-27;
- bb. DLKr/DLKp of Jeneponto PLTU Port in Jeneponto, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-28;
- cc. DLKr/DLKp of Bulk Cement Port in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-29;
- dd. DLKr/DLKp of PLTU Barru in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-30;
- ee. DLKr/DLKp of PLTU Suppa in Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-31;
- ff. DLKr/DLKp of Cement Port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-32;
- gg. DLKr/DLKp of Makassar Port in Makassar Municipality , hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-33;
- hh. DLKr/DLKp of Sengkang Gas Port in Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-34;
- ii. DLKr/DLKp of Belopa Port in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-35;
- hh. DLKr/DLKp of Pamatata Port in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-36;
- kk. DLKr/DLKp of the Salomekko Mining Port in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-37;

- ll. DLKr/DLKp of Pertamina Parepare Port in Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-38;
 - mm. DLKr/DLKp of Bonto Bahari Port in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-39;
 - nn. DLKr/DLKp of Lampia Oil Depot Port in East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-40;
 - oo. DLKr/DLKp of Bonto Bahari Bulk Port in Asphalt Bulukumba, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-41;
 - pp. DLKr/DLKp of Bua Smelter Port in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-42; and
 - qq. DLKr/DLKp of Pertamina Port Karang-Karangan Port in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-DLK-43.
- (3) Directives for developing KPU-PL-WKO as referred to in section (1) point b include:
- a. WKOPP of Borombong Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-1;
 - b. WKOPP of Paotere Makassar in Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-2;
 - c. WKOPP of Rajawali in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-3;
 - d. WKOPP of Untia in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-4;
 - e. WKOPP of Cempae in Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-5;
 - f. WKOPP of Pontap in Palopo Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-6;
 - g. WKOPP of Bantaeng in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-7;
 - h. WKOPP of Birea in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-8;
 - i. WKOPP of Tanga-Tanga in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-9;
 - j. WKOPP of Barru in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-10;

- k. WKOPP of Kupa in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-11;
- l. WKOPP of Polejiwa in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-12;
- m. WKOPP of Siddo in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-13;
- n. WKOPP of Sumpang Minangae in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-14;
- o. WKOPP of Kajuara in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-15;
- p. WKOPP of Lonrae in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-16;
- q. WKOPP of Cenrana in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-17;
- r. WKOPP of Bajange in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-18;
- s. WKOPP of Bintarore in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-19;
- t. WKOPP of Bonto Bahari in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-20;
- u. WKOPP of Herlang in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-21;
- v. WKOPP of Kajang in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-22;
- w. WKOPP of Panrang Luhu in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-23;
- x. WKOPP of Jeneponto in Jeneponto Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-24;
- y. WKOPP of Pabiringan in Jeneponto Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-25;
- z. WKOPP of Tanrusampe in Jeneponto Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-26;
- aa. WKOPP of Balambang in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-27;
- bb. WKOPP of Bonepute in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-28;
- cc. WKOPP of Ulo-Ulo in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-29;

- dd. WKOPP of Bone-Bone in North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-30;
- ee. WKOPP of Benteng'e in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-31.
- ff. WKOPP of Bawasalo in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-32;
- gg. WKOPP of Maccini Baji in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-33;
- hh. WKOPP of Bonto Bahari in Maros Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-34;
- ii. WKOPP of Labuang in Maros Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-35;
- hh. WKOPP Bonehalang in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-36;
- kk. WKOPP of Kayuadi in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-37;
- ll. WKOPP of Pajalele in Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-38;
- mm. WKOPP Ujung Lero in Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-39;
- nn. WKOPP of Tongke-Tongke in Sinjai Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-40;
- oo. WKOPP of Beba in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-41;
- pp. WKOPP of Boddia in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-42;
- qq. WKOPP of Je'ne in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-43;
- rr. WKOPP of Lamangkia in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-44;
- ss. WKOPP of Mangindara in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-45;
- tt. WKOPP of Soreang in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-46;
- uu. WKOPP of Botto in Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-47;
- vv. WKOPP of Cendanae, Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-48; and

ww. WKOPP of Siwa in Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PL-WKO-49.

- (4) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-PL as referred to in section (2) and section (3) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Article 17

- (1) The port order of KPU-PL-DLK as referred to in Article 16 section (1) point a consists of:
- a. Public ports consist of:
 1. Main Port namely Makassar Port in Makassar Municipality.
 2. Port of Collectors, namely:
 - a). Garongkong port in Barru Regency;
 - b). Bajoe port in Regency of Bone;
 - c). Lappe'eport in Bulukumba Regency;
 - d). Lampia port in East Luwu Regency;
 - e). Tanjung Ringgit port in Palopo Municipality;
 - f). ghParepare port in Parepare Municipality;
 - g). Abdul Rauf Rahman Benteng Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - h). Larea-rea port in Sinjai Regency; and
 - i). Cappa Ujung/Parepare Port in Parepare Municipality
 3. Regional Feeder Ports, namely:
 - a). Awerange port in Barru Regency;
 - b). Pattirobajo Port in Regency of Bone;
 - c). Biringkassi port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
 - d). Jampea port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - e). Galesong Portin Takalar Regency;
 - f). Bangsalae Siwa port in Wajo Regency.
 - g). Paotere port in Makassar Municipality;
 - h). Bantaeng / Bonthain port in Bantaeng Regency;

- i). Maccini Baji port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
 - j). Bunging Port in Jeneponto Regency; and
 - k). Lampia Port in East Luwu Regency.
4. Local Feeder Ports:
- a) Belopa port in Luwu Regency;
 - b) Munte port, in Luwu Regency;
 - c) Kalukalukuang Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
 - d) Sabutung Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
 - e) Sailus Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
 - f) Sapuka Island Port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
 - g) Bonerate Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - h) Kalatoa Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - i) Kayuadi Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - j) Jinato port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - k) Ujung Jampea port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - l) Pamatata port in Selayar Islands Regency;
 - m) Lamuru Kung port in Bone Regency;
 - n) Pancana Pute Anging in of Barru Regency;
 - o) Waetuo port in Bone Regency;
 - p) Cenrana Port in Bone Regency;
 - q) Lapangkong Port Salomekko in Bone Regency;
 - r) Barebbo Kading Port in Bone Regency;
 - s) Uloe Port in Bone Regency;
 - t) Tuju-Tuju port Bone Regency;
 - u) Butung Caseo port in Bulukumba Regency;
 - v) Bira Tana Beru port in Bulukumba Regency;
 - w) Kajang port in Bulukumba Regency;
 - x) Tarowang Port in Jeneponto Regency;

- y) Bawasalo port, of Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- z) Bone Pute Port in Luwu Regency;
- aa) Larompong port in Luwu Regency
- bb) Wotu port in East Luwu Regency;
- cc) Labuange port, in North Luwu Regency;
- dd) Cappasalo Malangke port in North Luwu Regency;
- ee) Kayu Bangkoa port in Makassar Municipality;
- ff) Barrang Caddi Island port in Makassar Municipality;
- gg) Barrang Lompo port in Makassar Municipality;
- hh) Bonetambung port in Makassar Municipality;
- ii) Kodingareng Island port in Makassar Municipality;
- jj) Lae-Lae Island port in Makassar Municipality;
- kk) Langkai Island Port in Makassar Municipality;
- ll) Samalona Island port, in Makassar Municipality;
- mm) Badi Island port, in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- nn) Balang Lompo Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- oo) Balo-Baloang Lompo Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- pp) Dewakang Lompo port in Pangkajene Regency and the Islands;
- qq) Doang-Doangan Lompo Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- rr) Bali Gondong Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- ss) Kapoposang Island, Bali port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;

- tt) Karangrang Island Portin Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- uu) Kulambing Island port, in Pangkajene Regency and the Islands;
- vv) Langkoitang Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- ww) Matalaang Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- xx) Pamantauang port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- yy) Salemo Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- zz) Karumpa Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- aaa) Langnga Port in Pinrang Regency;
- bbb) Ujung Lero port in Pinrang Regency;
- ccc) Appatana port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- ddd) Bangkala Port in Jeneponto Regency;
- eee) Batang Mata Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- fff) Bembe Island Tanamalala port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- ggg) Biropa Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- hhh) Bone Lohe Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- iii) Kalao Island port in Regency of Selayar Islands;
- jjj) Komba-Komba Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- kkk) Lambego Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- lll) Padang Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- mmm) Samatellu Island port in Pangkajene Regency and Islands;
- nnn) Tarupa Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
- ooo) Tambolongang Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;

ppp) Madu Island Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
qqq) Rajuni Island port in Selayar Islands Regency;
rrr) of Pasitallu Island Port in Selayar Islands Regency;
sss) Cappa Ujung Sinjai port in Sinjai Regency;
ttt) Lohe Island Port in Sinjai Regency;
uuu) Patubukkan Island port in Sinjai Regency;
vvv) Kambuno Island port in Sinjai Regency;
www) Tanakeke Satanga Island port in Takalar Regency;
xxx) Salomekko Port in Bone Regency;
yyy) Doping port in Wajo Regency;
zzz) Jalang Cenrane port in Wajo Regency; and
aaaa) Danggae Port in Wajo Regency.

b. Crossing Ports namely:

1. Garongkong port in Barru Regency with the Barru route - South Kalimantan;
2. Siwa Port in Wajo Regency with the Wajo - Kolaka route crossing;
3. Bajo'e port with Bajo'e route crossing - Kolaka;
4. Port of Bira in Bulukumba Regency with the Bira-Pamatata and Bira-Pamatata-Kayuadi-Jampea-Pulo Madu-Maumere-Bima route routes;
5. Pattumbukan port in Selayar Islands Regency, with the crossing of Pattumbukan route - Benteng Selayar;
6. Pamatata port in Selayar Islands Regency with the Pamatata - Bira route crossing;
7. Port of Kayuadi in Selayar Islands Regency with the crossing of the Kayuadi - Selayar route;
8. Bonerate port in Selayar Islands Regency with the Bonerate - Selayar route crossing;
9. Kalatoa port in Selayar Islands Regency with the Kalatoa - Selayar route crossing;

10. Munte port in North Luwu Regency with the Munte - Palopo - Bajoe - Surabaya route;
 11. Sinjai port in Sinjai Regency with Sinjai - Sembilan Islands - Pasimaranu Selayar route crossing;
 12. Takalar port in Takalar Regency with the Takalar - Tanakeke route; and
 13. Jampea port in Selayar Islands Regency with the Jampea - Selayar route crossing.
- c. Special Terminal Ports are:
1. Pinrang Regency in the form of Energy port;
 2. Parepare Municipality in the form of Energy, Oil and Gas port;
 3. Barru Regency in the form of Manufacturing, Energy, Mineral, Oil and Gas ports;
 4. Pangkajene Regency and Islands in the form of Mineral and Manufacturing ports;
 5. Maros Regency in the form of Manufacturing port;
 6. Makassar Municipality in the form of Manufacturing, Energy, Oil and Gas ports;
 7. Takalar Regency manufacturing port;
 8. Jenepono Regency in the form of an Energy, Oil and Gas port;
 9. Bantaeng Regency in the form of Energy, Manufacturing, Mineral, Oil and Gas ports;
 10. Palopo Municipality in the form of Manufacturing, Energy, Oil and Gas ports;
 11. Bone Regency in the form of Manufacturing and Mineral ports;
 12. Wajo Regency in the form of Energy, Oil and Gas ports;
 13. Luwu Regency in the form of Goods, Energy and Oil and Gas ports;
 14. North Luwu Regency in the form of port of Goods, Energy and Oil and Gas; and
 15. East Luwu Regency in the form of Energy, Mineral and Oil and Gas ports.

- (2) The policies and strategies for developing port zones as referred to in section (1) follow the provisions of the legislation.

Paragraph 5
Mangrove Forest Zone

Article 18

- (1) KPU-M as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point d is described in the Mangrove sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M.
- (2) Directives for the development of KPU-M as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. Malili mangrove area in East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-01;
 - b. Tanalili mangrove area in North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-02;
 - c. Malangke mangrove area in North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-03;
 - d. West Malangke mangrove area in, Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-04;
 - e. Lamasi mangrove area in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-05;
 - f. Palopo coastal area in Palopo, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-06;
 - g. Bua mangrove area in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-07;
 - h. Larompong mangrove area in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-08;
 - i. Keera mangrove area in Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-09;
 - j. Barebbo-Cenrana-Bola mangrove area in Bone Regency and Wajo Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-10;
 - k. Sibulue mangrove area in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-11;
 - l. Tonra mangrove area in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-12;

- m. Kajuara mangrove area in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-13;
 - n. mangrove area of Tongke-Tongke in Sinjai Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-14;
 - o. Bulukumba mangrove area in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-15;
 - p. Selayar Coastal mangrove areas in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-16;
 - q. Jeneponto Coastal mangrove area in Jeneponto Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-17;
 - r. Laikang mangrove area in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-18;
 - s. Tanakeke mangrove area in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-19;
 - t. coastal area of Maros Coastal in Maros Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-20;
 - u. Pangkajene mangrove area in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-21;
 - v. North Tupabbiring mangrove area in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-22;
 - w. Mandalle mangrove area in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-23;
 - x. coastal area of Barru Coastal in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-24;
 - y. mangrove area of Suppa in Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-25;
 - z. Duampanua mangrove area in Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-26; and
 - aa. Coastal mangrove area of Makassar in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-M-27.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-M as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 6
Mining Zone

Article 19

- (1) KPU-TB as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point e is described in a sub zone:
 - a. sub-zone of sea sand mining hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-P; and
 - b. Oil and Gas mining sub-zone hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG.
- (2) Directives for the development of KPU-TB-P as referred to in section (1) point a, include:
 - a. Spermonde Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-P-01;
 - b. Flores Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-P-02; and
 - c. Bone Bay Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-P-03.
- (3) Directives for developing KPU-TB-MG as referred to in section (1) point b, include:
 - a. Selayar Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG-01;
 - b. Karaengta Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG-02;
 - c. Kambuno Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG-03;
 - d. Bone Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG-04;
 - e. North Bone Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG-05; and
 - f. Sengkang Block, hereinafter referred to as KPU-TB-MG-06.
- (4) Provisions regarding the details of the location and area of KPU-TB-P as referred to in section (2) and details of the coordinates of the external delineation coordinates on KPU-TB-MG as referred to in section (3) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 7
Capture Fisheries Zone

Article 20

- (1) KPU-PT as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point f is described in a sub zone:
 - a. pelagic sub-zone hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT-P;
 - b. demersal sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT-D; and
 - c. pelagic and demersal sub-zones, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PT-PD.
- (2) Directives for the development of KPU-PT as referred to in section (1), is carried out in sea waters up to 12 (twelve) miles of coastline consist of:
 - a. KPU-PT-P-01 to KPU-PT-P-05 covers the waters of the Makassar Strait, Flores Sea, Java Sea, and Bone Bay which are spread from 2 (two) to 12 (twelve) miles with small pelagic commodities and big;
 - b. KPU-PT-D-01 through KPU-PT-D-05 covers waters around the Spermonde Islands, Sembilan Islands, Selayar Islands, and around the Tana Keke Islands which are spread from 0 (zero) to 4 (four) miles with fish commodities associated with coral, seagrass, mangrove and other basic fish ecosystems, and
 - c. KPU-PT-PD-01 through KPU-PT-PD-04 covers waters around Bone Bay, Selayar Islands and Spermonde Islands which are spread from 0 (zero) to 6 (six) miles with commodities both pelagic and demersal fish.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-PT as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 8
Aquaculture Zone

Article 21

- (1) KPU-BD as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point g is described in a sub zone:

- a. sub-zone of marine cultivation hereinafter referred to as KPU-BD-BL; and
 - b. brackish cultivation sub-zone hereinafter referred to as KPU-BD-BP.
- (2) Directives for KPU-BD-BL management as referred to in section (1) point a include fish cultivation with the main commodities as grouper, pomfret, quota, snapper, baronang, shrimp, tuna, cakalang, seaweed, lobster, drought, and/or pearls.
 - (3) Directives for developing KPU-BD-BL as referred to in section (1) point a include KPU-BD-BL-01 through KPU-BD-BL-135, through the following methods:
 - a. algae/seaweed cultivation;
 - b. clams cultivation; and
 - c. floating net cage cultivation.
 - (4) Directives for management of KPU-BD-BP as referred to in section (1) point b cover the cultivation of milkfish, shrimp, seaweed, snapper, tilapia, crab, and/or eel.
 - (5) Directives for developing KPU-BD-BP as referred to in section (1) point b are in the form of providing water sources for brackish water aquaculture activities includes KPU-BD-BP-01 through KPU-BD-BP-33.
 - (6) Directives for the development of KPU-BD-BP pond / pond location as referred to in section (4) are in accordance with Provincial RTRW and/or Regency/ Municipal RTRW.
 - (7) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-BD as referred to in section (3) and section (5) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 9

Salting Zone

Article 22

- (1) KPU-GR as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point h is spelled out in the Sub-Zone of People's Salting, hereinafter referred to as KPU-GR-R.

- (2) Directives for KPU-GR development as referred to in section (1) in the form of water supply for salting activities includes:
 1. salting of Bangkala of Jeneponto Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-GR-R-01;
 2. salting of Bungoro-Labakkang, Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-GR-R-02;
 3. salting of Bontoharu, Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-GR-R-03; and
 4. salting of Mangarabombang, Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-GR-R-04.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-GR as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 10
Industrial Zone

Article 23

- (1) KPU-ID as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point i is spelled out in a sub zone:
 - a. maritime industry sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-ID-MR; and
 - b. the fishing industry sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-ID-PI.
- (2) Directives for the development of KPU-ID as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. KPU-ID-MR as referred to in section (1) point a in the form of the Indonesian Ship Industry in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-ID-MR-01.
 - b. KPU-ID-PI as referred to in section (1) point b is in the form of an Integrated Fisheries Industry in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-ID-PI-01.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-ID as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 11

Airport Zone

Article 24

- (1) KPU-BU as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point j is a space which its use for the development of an Airport area is spelled out in an Airport sub zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-BU.
- (2) Directives for the development of KPU-BU as referred to in section (1) include the Aroepala Airport in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-BU-01.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-BU as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 12

Public Facilities Zone

Article 25

- (1) KPU-FU as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point k is spelled out in a sub zone:
 - a. education sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-PD;
 - b. sports sub-zone, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-OR; and
 - c. religious sub-zones, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-AG;
- (2) Directives for the development of the KPU-FU as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. KPU-FU-PD consists of:
 - 1) BPIP Barombong training pier in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-PD-01;
 - 2) Pangkep Agricultural Research and Pier Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-PD-02; and

- 3) Marine Barrang Lompo Station, Hasanuddin University, Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-PD-03.
 - b. KPU-FU-OR consists of GOR Barombong water sports facilities, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-OR-01;
 - c. KPU-FU-AG consists of:
 - 1) Floating Mosque in the Losari beach area of Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-AG-01; and
 - 2) Floating Mosque in the coastal area of Mattirotasi Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-FU-AG-02.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-FU as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 13

Security Defense Zone

Article 26

- (1) KPU-PK as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point 1 is a zone intended to be designated for defense and security activities, spelled out in sub-zones:
 - a. Indonesian Navy National Army Post, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM which is static; and
 - b. Amphibious Boat Landing Area of the Indonesian Navy's National Army, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-KA which is dynamic.
- (2) Directives for the development of the KPU-PK as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. area Ujung Labuang Indonesian Navy National Army Post area in the waters around the Suppa sub-district of Pinrang Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-01;
 - b. Munte Navy National Army Post area in the waters around Tanalili sub-district, North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-02;

- c. Indonesian National Army Post area in the waters around Malili sub-district, East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-03;
 - d. Barru Indonesian National Army Post area in the waters around the Barru sub-district of Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-04;
 - e. Indonesian National Armed Forces Boddia Navy Post area in the waters around Galesong sub-district, Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-05;
 - f. Indonesian National Army Post area in the waters around Bonto Bahari sub-district of Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-06;
 - g. Selayar Navy National Army Post area in the waters around the Benteng Sub-District of the Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-07;
 - h. the Indonesian National Army Post area Massangke in the waters around the Kajuara sub-district of Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-08;
 - i. Sinjai Navy National Army Post area in the waters around the North Sinjai sub-district of Sinjai Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-PM-09;
and
 - j. landing area of the Amphibi Ship Indonesian Armed Forces of the Barombong Navy in the waters around the Makassar Municipality Tamalate sub-district hereinafter referred to as KPU-PK-KA-01.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of location and area of KPU-PK as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 14
Trade Services Zone

Article 27

- (1) KPU-JP as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point m is a zone intended to be designated for service and trade activities.
- (2) Directives for developing KPU-JP as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. Provincial Strategic Area (KSP) Integrated Business in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-01;
 - b. Untia Pavilion in Makassar Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-02;
 - c. Salemo area in Palopo Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-03;
 - d. Cempae Soreang Pavilion in Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-04;
 - e. Sumpang Minangae Pavilion in Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-05;
 - f. Mattirotasi 1 Pavilion in Parepare Municipality, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-06;
 - g. Bisappu Pavilion in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-07;
 - h. Bantaeng Office Area in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-08;
 - i. Water Front City area in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-09;
 - j. Maritime City Region in Bone Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-10;
 - k. Lampia Coastal Area in East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-11; and
 - l. Mattirotasi 2 Pavilion in Parepare City, hereinafter referred to as KPU-JP-12.
- (3) Provisions regarding the location and area details of KPU-JP as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Three
Conservation area

Paragraph 1
General

Article 28

- (1) The purposes of developing a KK are in order to:
 - a. preserve and maintain the quality of the environment in coastal and marine areas;
 - b. protect the diversity of coastal and marine living species;
 - c. protect areas/ecosystems that are sensitive to environmental disturbance;
 - d. maintain water quality and water carrying capacity;
 - e. restore the condition of coastal and marine ecosystems that have been damaged;
 - f. return fisheries resources that have been depleted (over fishing); and
 - g. protect local wisdom and traditional rights that still apply.
- (2) KK development policies consist of:
 - a. increasing protection of conservation areas;
 - b. prevention of negative impacts of activities / human activities that can cause damage to the environment and ecosystems in coastal areas, the sea and small islands;
 - c. enhancing the function of conservation areas to maintain and improve the balance of ecosystems, the environment, biodiversity, unique landscape and carrying capacity;
 - d. establishment of conservation areas in accordance with the needs and carrying capacity of the environment;
 - e. protection and preservation of fish resources and their ecosystems, and to ensure the sustainability of their ecological functions;

- f. the utilization of fish resources and their ecosystems as well as for tourism;
 - g. improving the welfare of the community around the waters conservation area;
 - h. the establishment of coastal disaster prone areas as conservation areas;
 - i. maintain areas that have been designated as conservation areas; and
 - j. preservation and utilization of maritime customs and culture that live in coastal communities and small islands.
- (3) KK management strategies consist of:
- a. developing and protecting water conservation areas, coastal and small island conservation, maritime conservation, and other conservation;
 - b. increasing the attention of the principles of water conservation and the public interest in establishing and managing conservation areas;
 - c. developing disaster mitigation systems in disaster prone areas;
 - d. regulating activities carried out in conservation areas;
 - e. involving the community in managing, maintaining, and maintaining conservation areas;
 - f. determining conservation areas and new conservation areas based on potentials, problems, area functions and geomorphological hazard conditions to be conserved, protected and regulated for utilization through regional regulations;
 - g. restoring and improving the function of conservation areas that have declined due to the development of public utilization or critical land, in the context of realizing and maintaining the balance of the ecosystem of coastal areas, the sea and small islands, through rehabilitation and restoration of the area;

- h. developing and enhancing programs for the preservation and rehabilitation of coastal ecosystems, especially mangroves, seaweeds and coral reefs, together with the community and the private sector;
- i. completing boundaries of conservation areas and new conservation areas which will be conserved and agreed upon by all stakeholders;
- j. managing conservation areas through autonomous formal legal institutions by involving and increasing the participation of surrounding communities;
- k. strengthening disaster policies and management with the support of professional human resources;
- l. enhancing public participation in managing and conserving conservation areas;
- m. examine maritime customs, history and culture that provide benefits to the lives of coastal communities; and
- n. protect maritime customs, history and culture for the welfare of coastal communities.

Paragraph 2

Coastal Conservation Areas and Small Islands

Article 29

- (1) KKP3K as referred to in Article 12 section (4) point a is implemented in the form of habitat conservation, species conservation and/or genetic conservation.
- (2) Directions for developing KKP3K as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. KKP3K in Lanyukang Island in some waters around Lanjukang Island in Makassar City, hereinafter referred to as KKP3K-01;
 - b. KKP3K Sembilan Island in some waters around the Sembilan Islands in Sinjai Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKP3K-02;

- c. KKP3K in Tanakeke Island in some waters around Tanakeke Island in Takalar Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKP3K-03;
 - d. KKP3K in Panikiang Island in some waters around Panikiang Island in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKP3K-04; and
 - e. KKP3K in Liukang Tangaya in some waters around Liukang Tangaya sub-district in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKP3K-05.
- (3) KKP3K as referred to in section (1), consists of:
- a. core zone;
 - b. limited utilization zone; and
 - c. other zone.
- (4) The core zone as referred to in section (3) point a is intended for:
- a. absolute protection of fish habitats and populations, and migration paths of marine life;
 - b. protection of unique and/or vulnerable coastal ecosystems;
 - c. research; and/or
 - d. education.
- (5) The limited utilization zone as referred to in section (3) point b is intended for, inter alia:
- a. protection of fish habitats and populations;
 - b. tourism and recreation;
 - c. research and development; and/or
 - d. education.
- (6) Other zones as referred to in section (3) point c are allocated for coral reef rehabilitation zones, especially in areas where coral reefs are classified as damaged and seagrass rehabilitation zones.
- (7) Provisions regarding the location and area details of KKP3K as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 3
Waters Conservation Area

Article 30

- (1) KKP as referred to in Article 12 section (4) point b is intended to realize sustainable determination of fish resources and the environment.
- (2) Directives for KKP development as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. Bone Gulf KKPD in Bone Regency and Sinjai Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-01;
 - b. Bilongka KKPD in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-02;
 - c. Liukang Tuppabiring KKPD in Pangkajene and Kepulauan Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-03;
 - d. Pasi Gusung KKPD in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-04;
 - e. Kayuadi KKPD in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-05;
 - f. Tanalili KKPD in North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-06; and
 - g. Malili KKPD in East Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKPD-07.
- (3) KKP as referred to in section (1), consists of:
 - a. core zone;
 - b. sustainable fishing zones;
 - c. utilization zone; and
 - d. other zone.
- (4) The core zone referred to in section (3) point a is intended for:
 - a. absolute protection of fish habitats and populations;
 - b. research; and/or
 - c. education
- (5) The KKP core zone as referred to in section (3) point a is determined by the following criteria:
 - a. is a fish spawning, nurturing and/or groove area;

- b. constitutes a specific aquatic biota habitat that is priority and unique/endemic, rare and/or charismatic;
 - c. has a diversity of aquatic biota species and their ecosystems;
 - d. has the characteristics of a natural ecosystem, and represents the existence of certain biota which are still original;
 - e. having relatively original waters and not being disturbed by humans;
 - f. has sufficient area to ensure the survival of certain types of fish to support effective fisheries management and to ensure natural bio-ecological processes; and
 - g. has a characteristic as a source of germ plasma for the Waters Conservation Area.
- (6) Sustainable fishing zones as referred to in section (3) point b are intended for, inter alia:
- a. protection of fish habitats and populations;
 - b. fishing with tools and methods that are environmentally friendly;
 - c. environmentally friendly cultivation;
 - d. tourism and recreation;
 - e. protection of fish habitats and populations;
 - f. fishing with tools and methods that are environmentally friendly;
 - g. environmentally friendly cultivation; and
 - h. tourism and recreation.
- (7) KKP Utilization Zone as referred to in section (3) point c is intended for:
- a. protection and preservation of fish habitats and populations;
 - b. tourism and recreation;
 - c. research and development; and
 - d. education.
- (8) Other zones as referred to in section (3) point d is in the form of protection zones and rehabilitation zones.

- (9) Provisions regarding the details of the location and extent of KKP development as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Maritime Conservation Area

Article 31

- (1) KKM as referred to in Article 12 section (4) point c is carried out by preservation and utilization of maritime customs and culture that live in coastal communities and small islands.
- (2) Directives for KKM development as referred to in section (1), in the form of Bontobahari KKM in the form of Phinisi Shipbuilding Area in Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KKM-01.
- (3) KKM as referred to in section (1), consists of:
 - a. core zone;
 - b. limited utilization zone; and
 - c. other zone.
- (4) The core zone as referred to in section (3) point a is intended for:
 - a. protection of traditional cultural and traditional sites;
 - b. part of historical relic;
 - c. research; and/or
 - d. education
- (5) The limited utilization zone as referred to in section (3) point b is intended, inter alia:
 - a. protection of fish habitats and populations;
 - b. tourism and recreation;
 - c. research and development; and/or
 - d. education.
- (6) Other zones as referred to in section (3) point c are allocated to the rehabilitation zone ~~zone~~.
- (7) Provisions regarding the details of the location and area of

the KKM as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Section 5
Other Protected Areas

Article 32

- (1) KK-KL as referred to in Article 12 section (5) is a conservation area determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Directions for the development of KK-KL as referred to in section (1), include:
 - a. Takabonerate National Park in Selayar Islands Regency, hereinafter referred to as KK-KL-01; and
 - b. Kapoposang Water Park in Pangkep Regency, hereinafter referred to as KK-KL-02.
- (3) Provisions regarding the details of the location and area of the KK-KL as referred to in section (2) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Four
Sea Routes

Paragraph 1
General

Article 33

- (1) Directives for the development of the AL as referred to in Article 12 section (1) point c is carried out through synchronization and coordination in the utilization of sea route space for shipping lines with general utilization and conservation, installation of pipes and/or submarine cables, and migration of marine life.
- (2) Directives for the development of AL-AP as referred to in Article 12 section (6) point a, consists of:
 - a. International sea lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PI;

- b. National sea lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN;
 - c. Regional sea lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR; and
 - d. Local sea lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL.
- (3) Directives for the development of AL-APK as referred to in Article 12 section (6) point b, consists of:
- a. underwater telecommunication cable channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT;
 - b. submarine electric cable channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KL, and
 - c. other subsea pipelines hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-PA.
- (4) Directives for the development of AL-AMB as referred to in Article 12 section (6) point c, consists of:
- a. Sea Turtle biota channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MP;
 - b. marine mammal biota pathway, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MM; and
 - c. flow of Certain Fish biota, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MI;

Paragraph 2

Sea Lane

Article 34

- (1) Direction for the development of AL-AP as referred to in as referred to in Article 33 section (2) point a to point d includes:
- a Directives for AL-PL-PI in the form of international sea lane, include:
 - 1. Makassar - Jakarta international sea lane in the waters of the Makassar Strait, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PI-01;
 - 2. Makassar - Surabaya international sea lane in the waters of the Makassar Strait, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PI-02; and

3. Makassar - Surabaya - Jakarta international sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PI-03.
- b. AL-PL-PN directives in the form of sea lane between provinces and Provinces, include:
1. Surabaya - Merauke sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-01;
 2. Makassar - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-02;
 3. Samarinda - Semarang sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-03;
 4. Tanjung Priok - Jayapura sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-04;
 5. Makassar - Bau Bau - Jayapura sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-05;
 6. Makassar - Sorong sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-06; and
 7. Makassar - Jayapura sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PN-07.
- c. AL-PL-PR directives in the form of a sea lane connecting the islands with the main land and between provinces in the Province, including;
1. Pare Pare - Makassar sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-01;
 2. Makassar - Larantuka sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-02;
 3. Makassar - Maumere / Kupang shipping lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-03;
 4. Makassar - Bitung - Bena / Denpasar sea lanes, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-04;
 5. Surabaya Makassar - Parepare sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-05;
 6. Parepare - Nunukan sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-06;
 7. Parepare - Pantoloang sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-07;
 8. Makassar sea lane - Labuhan Bajo, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-08;

9. Makassar - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-09;
10. Pitumpanua - Kolaka sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-10;
11. Tanete Riattang Timur - Kolaka sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-11;
12. Ujung Bulu - Bontomatene sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-12;
13. Ujung Bulu - Tanete Riattang Timur sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-13;
14. Bonto Bahari - Bontomatene sea lane hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-14;
15. Bontosikuyu - West Manggarai sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-15;
16. Barru - Kota Baru sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-16;
17. Makassar Liukang Kalmas - Batu Licin Sea Lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-17;
18. Palopo - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-18;
19. Malili - Surabaya 1 sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-19;
20. Malili - Surabaya 2 sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-20;
21. Tanalili - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-21;
22. Bua - Surabaya 1 sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-22;
23. Keera - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-23;
24. Sibulue - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-24;
25. Surabaya - Jayapura sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-25;
26. Pajukukang - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-26;

27. Bangkala - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-27;
 28. Bungoro - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-28;
 29. Bua - Surabaya 2 sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-29;
 30. Bua - Surabaya sea lane 3, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-30; and
 31. Bantaeng - Surabaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PR-31.
- d. AL-AP-PL directives in the form of sea lanes connecting each coastal district in the Province, including;
1. Soreang Parepare - Suppa Pinrang sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-01;
 2. West Bacukiki Parepare - Suppa Pinrang, sea lane hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-02;
 3. Soreang - Bacukiki Barat Parepare sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-03;
 4. Suppa Pinrang - Soppeng Riaja Barru sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-04;
 5. Soppeng Riaja - Barru sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-05;
 6. Panikiang Island - Barru sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-06;
 7. Barru - Tenete Rilau sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-07;
 8. Tanete Rilau Barru - Ma'rang Pangkep sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-08;
 9. Ma'rang - Labakkang Pangkep sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-09;
 10. Labakkang - Liukang Tuppabiring 1 sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-10;
 11. Labakkang sea lane - Liukang Tuppabiring 2, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-11;
 12. Labakkang sea lane - Liukang Tuppabiring 3, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-12;

13. Labakkang - Bontoa - Maros Baru - Makassar sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-13;
14. Makassar - Liukang Tuppabiring sea channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-14;
15. Makassar - Barrang Lompo sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-15;
16. Makassar Kodingareng Lompo Island sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-16;
17. Makassar - Galesong sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-17;
18. Galesong - Tanakeke sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-18;
19. Galesong - Mangara Bombang sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-19;
20. Bangkala - Binamu sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-20;
21. Binamu - Batang Jenepono sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-21;
22. Batang - Ujung Bulu sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-22;
23. Ujung Bulu - Bonto Bahari sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-23;
24. Bonto Bahari - Goat Island sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-24;
25. Bonto Bahari - Kajang sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-25;
26. Kajang - East Sinjai sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-26;
27. East Sinjai - North Sinjai sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-27;
28. North Sinjai - Sembilan Island sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-28;
29. North Sinjai - Sibulue - Tanete Riattang Timur sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-29;
30. Pitumpanua - Larompong sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-30;

31. Larompong - Belopa sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-31;
 32. Lembang - Suppa sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-32;
 33. Makassar - Kapoposang sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-33;
 34. Makassar - Liukang Tangaya sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-34; and
 35. Labakkang - Makassar sea lane, hereinafter referred to as AL-AP-PL-35.
- (2) Provisions regarding the location and coordinates of the AL-AP as referred to in section (1) point a to point c are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 3

Submarine Cable/Pipeline

Article 35

- (1) Directives for the development of AL-APK as referred to in as referred to in Article 33 section (3) include:
- a. Directives for AL-APK-KT as referred to in article 33 section (3) point a in the form of optical fiber cable for telecommunications, include;
 1. Jenepono - Selayar - NTB optical fiber channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT-01;
 2. Binamu - Bali optical fiber channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT-02;
 3. West Bacukiki - South Kalimantan optical fiber channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT-03;
 4. Makassar - South Kalimantan optical fiber channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT-04;
 5. Boddia - Surabaya optical fiber channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT-05; and

6. Wajo - Kolaka optical fiber channel, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KT-06.
 - b. AL-APK-KL directives as referred to in article 33 section (3) point b in the form of submarine power cables include Bulukumba - Selayar - Jampea power lines, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-KL-01.
 - c. Directives for AL-APK-PA as referred to in article 33 section (3) point c in the form of germination pipelines and smelter pipelines, include:
 1. Bua Smelter pipeline in Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-PA-01;
 2. Pajukukang Smelter pipeline in Bantaeng Regency, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-PA-02;
 3. Mallusettasi 1 seedling pipeline in Barru Regency, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-PA-03;
 4. Mallusettasi 2 seedling pipeline, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-PA-04; and or
 5. Mallusettasi 3 germination pipeline, hereinafter referred to as AL-APK-PA-05.
- (2) Provisions regarding the details of the AL-APK coordinate points as referred to in section (1) point a to point c are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Paragraph 4

Biota Migration Flow

Article 36

- (1) Directives for the development of AL-AMB as referred to in Article 33 section (4) point a to point c covers:
 - a. Directives for AL-AMB-MP in the form of migration of sea turtle biota, including the migration path of the Makassar Sea Strait Sea Bone biota, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MP-01.

- b. Directives for AL-AMB-MM in the form of migration of whale, dolphin and dugong fish, including;
 - 1. Whale biota migration path in the Makassar Strait Waters - Bone Bay 1, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MM-01;
 - 2. Dolphins biota migration path in the Makassar Strait Waters - Bone Bay 2, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MM-02; and
 - 3. Whale Shark migration biota in Makassar Strait - Bone Bay, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MM-03.
 - c. Directives for AL-AMB-MI in the form of migration of Sidat fish and Tuna/Cakalang fish biota, including;
 - 1. migration path of Tuna fish biota in Makassar Strait - Bone Bay, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MI-01; and
 - 2. migration path of Cakalang fish biota in Makassar Strait - Bone Bay, hereinafter referred to as AL-AMB-MI-02.
- (2) Provisions regarding the details of the APL-AMB coordinate points as referred to in section (1) point a to point c are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

Part Five

National Strategic Area

Article 37

- (1) KSN as referred to in Article 12 section (2) is intended to enhance economic growth, environmental protection, as well as national defense and security as determined by the Government.
- (2) Planning and management of KSN is carried out by the Government in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Directives for developing KSN-LM as referred to in Article 12 section (7) point a which is dynamic in nature includes:

- a. the area of military training for the Indonesian National Army Ujungloe Navy, Bulukumba Regency, hereinafter referred to as KSN-LM-1;
 - b. the area of military training for the Indonesian National Army West Malangke Navy in North Luwu Regency, hereinafter referred to as KSN-LM-2; and
 - c. the military training area of the Indonesian Navy's Tonra Bone, hereinafter referred to as KSN-LM-3.
- (4) Directives for the development of the KSN-LT as referred to in Article 12 section (7) point b kklkjn be is in the form of a static base for the Indonesian Navy's National Army, hereinafter referred to as KSN-LT-1.
 - (5) Directives for the development of KSN-Mamminasata as referred to in Article 12 section (7) point c are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
 - (6) Provisions regarding the location and area details of KSN as referred to in section (3) to section (5) are listed in Annex III which is an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER V

DIRECTIVES FOR SPATIAL UTILIZATION REGULATION

Part One

General

Article 38

- (1) Provisions on the spatial utilization of WP-3-K are provisions intended as a tool for setting the allocation of WP-3-K space which includes:
 - a. general provisions for the statement of utilization of area / zone / sub zone;
 - b. permit provisions;
 - c. provision of incentives;
 - d. provision of disincentives; and
 - e. directive for sanctions impositions.
- (2) Provisions for the spatial utilization of WP-3-K to function:

- a. as a control tool for regional development;
 - b. maintain compatibility of spatial utilization of WP-3-K with regional spatial plans;
 - c. ensure that new development does not interfere spatial utilization of WP-3-K that is in accordance with the regional spatial plan;
 - d. minimize land use that is not in accordance with the regional spatial plan; and
 - e. prevent adverse development impacts.
- (3) Spatial utilization of provincial WP-3-K regulation is an effort to realize RZWP-3-K consisting of:
- a. permissible activities;
 - b. activities that are not allowed; and
 - c. activities that are permitted after obtaining permission.
- (4) Spatial utilization regulations as referred to in section (3) point a in the form of all activities to be allocated to a space, do not have influence and impact so that they do not have restrictions in their implementation, because both the physical basis of the space and the function of the space around each other support and related to.
- (5) Spatial utilization regulations as referred to in section (3) point b in the form of activities that are not allowed at all in a space, because they can damage the environment and disturb other activities that are nearby.
- (6) Spatial utilization regulations as referred to in section (3) point c are in the form of every activity permitted to be allocated to a room, but which has restrictions, so that the allocation is conditional.

Part Two

General Provisions for Utilization of Areas/Zones/Sub Zones

Paragraph 1

General

Article 39

- (1) General provisions on the utilization of zones/zones sub zones as referred to in Article 38 section (1) point a are a

general description of the provisions governing the requirements for spatial utilization and the control provisions covering all administrative regions.

- (2) General provisions for the statement of utilization of area/zone/sub zone as referred to in section (1) consist of:
 - a. explanation/description/definition of WP-3-K space allocation that has been determined in the WP-3-K space allocation;
 - b. general provisions on activities which may be carried out and activities that may not be carried out and activities that can only be carried out after obtaining a permit;
 - c. provisions regarding the minimum infrastructure required related to the spatial utilization of WP-3-K; and
 - d. special provisions that are adjusted to the development needs to control the WP-3-K spatial utilization, such as conservation areas and national strategic areas.
- (3) General provisions on the use of area/zone/sub zone as referred to in section (1) function as:
 - a. the basis for the preparation of zoning regulations at the operational level controlling spatial utilization of WP-3-K in each zone / sub zone;
 - b. basis for granting permit for spatial utilization of WP-3-K; and
 - c. one of the considerations in controlling the WP-3-K spatial utilization.

Paragraph 2

Provisions on the Statement of Utilization of the Tourism Zone

Article 40

- (1) KPU-W as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point a, is a space which its use is mutually agreed among various stakeholders and its legal status has been determined for tourism activities and/or businesses.

- (2) KPU-W-BL as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point a, is a space in the tourism zone that is used for coastal, sea and small island panoramic recreation.
- (3) KPU-W-P3K as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point b, is a space in the tourism zone used for beach and water recreation.
- (4) KPU-W-ABL as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point c is a space in the tourism zone that is used for snorkeling and diving recreation.
- (5) KPU-W-OR as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point d is a space in the tourism zone that is used for kite surfing, board surfing, wind / sailing surfing, banana boat, jet skiing and water skiing recreation.
- (6) KPU-W-BD as referred to in Article 14 section (1) point e is a space in the tourism zone that is utilized for cultural tourism and local culinary
- (7) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-W as referred to in Article 14 section (2) point a to point e consist of:
 - a. providing tourism facilities and infrastructure that do not have an impact on environmental damage;
 - b. fishing activities with hand fishing equipment when there is no tourism activity;
 - c. tourism activities in accordance with the allotment of sub zones;
 - d. disaster mitigation and emergency conditions at sea;
 - e. demersal fishing; and
 - f. the coefficient of utilization of waters for tourism supporting facilities and infrastructure that is permanent will be further regulated by a Governor Regulation.
- (8) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-W as referred to in Article 14 section (2) point a to point e consist of:
 - a. certain types of aquaculture activities that are counterproductive to the types of tourism referred to in the tourism zone;
 - b. all types of fishing during tourism activities;

- c. fishing using explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - d. mining activities;
 - e. infrastructure development that is not for tourism development;
 - f. installation of accessories of fishing gears such as FADs; and
 - g. garbage and waste disposal.
- (9) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-W as referred to in Article 14 section (2) point a to point e consist of:
- a. constructing tourism facilities and infrastructure in accordance with the categories of activities or types of tourism;
 - b. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - c. taking water sources for aquaculture and saline activities;
 - d. boat mooring;
 - e. research and education; and
 - f. monitoring and evaluation.
- (10) The minimum required infrastructure is related to spatial utilization in KPU-W as referred to in Article 14 section (2) point a to point e consisting of:
- a. the availability of the beach as an open space for the public; and
 - b. the availability of facilities and infrastructure to support tourism activities, parking lots, zone boundary signs, boat / boat moorings and other public facilities.
- (11) Special activities in KPU-W as referred to in Article 14 section (1) points a to point e consist of:
- a. controlling activities that have the potential to pollute the environment on land and water;
 - b. carry out disaster mitigation in WP-3-K; and
 - c. security and rescue teams available.

Paragraph 3

Provisions on Declaration of Utilization of Settlement Zones

Article 41

- (1) KPU-PM as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point b is part of the environment outside the conservation area in the form of fishermen and non-fishermen settlements that function as residential or residential environments and places of activity that support life and livelihoods along with structured environmental infrastructure and facilities.
- (2) Development of KPU-PM in the form of house development on the sea which most of the inhabitants are fishing communities by using piles.
- (3) The activities that may be carried out in KPU-PM as referred to in Article 15 section (2) are:
 - a. build a house or residence in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. development of public facilities/infrastructure in the area of fishermen settlements that are environmentally friendly and based on local wisdom; and
 - c. tourism and recreation activities.
- (4) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-PM as referred to in Article 15 section (2) are:
 - a. fishing with static and/or mobile fishing gears that disturbs fishing settlements;
 - b. activities that negatively impact ecological balance; and
 - c. garbage and waste disposal.
- (5) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-PM as referred to in Article 15 section (2) are:
 - a. research and education;
 - b. construction of public facilities;
 - c. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - d. boat mooring;
 - e. construction of residential support ports;

- f. monitoring and evaluation; and
- g. placement of basic, functional and supporting facilities for settlements that are permanent.

Paragraph 4

Provisions on the Statement of Use of the Port Zone

Article 42

- (1) KPU-PL as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point c is a space consisting of land and/or waters with certain limits for commercial activities used as places for ships to lean on, up and down passengers, and/or unloading loading goods, in the form of terminals and berths which are equipped with shipping safety and security facilities and supporting port activities as well as intra and intermodal transportation modes.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-PL-DLK as referred to in Article 16 section (2) are:
 - a. loading and unloading of goods and passengers;
 - b. construction of basic facilities and supporting facilities that are already listed in the port master plan;
 - c. activities in the context of improving the security and safety of shipping; and
 - d. other port activities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-PL-DLK as referred to in Article 16 section (2) are:
 - a. fishing with static and/or moving fishing gears that interferes with port activities;
 - b. fishing using explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to ecosystems in coastal areas;
 - c. all types of aquaculture activities;
 - d. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and artificial coral reefs; and
 - e. garbage and waste disposal.

- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-PL-DLK as referred to in Article 16 section (2) are:
- a. research and education;
 - b. tourism;
 - c. port channel dredging;
 - d. monitoring and evaluation;
 - e. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - f. basic facilities consist of docks, port ponds, complex roads and drainage;
 - g. functional facilities consisting of port administration offices, clean water supply, electrical installations and fueling stations;
 - h. salvage;
 - i. deployment / installation of submarine cables / pipes; and
 - j. use or utilization of sea water.

Article 43

- (1) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-PL-WKO as referred to in Article 16 section (3) consist of:
- a. loading and unloading fishing activities;
 - b. construction of basic facilities and supporting facilities that are already listed in the fishery port master plan; and
 - c. activities in the context of improving the security and safety of shipping.
- (2) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-PL-WKO as referred to in Article 16 section (3) are:
- a. fishing with static and/or moving fishing gears that interferes with port activities;
 - b. fishing using explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to ecosystems in coastal areas;
 - c. all types of aquaculture activities;
 - d. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FAD and artificial coral reefs;
 - e. garbage and waste disposal; and

- f. activities that interfere/hinder the implementation of fishing port activities.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-PL-WKO as referred to in Article 16 section (3) are:
- a. research and education;
 - b. tourism;
 - c. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - d. boat mooring;
 - e. dredging fishing port channel;
 - f. monitoring and evaluation; and
 - g. placement of basic, functional and supporting facilities for permanent fishing ports.

Article 44

- (1) Required public infrastructure related to spatial utilization in KPU-PL as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point c are:
- a. sea lanes;
 - b. landing waters;
 - c. port ponds for ship berth and berthing needs;
 - d. the waters where the ship is loaded;
 - e. waters for ships carrying Hazardous and Toxic Material/Goods (*Bahan/Barang Berbahaya dan Beracun/B3*);
 - f. waters for quarantine activities;
 - g. channel waters of inter-port connection;
 - h. scout waters;
 - i. waters for government vessels; and
 - j. boundary markings in accordance with established limits.
- (2) The minimum infrastructure required related to the spatial utilization in KPU-PL as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point c is:
- a. basic facilities consist of docks, port ponds, complex roads and drainage;
 - b. functional facilities consisting of port administration offices, fish auction places, clean water supplies,

- electricity installations and fishermen refueling stations; and
 - c. supporting facilities consist of guard posts and bathrooms.
- (3) Special provisions in the KPU-PL are:
- a. port activities must guarantee environmental sustainability; and
 - b. Port activities must consider pollution control and disaster mitigation.

Paragraph 5

Provisions for Declaration of Use of Mangrove Forest Zones

Article 45

- (1) KPU-M as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point d is a mangrove forest growing in the coastal area, usually found in the bay area and in a river mouth.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-M as referred to in Article 18 section (2), consist of:
 - a. mangrove forest protection;
 - b. mangrove forest rehabilitation;
 - c. research and education;
 - d. ecotourism;
 - e. mangrove tracking; and
 - f. traditional scale capture fisheries and aquaculture.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-M as referred to in Article 18 section (2) are:
 - a. occupied mangrove forest areas;
 - b. cut down mangrove forests;
 - c. burning mangrove forests;
 - d. utilize live wood originating from mangrove forest areas for economic purposes;
 - e. polluting mangrove forests; and
 - f. trading wood originating from mangrove forests.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-M as referred to in Article 18 section (2) are:

- a. educational and research activities;
- b. construction of coastal protective structures;
- c. monitoring and evaluation; and
- d. boat mooring construction.

Paragraph 6

Provisions for the Statement of Utilization of Mining Zones

Article 46

- (1) KPU-TB as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point e is a space which its use is mutually agreed between various stakeholders and its legal status has been determined for the activities and/or mining of sea sand and oil / gas.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-TB-P as referred to in Article 19 section (1) point a covering sea sand mining activities are required to conduct a feasibility study and an AMDAL or UKL-UPL study in accordance with the business scale and/or activities according to the rules legislation.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-TB-P as referred to in Article 19 section (1) point a, include:
 - a. mining less than or equal to 8 nautical miles measured from the lowest ebb;
 - b. mining at a depth of less than or equal to 15 meters from the lowest ebb;
 - c. mining less than 250 meters from the provincial border;
 - d. mining in spawning, protection, enlargement and sea biota search areas, such as areas of coral reefs, mangroves and seagrass beds; and
 - e. Mining in conservation areas, Indonesian archipelagic sea route, biota migration lanes, traditional fishing catchment areas, underwater pipe and cable installation, and navigation aids.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-TB-P as referred to in Article 19 section (1) point a, include:

- a. research and education;
 - b. monitoring and evaluation; and
 - c. other activities in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) KPU-TB-MG as referred to in Article 19 section (1) point b is the authority of the Central Government.
- (6) KPU-TB-MG as referred to in section (5), activities that are allowed, activities that are not allowed, and activities that are allowed after obtaining a permit in accordance with legislation.

Paragraph 7

Provisions on the Statement of Utilization of Capture Fisheries Zones

Article 47

- (1) KPU-PT as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point f is the area of the sea area allocated for fishing activities.
- (2) The activities that may be carried out in KPU-PT-P as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point a are:
- a. capture fisheries with the size of the fleet allowed in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - b. utilization which does not exceed the potential of its conservation or the amount of catch allowed (JTB);
 - c. the size of fishing vessels, fishing gears (*alat penangkapan ikan*, API) and accessories of fishing gears (*alat bantu penangkap ikan*, ABPI) used in fishing activities in accordance with the prevailing legislation; and
 - d. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and artificial coral reefs.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-PT-P as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point a are:
- a. placing static fishing gear in sea lanes, biota migration channels and submarine pipelines / cables;

- b. the use of tools that damage the environment such as explosives, potassium and fishing gear that have the potential to damage the environment;
 - c. the use of fishing gears (*alat penangkapan ikan*/API), fishing vessel size, and accessories of fishing gears (*alat bantu penangkap ikan* ABPI) that are not in accordance with the prevailing legislation; and
 - d. catching protected fish species.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-PT-P as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point a are:
- a. research and education;
 - b. tourism and recreation;
 - c. monitoring and evaluation; and
 - d. placement of static fishing gears .

Article 48

- (1) The activities that may be carried out in KPU-PT-D as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point b are:
- a. capture fisheries with the size of the fleet allowed in accordance with legislation;
 - b. utilization which does not exceed the potential of its conservation or the amount of catch allowed (JTB);
 - c. the size of fishing vessels, fishing gears (API) and accessories of fishing gears (ABPI) used in fishing activities in accordance with the prevailing legislation; and
 - d. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs, fish houses and artificial coral reefs.
- (2) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-PT-D as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point b are:
- a. placing static fishing gear in the sea lane;
 - b. use tools that damage the environment such as explosives, potassium and fishing gear that have the potential to damage the environment;

- c. catch fish with small size (not worth catching); and
 - d. catching protected fish species.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-PT-D as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point are:
- a. research and education;
 - b. fishing with fishing gear and the size of the ship that is allowed refers to legislation;
 - c. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - d. boat mooring;
 - e. tourism and recreation; and
 - f. monitoring and evaluation.
- (4) The minimum required infrastructure is related to the spatial utilization in KPU-PT-D as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point b in coastal areas, namely mooring sites.

Article 49

Special provisions that apply to the Pelagic Demersal sub-zone in KPU-PT as referred to in Article 20 section (1) point a and point b, are:

- a. fishing activities must use environmentally friendly equipment; and
- b. fishing activities must consider protecting habitat and fish populations.

Paragraph 8

Provisions for the Statement of Utilization of Aquaculture Zones

Article 50

- (1) KPU-BD as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point g is the WP-3-K space allocated for environmentally friendly marine aquaculture activities.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-BD-BL as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point a, consist of:
- a. marine cultivation with methods, tools and technology that do not damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;

- b. small-scale fishing activities when there are no aquaculture activities;
 - c. marine culture activities with traditional and semi-intensive technology; and
 - d. marine aquaculture activities using floating net cages.
- (3) Activities which may not be carried out in KPU-BD-BL as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point a, consist of:
- a. cultivation activities that use methods, tools and technology that can damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - b. fishing using explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - c. fishing with sedentary and/or moving tools that disrupt marine aquaculture activities;
 - d. mining activities;
 - e. non-fisheries and cross-boat activities that can interfere with aquaculture activities;
 - f. excessive use of aquatic biota feed; and
 - g. garbage and waste disposal.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-BD-BL as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point a, consist of:
- a. medium to large scale cultivation with methods, tools and technology that do not damage ecosystems in coastal areas;
 - b. research and education;
 - c. tourism and recreation development;
 - d. boat mooring;
 - e. monitoring and evaluation; and
 - f. demersal fishing.
- (5) The minimum required infrastructure is related to spatial utilization in KPU-BD-BL as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point a, consisting of:
- a. there is space for boat lanes / traffic to support aquaculture activities;

- b. marine aquaculture infrastructure is not permanent; and
 - c. the coefficient of utilization of water for marine culture as referred to in point a will be further regulated by a Governor Regulation.
- (6) Special requirements for KPU-BD-BL as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point a, consist of:
- a. cultivation activities must avoid the area of coral reefs; and
 - b. the development of marine culture is accompanied by hatchery development activities.
- (7) Aquaculture activities in KPU-BD-BL as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point a marine aquaculture in some coastal waters, in part the waters of small islands and offshore.

Article 51

- (1) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through algae/seaweed cultivation as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point a consist of:
- a. seaweed cultivation with methods, tools and technologies that do not damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - b. small-scale fishing activities when there are no aquaculture activities.
- (2) Activities that may not be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through algae/seaweed cultivation as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point a consist of:
- a. algae/seaweed cultivation activities that use methods, tools, materials and technology that can damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - b. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and artificial coral reefs;
 - c. fishing with static and/or moving tools that interfere with algae / seaweed cultivation activities;
 - d. fishing using bombs and/or explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - e. garbage and waste disposal.

- (3) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through algae / seaweed cultivation after obtaining a permit as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point a consist of:
 - a. research and education;
 - b. tourism and recreation development;
 - c. monitoring and evaluation; and
 - d. demersal fishing.
- (4) The minimum infrastructure required in KPU-BD-BL through algae/seaweed cultivation related to spatial utilization as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point a consists of:
 - a. there is room for furrows / boat traffic that supports algae/seaweed cultivation activities;
 - b. algae/seaweed cultivation infrastructure is not permanent; and
 - c. the coefficient of water utilization for algae/seaweed cultivation as referred to in point a will be further regulated by a Governor Regulation.
- (5) Special provisions applicable in KPU-BD-BL through algae/seaweed cultivation on Algae commodities as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point a consist of:
 - a. cultivation activities must avoid the area of coral reefs;
 - b. the development of algae cultivation accompanied by the activities of seed development/rejuvenation; and
 - c. actively controlling waste and/or due to algae/seaweed cultivation activities.

Article 52

- (1) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of violence as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point b consist of:
 - a. cultivation of drought with methods, tools and technology that do not damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - b. small-scale fishing activities when there are no aquaculture activities.

- (2) Activities which may not be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of violence as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point b consist of:
 - a. drought cultivation activities that use methods, tools, materials and technology that can damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - b. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and fish houses;
 - c. fishing with static and/or moving tools that interfere with pearl farming activities;
 - d. fishing using bombs and/or explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - e. garbage and waste disposal.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-BD-BL through cultivation of violence as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point b consist of:
 - a. research and education;
 - b. tourism and recreation development; and
 - c. monitoring and evaluation.
- (4) The minimum required infrastructure is related to the spatial utilization in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of violence as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point b, consisting of:
 - a. there is room for boat lanes/traffic to support the cultivation of violence;
 - b. drought cultivation infrastructure is not permanent; and
 - c. the coefficient of utilization of waters for aquaculture as referred to in point a will be further regulated by a Governor Regulation.
- (5) Special provisions that apply in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of violence as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point b consists of:
 - a. cultivation activities may not close access in and out of traditional fishermen; and
 - b. the development of pearl farming is accompanied by the activities of seed development / rejuvenation.

Article 53

- (1) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of floating net cages as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point c consist of:
 - a. floating net cage cultivation with methods, tools and technologies that do not damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - b. small-scale fishing activities when there are no floating net cage cultivation activities.
- (2) Activities which may not be carried out in KPU-BD-BL through floating net cage cultivation as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point c consist of:
 - a. floating net cage cultivation activities using methods, tools, materials and technology that can damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - b. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and artificial coral reefs;
 - c. fishing with static and/or moving tools that interfere with floating net cage aquaculture activities;
 - d. fishing using bombs and/or explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - e. garbage and waste disposal.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of floating net cages as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point c consist of:
 - a. research and education;
 - b. tourism and recreation development; and
 - c. monitoring and evaluation.
- (4) The minimum required infrastructure is related to the spatial utilization in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of floating net cages as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point c consisting of:
 - a. there is room for boat lanes/traffic to support floating net cage cultivation activities;
 - b. floating net cage cultivation infrastructure is not permanent; and

- c. the coefficient of water use for floating net cage cultivation as referred to in point a will be further regulated by a Governor Regulation.
- (5) Special provisions applicable in KPU-BD-BL through the cultivation of the net cage as referred to in Article 21 section (3) point c consists of:
- a. cultivation activities may not close access in and out of traditional fishermen; and
 - b. the development of floating net cage aquaculture is accompanied by activities to develop superior seeds.

Article 54

- (1) The activities that may be carried out in KPU-BD-BP as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point b, are:
- a. seawater extraction for aquaculture and salting activities;
 - b. environmentally friendly cultivation;
 - c. developing brackish cultivation infrastructure; and
 - d. developing environmentally friendly pond technology.
- (2) activities that may not be carried out in KPU-BD-BP as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point b, are:
- a. damage and eliminate the function of mangrove forests and aquatic ecosystems;
 - b. waste disposal that pollutes the aquatic environment;
 - c. giving food containing prohibited antibiotics and excessive use of aquatic biota feed;
 - d. fishing with sedentary and/or moving tools that interfere with brackish cultivation activities;
 - e. fishing using explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K; and
 - f. non-fisheries and cross-boat activities that can interfere with brackish cultivation activities.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-BD-BP as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point b, are:

- a. research and education;
 - b. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - c. boat mooring;
 - d. tourism and recreation development; and
 - e. monitoring and evaluation.
- (4) Provisions on the regulation on spatial utilization in KPU-BD-BP as referred to in Article 21 section (1) point b follow the space allocation in accordance with Provincial RTRW and/or Regency / City RTRW.

Paragraph 9

Provisions of Statement of Utilization of Salting Zone

Article 55

- (1) KPU-GR as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point h is part of the development of salt for both consumption and non-consumption such as industry, animal husbandry and others
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-GR-R as referred to in Article 22 section (2), consist of:
 - a. seawater extraction for salting activities;
 - b. small-scale fishing activities when there are no salting activities;
 - c. developing salinity infrastructure; and
 - d. develop environmentally friendly salt technology.
- (3) Activities which may not be carried out in KPU-GR-R as referred to in Article 22 section (2), consist of:
 - a. fisheries aquaculture activities that use methods, tools, materials and technology that can damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - b. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs;
 - c. fishing using bombs and/or explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - d. damage and eliminate the function of mangrove forests and aquatic ecosystems;

- e. waste disposal that pollutes the aquatic environment;
 - f. fishing with sedentary and/or moving tools that interfere with salting activities; and
 - g. non-parking and cross-boat activities that may interfere with salting activities.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-GR-R as referred to in Article 22 section (2), consist of:
- a. seaweed cultivation with methods, tools and technologies that do not damage the ecosystem and are environmentally friendly;
 - b. research and education;
 - c. construction of coastal protective structures;
 - d. tourism and recreation development;
 - e. placing salinity infrastructure and facilities; and
 - f. monitoring and evaluation.

Paragraph 10

Provisions on the Statement of Industrial Zone Utilization

Article 56

- (1) KPU-ID as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point i is a space which its utilization for the maritime industry and fish processing industry with an environmental perspective by considering three main pillars of sustainability, namely economic, ecological and social.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-ID as referred to in Article 23 section (2) point a and point b include:
- a. construction of basic facilities and supporting facilities for industrial activities that are built;
 - b. the development of industrial zones must be equipped with a green belt as a buffer between the functions of the area, and facilities for waste treatment plants;
 - c. industrial location is required to have a feasibility study and an Environmental Impact Analysis study

- in accordance with the scale of business and/or activity in accordance with the legislation;
- d. has a close functional relationship with consumers and raw materials; and
 - e. has a close functional relationship with the availability of labor.
- (3) Activities which may not be carried out in KPU-ID as referred to in Article 23 section (2) point a and point b include:
- a. discharging wastewater into the sea directly without going through the sewage treatment process in advance; and
 - b. industrial activities that damage coastal resources and small islands.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining permission in KPU-ID as referred to in Article 23 section (2) point a and point b include:
- a. activities that have a development impact on production centers such as agriculture, fisheries, animal husbandry, energy and mining areas;
 - b. construction of special terminals;
 - c. construction of public facilities;
 - d. construction of coastal protective structures; and
 - e. construction of loading and unloading ports.
- (5) Development of KPU-ID-PI-01 as referred to in Article 23 section (2) point b is carried out by reclamation.
- (6) Specific provisions on KPU-ID-PI-01 as referred to in section (5) include:
- a. the implementation of reclamation in stages with due regard to the function of KPU-ID;
 - b. the implementation of reclamation with a configuration integrated with the coastline; and
 - c. location of the source of reclamation material for the implementation of reclamation in KPU-ID-PI-01 as referred to in section (5) is determined in accordance with the mining allotment area stipulated in the RTRW, KPU-TB-P and/or the results of dredging the sea lane.

Paragraph 11
Provisions for Airport Zone Utilization Statement

Article 57

- (1) KPU-BU as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point j is a coastal space that is used for the construction and development of airport facilities.
- (2) Development of KPU-BU-01 as referred to in Article 24 section (2) is carried out by reclamation.
- (3) Special provisions on KPU-BU-01 as referred to in section (2) include:
 - a. organizing reclamation in stages with due regard to the function of KPU-BU;
 - b. the implementation of reclamation with a configuration integrated with the coastline; and
 - c. location of the source of reclamation material for the implementation of reclamation in KPU-BU-01 as referred to in section (2) is determined in accordance with the mining allotment area stipulated in the RTRW, KPU-TB-P and/or the results of dredging the sea lane.
- (4) General provisions in KPU-BU as referred to in section (1) are activities that are permitted, activities that are prohibited, and activities that are allowed after obtaining a permit are carried out in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

Paragraph 12
Provisions for the Statement of Utilization
of Public Facilities Zones

Article 58

- (1) KPU-FU as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point k is a space which its use is to provide public facilities that support community activities such as community activities such as religion, education and sports.

- (2) Activities that may be carried out as referred to in Article 25 section (2) are activities that have links to religious, educational and sports activities in WP-3-K.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out as referred to in Article 25 section (2) are spatial utilization activities that can cause damage to build facilities and coastal waters ecosystems.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit as referred to in Article 25 section (2) are activities to utilize coastal space for tourism and trade/service activities.

Paragraph 13

Provisions for the Statement of Utilization of Defense and Security Zones

Article 59

- (1) The defense and security zone as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point 1 is a coastal space which its use is for activities in the defense and security sector.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KPU-PK as referred to in Article 26 section (1) point a to point i consist of:
 - a. the use of the area in the waters around the KPU-PK is carried out without disturbing the function of the environment and natural ecosystems, and taking into account the increase in added value for the region of the KPU-PK area concerned;
 - b. the use of the area in the waters around the KPU-PK must support and maintain the defense and security function;
 - c. Utilization in the waters around KPU-PK which potentially does not support the function of defense / security posts and amphibious landings, their utilization must meet the requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and
 - d. controlling the utilization of sea space in the waters around the KPU-PK, so that there is a synergy

between the economic interests of the fishing communities and/or fish farmers who live around the area and marine tourism activities in general.

- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in the KPU-PK as referred to in Article 26 section (1) point a to point i are the utilization of sea space around the area that may interfere with activities.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in KPU-PK as referred to in Article 26 section (1) point a to point i consist of:
 - a. research and education;
 - b. community welfare activities;
 - c. environmental preservation activities;
 - d. supervision and control; and
 - e. controlling the use of territory through monitoring, supervision and control.

Paragraph 14

Provisions on the Statement of Utilization of Trade Services Zones

Article 60

- (1) KPU-JP as referred to in Article 12 section (3) point m is a space which its use is to provide space in the field of services and trade to support the social, economic and cultural aspects of the community.
- (2) Development of KPU-JP as referred to in Article 27 section (2) is conducted by reclamation.
- (3) Specific provisions on KPU-JP include:
 - a. the implementation of reclamation in stages with due regard to the function of KPU-JP;
 - b. the implementation of reclamation with a configuration integrated with the coastline;
 - c. the location of the reclamation material source for the reclamation implementation in KPU-JP is determined in accordance with the mining allotment area and the use of cut and fill results regulated in

- the RTRW, KPU-TB-PS and/or the results of sea channel dredging activities;
 - d. the designation of KPU-JP reclamation results for tourism development activities, integrated commercial areas, water front cities, green open spaces, and other public activities; and
 - e. activities which are conditional on KPU-JP as a result of the Reclamation with conditions in accordance with Provincial RTRW and/or Regency/Municipality RTRW in force.
- (4) In addition to the special provisions referred to in section (3), general provisions on permitted activities, prohibited activities, and activities permitted after obtaining permission are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 15

General Provisions on the Use of Conservation Areas

Article 61

- (1) The KK as referred to in Article 12 section (4) is a space located in a coastal area and small islands with certain characteristics that are protected to realize PWP-3-K in a sustainable manner.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KK as referred to in Article 29 to Article 31, include:
- a. protection of coastal and marine ecosystems;
 - b. protection of fish habitats and populations;
 - c. protection of coastal vegetation;
 - d. small-scale fish farming using methods that are allowed in accordance with zoning conservation areas;
 - e. small-scale fishing with tools that are allowed according to the zoning of the conservation area;
 - f. activities in limited utilization zone, intended for the protection of fish habitats and populations, tourism and recreation, research and development, and/or education;

- g. activities in sustainable fishing zones, aimed at protecting fish habitats and populations, fishing with environmentally friendly tools and methods, environmentally friendly aquaculture, tourism and recreation, research and development, and education;
 - h. activities in the utilization zone, intended for the protection and preservation of fish habitats and populations, tourism and recreation, research and development, and education; and
 - i. activities in other zones, are zones outside the core zone and limited utilization zones are because their functions and conditions are determined as certain zones including protection zones and rehabilitation zones.
- (3) Activities which may not be carried out at KK as referred to in Article 29 to Article 31 include:
- a. fishing using bombs and/or explosives, anesthetics and/or toxic materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - b. all types of mining activities;
 - c. garbage and waste disposal;
 - d. activities that can interfere with the protection of habitat and fish populations and migration paths of marine life;
 - e. activities that can interfere with the protection of coastal ecosystems that are unique and/or vulnerable to change; and
 - f. fish farming that is not environmentally friendly.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in the KK as referred to in Article 29 to Article 31, include:
- a. research and education;
 - b. maintenance of zones and zoning;
 - c. habitat and population rehabilitation;
 - d. infrastructure development;
 - e. monitoring and evaluation;
 - f. construction of coastal protective structures;

- g. boat mooring;
 - h. small-scale fish farming using methods that are allowed in accordance with zoning conservation areas;
 - i. fishing with a fleet that is allowed according to the zoning of the conservation area;
 - j. activities in the core zone, intended for the absolute protection of fish habitats and populations as well as the migration paths of marine biota, protection of unique and/or vulnerable coastal ecosystems, protection of traditional cultural/traditional sites, research and/or education;
 - k. tourism and recreation which are allowed according to the zoning of the conservation area; and
 - l. underwater cable installation.
- (5) General provisions on activities that are permitted, activities that are prohibited, and activities that are allowed after obtaining a permit to the KK as referred to in Article 32 section (2) point a and point b are carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (6) The minimum required infrastructure which related to the utilization of space in the KK as referred to in Article 29 to Article 32 in the form of a boundary marking that is easily recognizable with materials, shapes and colors in accordance the provisions of legislation.
- (7) Special provisions for KK as referred to in Article 29 to Article 32 in the conservation area are controlling activities that have the potential to damage the conservation area.

Paragraph 16

General Provisions for Utilization of Sea Routes

Article 62

- (1) AL as referred to in Article 12 section (6) point a to point c is waters used for sea lanes, pipes/submarine cables, and sustainable migration of coastal marine life and small islands for various sectors of activity.

- (2) Activities that may be carried out in the AL-AP as referred to in Article 33 section (2) point a to point d consist of:
 - a. shipping activities;
 - b. ship traffic from and/or to the port;
 - c. placement of navigation/shipping aids;
 - d. determination of specific ship routes (ship routing system);
 - e. pelagic and demersal fishing using moving fishing gear;
 - f. attractive marine tourism;
 - g. dredging sea lanes; and
 - h. activities that are in harmony with environmental preservation/protection.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in the AL-AP as referred to in Article 33 section (2) point a to point d consist of:
 - a. placement of pipes and/or cables that cut the sea lane, placement must not be placed on the sea lane environment;
 - b. all types of aquaculture activities;
 - c. fishing with static fishing gear;
 - d. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and artificial coral reefs;
 - e. fishing using explosives, electricity, anesthesia and/or poisonous materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - f. mining activities; and
 - g. garbage and waste disposal.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in AL-AP as referred to in Article 33 section (2) point a through point d consist of:
 - a. research and education;
 - b. dredging sea lanes; and
 - c. monitoring and evaluation.
- (5) Special provisions of the AL-AP include:
 - a. placement and/or installation of Sailing Navigation Assistance Facilities;

- b. maintenance of Sailing Navigation Aids;
 - c. maintenance of groove width and depth;
 - d. carrying out navigation in the sea lane; and
 - e. restrictions on the speed of ships navigating the sea lanes and crossings adjacent to the migration paths of the biota and/or across the conservation area.
- (6) The minimum required infrastructure is related to the spatial utilization in the AL-AP in the form of shipping signs that are easily identified with materials, shapes and colors accordance the provisions of legislation.

Article 63

- (1) Activities that may be carried out in the AL-APK as referred to in Article 33 section (3) point a to point c consist of:
- a. submarine cable and/or pipe installation;
 - b. use or utilization of sea water;
 - c. shipping traffic;
 - d. pelagic fishing using moving fishing gear;
 - e. marine tourism; and
 - f. activities that are in harmony with environmental preservation/protection.
- (2) Activities that may not be carried out in the AL-APK as referred to in Article 33 section (3) point a to point c consist of:
- a. mining activities;
 - b. garbage and waste disposal;
 - c. throw anchor;
 - d. moving or pulled demersal fishing activities; and
 - e. installation of fish houses and accessories of fishing gears such as FADs and artificial coral reefs.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in AL-APK as referred to in Article 33 section (3) point a to point c consist of:
- a. research and education;
 - b. sea water utilization;
 - c. monitoring and evaluation; and
 - d. commercial diving activities.

- (4) The minimum required infrastructure is related to the spatial utilization in AL-APK as referred to in Article 33 section (3) point a to point c in the form of shipping signs that are easily recognized by the material, shape and color in accordance with the provision of legislation.
- (5) Special provisions of AL-APK as referred to in Article 33 section (3) point a to point c in the form of controlling activities that have the potential to damage resources and their ecosystems.

Article 64

- (1) The activities that may be carried out in AL-AMB as referred to in Article 33 section (4) point a to point c are:
 - a. ship traffic by lowering the speed of the ship which can disrupt the migration path of marine life;
 - b. research activities that do not interfere with the continued migration of sea biota;
 - c. fishing activities using moving fishing gear;
 - d. activities that are in harmony with the preservation/protection of biota and the environment;
 - e. fishing activities using fishing gear that are allowed according to legislation and are environmentally friendly by minimizing by catch other than the target species/fish; and
 - f. tourism activities see turtles, whales and dolphins without disturbing their behavior in nature.
- (2) Activities which may not be carried out in the AL-AMB as referred to in Article 33 section (4) point a to point c are:
 - a. all types of aquaculture activities;
 - b. fishing with fishing gear that is not friendly Turtle and Sea Mammals, namely longlines and gill nets;
 - c. installation of static accessories of fishing gears;
 - d. fishing using bombs and/or explosives, anesthetics and/or poisonous materials, and using fishing gear that is damaging to ecosystems in coastal areas;

- e. changing migration of sea biota flow for other activities; and
 - f. garbage and waste disposal.
- (3) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit in AL-AMB as referred to in Article 33 section (4) point a to point c are:
- a. environmentally friendly fishing activities;
 - b. tourism activities without disturbing the behavior of marine life in nature;
 - c. research and education; and
 - d. monitoring and evaluation.

Paragraph 17

General Provisions on the Use of National Strategic Areas

Article 65

- (1) KSN as referred to in Article 37 section (3) and section (4) in addition to having high natural resource potential and environmental services, also has a strategic role in increasing economic growth, protecting the environment and maintaining the defense and security of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is adjusted to legislation.
- (2) Activities that may be carried out in KSN as referred to in Article 37 section (3) and section (4) consist of:
- a. the use of the area around the military training area and the main military base is carried out without disturbing the function of the environment and natural ecosystems, and taking into account the increase in added value for the area of the military training area and the main military base concerned;
 - b. the use of areas around military training areas and military main bases must support and maintain the function of military training areas and military main bases;
 - c. utilization in the vicinity of military training areas and major military bases that have the potential to

not support the functions of the KSN, their use must meet requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation; and

- d. controlling the utilization of marine space around the KSN, so that there is a synergy between economic interests for the fishing community, tourism activities and/or fish farmers who live around the area.
- (3) Activities that may not be carried out in the KSN as referred to in Article 37 section (3) and section (4) are the utilization of sea space around the area that can interfere with activities and reduce the value and/or function within the KSN in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (4) Activities that may be carried out after obtaining a permit at KSN as referred to in Article 37 section (3) and section (4) consist of:
- a. research and education;
 - b. community welfare activities;
 - c. environmental preservation activities;
 - d. supervision and control; and
 - e. controlling the use of territory through monitoring, supervision and control.

Part Three

Permit Provisions

Paragraph 1

General

Article 66

- (1) Permit provisions as referred to in Article 38 section (1) point b, function as a spatial control tool that is the authority of the Local Government based on legislation through administrative and technical processes that must be fulfilled before the WP-3-K utilization activities are carried out , to guarantee the suitability of spatial

utilization of WP-3-K are stipulated in this Regional Regulation.

- (2) Permit provisions as referred to in section (1), consist of:
 - a. Location Permit; and
 - b. Management Permit.
- (3) Location permit as referred to in section (2) point a is granted to utilize space from a portion of coastal waters including sea level and water column up to the seabed surface at a certain extent and/or to utilize a portion of the waters of small islands.
- (4) Management permit as referred to in section (2) point b is granted to conduct activities in the utilization of coastal and marine waters resources.
- (5) Location permit as referred to in section (2) point a is granted based on the applicable RZWP-3-K and becomes the basis for granting a management permit.
- (6) Location permit and management permit as referred to in section (2) are granted by the Governor to:
 - a. an individual Indonesian citizen;
 - b. corporation established under Indonesian law; or
 - c. cooperatives formed by the community.
- (7) Location Permit is valid until Management Permit expires.
- (8) In the event that the Management Permit referred to in section (7) is extended, the Location permit is obligated to be extended first.
- (9) Issuance of Location Permits and Management Permits are subject to levies in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 2

Location Permit

Article 67

- (1) Any person who utilizes the space of part of the coastal waters and waters of small islands permanently is obligated to have a Location Permit from the Governor.

- (2) Location permit as referred to in section (1) is granted based on the Space Allocation as referred to in Article 12 section (3) and must meet the requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) Location permit as referred to in section (2) becomes the basis for granting a management permit
- (4) Extensions of Location Permit are granted in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Location permits as referred to in section (1) are given within certain limits of breadth and depth expressed in geographical coordinates at each angle.
- (6) Location permits cannot be granted in core zones in conservation areas, sea routes, port areas and public beaches in accordance with the legislation.
- (7) In the event that the holders of a Location Permit as referred to in section (1) does not realize their activities within a maximum period of 2 (two) years since the permit was issued, an administrative sanction in the form of revocation of the Location Permit will be imposed.
- (8) Location permit for coastal waters and location permit for small islands expire if:
 - a. expiration date; or
 - b. revoked by the licensor.
- (9) In the event of a location permit as referred to in section (1), the Governor is obligated to facilitate the granting of a location permit for coastal waters to local communities and traditional communities by:
 - a. utilize the space and resources of coastal waters and the waters of small islands to meet the needs of daily life; and
 - b. facilitation of granting Location Permit in the form of easiness in terms and fast service.
- (10) Revocation of Location Permit for coastal waters and Location Permit for small islands as referred to in section (8) is regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 68

- (1) To obtain a Location Permit as referred to in Article 67 section (1), any person is obligated to submit first an application to the Governor.
- (2) The granting of a Location Permit as referred to in section (1) is required to take into account the preservation of coastal and small island ecosystems, local communities, traditional fishermen, national interests, and the right of peaceful passage for foreign vessels.
- (3) Certain area limits as referred to in Article 67 section (5) for individuals, corporations and cooperatives are regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Paragraph 3

Management Permit

Article 69

- (1) Any person who utilizes water resources is obligated to have a Management Permit from the Governor for:
 - a. salt production;
 - b. marine bio pharmacology;
 - c. marine biotechnology;
 - d. utilization of sea water other than energy;
 - e. Marine tourism;
 - f. installation of pipes and submarine cables; and/or
 - g. removal of sinking ship cargo objects;
- (2) Individuals who are Indonesian citizens or corporations established under Indonesian law or cooperatives formed by the community as referred to in Article 66 section (6) who apply for a Management Permit must meet the requirements in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The granting of a Management Permit as referred to in section (1) is required take into account the preservation of coastal and small island ecosystems, local communities, traditional fishermen, national interests, and the right of peaceful crossing to foreign vessels.

Article 70

- (1) Permit for the management of coastal water resources and the waters of small islands apply to:
 - a. salt production;
 - b. marine bio pharmacology;
 - c. marine biotechnology;
 - d. Marine tourism;
 - e. utilization of sea water other than energy;
 - f. installation of pipes and submarine cables; and/or
 - g. removal of sinking ship cargo.
- (2) In the event that the holder of a Permit to manage coastal water resources and the waters of small islands as referred to in section (1) does not realize their activities within a maximum period of 2 (two) years since the permit is issued, administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of Management Permit are imposed.

Article 71

- (1) Permit for the management of coastal water resources and the waters of small islands as referred to in Article 69 section (1) ends if:
 - a. expiration date; or
 - b. revoked by the licensor.
- (2) Extent of Permit for Management of coastal water resources and small islands waters is given in accordance with location permits.
- (3) Revocation of license to manage coastal water resources and waters of small islands as referred to in section (1) is regulated in accordance with the provision of legislations.

Section 4

Location Permit and Management Permit
for Local and Traditional Communities

Article 72

- (1) Local communities and traditional communities that carry out activities of utilization of space and resources of

coastal waters and the waters of small islands that are settled are obligated have a permit in accordance with regulations and laws, for activities:

- a. salt production;
 - b. marine tourism;
 - c. fishing; and
 - d. fish culture.
- (2) In the event of a Location Permit and Management Permit as referred to in Article 66 section (2) point a and point b, the Governor is obligated to facilitate the granting of Location Permits and Coastal Management Permits to local communities and traditional communities by:
- a. utilize the space and resources of coastal waters and the waters of small islands to meet the needs of daily life; and
 - b. facilitation of granting Location Permit in the form of easiness in terms and fast service.
- (3) License Permits for local communities and traditional communities as referred to in section (1) are granted by the Governor in the form of facilitating the granting of a Location Permit and Management Permit.
- (4) The facilitation referred to in section (3) is in the form of convenience in terms and fast service.

Article 73

- (1) Location Permit and Management Permit as referred to in Article 66 section (2) point a and point b are given to local community groups and traditional communities that utilize the space and resources of coastal waters and small island waters, to meet the necessities of life daily.
- (2) Location and Management Permit as referred to in section (1) is given:
 - a. through Local Government programs as listed in the Program Indications; and
 - b. based on request.

Article 74

- (1) Location Permit and Management Permit as referred to in Article 73 section (1) ends if:
 - a. expiration date; or
 - b. revoked by the licensor.
- (2) Revocation of Location Permit and Management Permit as referred to in section (1) point b is be carried out if:
 - a. utilization activities are not in accordance with the Location Permit and Management Permit; or
 - b. do not realize activities within a period of 2 (two) years.
- (3) Revocation of Location Permit and Management Permit as referred to in section (2) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 75

The extent of the Location Permit for local communities and traditional communities is regulated in accordance with legislation for activities:

- a. salt production;
- b. marine tourism
- c. fishing; and/or
- d. fish culture.

Article 76

Criteria for Local Communities and Traditional Communities that carry out activities in the utilization of coastal waters and small island waters and resources in is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Four

Provisions of Incentives Provision

Article 77

- (1) Provisions of incentives provision as referred to in Article 38 section (1) point c are instruments or efforts to provide facilities for the implementation of activities in accordance

with the activities which are encouraged by their realization in RZWP-3-K.

- (2) Provision of incentives as referred to in section (1) based on:
 - a. spatial utilization of WP-3-Kplan;
 - b. general provisions for the statement of area/zone/subzone utilization;
 - c. criteria for granting accreditation; and
 - d. other relevant sector legislation.
- (3) The standards and guidelines for providing incentives as referred to in section (1) include:
 - a. relevance of priority issues;
 - b. public consultation process;
 - c. positive impact on environmental preservation;
 - d. the impact on improving people's welfare;
 - e. adequate implementation capability; and
 - f. government policy and program support.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the form and procedure for incentives provision as referred to in section (1) are regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Five

Provisions of Disincentives Provision

Article 78

- (1) Provisions for disincentives provision as referred to in Article 38 section (1) point d are provisions governing the imposition of forms of compensation in spatial utilization of WP-3-K, which functions as a device to prevent, limit growth or reduce activities that are not in line with spatial utilization of WP-3-K.
- (2) Disincentive provisions as referred to in section (1) based on:
 - a. spatial utilization of WP-3-K plan;
 - b. general provisions for the statement of area/zone/subzone utilization;
 - c. other relevant sector legislation; and

- d. spatial utilization in cultivation zones, tourism zones and special terminal sub zones that exceed the area coefficient.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the form and procedure for granting disincentives as referred to in section (1) are regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Part Six

Directives for Sanctions Impositions

Article 79

- (1) Directions for the imposition of sanctions as referred to in Article 38 section (1) point e are disciplinary measures carried out against any person who violates the spatial utilization of WP-3-K that is not in accordance with Provincial RZWP-3-K.
- (2) Violations in the administration of RZWP-3-K as referred to in section (1), the party conducting the deviation is subject to sanctions in the form of administrative sanctions and/or criminal sanctions.
- (3) Violation of spatial utilization of WP-3-K as referred to in section (1) includes:
 - a. spatial utilization which is not in accordance with the spatial allocation and Provincial RZWP-3-K spatial utilization regulations;
 - b. violation of general provisions on utilization and control;
 - c. spatial utilization without a spatial use permit issued based on Provincial RZWP-3-K;
 - d. spatial utilization which is not in accordance with the spatial utilization permit issued based on Provincial RZWP-3-K;
 - e. violation of the provisions stipulated in the terms of the permit for spatial utilization issued based on Provincial RZWP-3-K;
 - f. spatial utilization that impedes access to areas which by law are declared public property;

- g. obstruct access to areas declared based on the provisions of legislation as public property; and/or
 - h. carry out the spatial utilization through permits obtained by procedures that are not true.
- (4) The imposition of sanctions is given to users of the WP-3-K space that is not in accordance with the provisions on permit for the spatial utilization of WP-3-K and authorized government officials issue space utilization permits that are not in accordance with RZWP-3-K.
- (5) Directives for the imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in section (2), are determined based on:
- a. results of supervision over the spatial utilization of WP-3-K;
 - b. the level of deviation in the implementation of RZWP-3-K;
 - c. agreement between authorized institutions; and
 - d. other relevant sector legislation.

Article 80

- (1) Spatial utilization of some of coastal waters and spatial utilization of some small islands that are not in accordance with the permit granted as referred to in Article 66 section (2) are subjected to administrative sanctions, in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. temporary freezing; and/or
 - c. revocation of Location Permit.
- (2) Written warning as referred to in section (1) point a is given by the Governor.
- (3) In the event that the written warning as referred to in section (2) is not obeyed, then a temporary freeze is held.
- (4) If the freezing as referred to in section (3) is not obeyed, then the location permit will be revoked.
- (5) Administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are further regulated accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 81

- (1) Utilizations of coastal and marine waters resources that are not in accordance with the Management Permit granted as referred to in Article 69 section (1) are subjected to administrative sanctions, in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of activities;
 - c. location closure;
 - d. revocation of permit;
 - e. cancellation of permit; and/or
 - f. administrative fines.
- (2) Written warning as referred to in section (1) point a is given if it is not in accordance with the management permit.
- (3) In the event that the written warning as referred to in section (1) point a is not obeyed, a temporary suspension of activities is carried out.
- (4) If the temporary suspension of activities as referred to in section (1) point b is not obeyed, then the location will be closed.
- (5) In the event that the holder of a management permit does not make adjustments to the utilization in accordance with the management permit after the location closure as referred to in section (1) point c is subject to administrative fines.
- (6) If the holder of a management permit does not pay the administrative fine as referred to in section (1) point f, then the revocation of permit is conducted.
- (7) Cancellation of the permit as referred to in section (1) point e is carried out if the requirements submitted in the application contain the following elements:
 - a. legal defects;
 - b. mistake;
 - c. misuse of data, documents and/or information; and/or
 - d. untruth and/or falsification of data, documents and/or information.

- (8) Administrative sanctions as referred to in section (1) are further regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 82

- (1) The holders of a location permit and management permit are obligated to submit reports periodically every 1 (one) year to the licensing agency.
- (2) The Governor submits reports on the issuance of location and management permits to the Minister.
- (3) The report as referred to in section (2) is used as material for the analysis of the implementation of activities in the utilization of some coastal waters and some small island waters.
- (4) Based on the results of the analysis as referred to in section (3), if there is a discrepancy in the implementation, the Minister can provide recommendations to the Governor for a review of the management permit.

CHAPTER VI SMALL ISLANDS

Article 83

- (1) Utilization of small islands and surrounding waters is based on ecological and economic unity as a whole and integrated with nearby large islands.
- (2) The use of small islands and surrounding waters is prioritized for the following purposes:
 - a. conservation;
 - b. education and training;
 - c. research and development;
 - d. marine culture;
 - e. tourism;
 - f. fisheries and marine business and the sustainable fishing industry;
 - g. organic agriculture;

- h. animal husbandry; and/or
 - i. national defense and security.
- (3) Except for the purpose of conservation, education and training as well as research and development of utilization of small islands and surrounding waters, are obligated to:
- a. meet environmental management requirements;
 - b. pay attention to the ability and sustainability of the local water system; and
 - c. using environmentally friendly technology.

Article 84

The policy for the utilization of small islands of the Province is carried out in an integrated, optimal and sustainable manner based on environmental conservation and protection.

Article 85

The strategy to utilize small islands is implemented through:

- a. structuring the role of the community and the private sector;
- b. database compilation;
- c. development and structuring of facilities and infrastructure; and
- d. increasing community participation and access.

Article 86

Directives for utilization of small islands are carried out through:

- a. inventory of data for planning, utilization and control of the use of small islands;
- b. developing marine culture;
- c. developing facilities and infrastructure to support marine tourism on small islands in the Province; and
- d. utilization and control of small islands follows legislation.

CHAPTER VII
DISASTER MITIGATION

Article 87

Disaster mitigation management in WP-3-K includes:

- a. type of disaster;
- b. Disaster risk level; and
- c. disaster area.

Article 88

- (1) The type of Disaster referred to in Article 87 point a may be caused by:
 - a. natural events; and
 - b. people's actions.
- (2) Disaster risk levels as referred to in Article 87 point b are grouped into:
 - a. high risk;
 - b. moderate risk; and
 - c. low risk.
- (3) The Disaster Area as referred to in Article 87 point c is the extent of WP-3-K in the Province which is predicted to be affected by a disaster within a certain time period determined based on:
 - a. identification of the type of Disaster;
 - b. Disaster threat assessment; and
 - c. analysis of areas predicted to be affected by Disasters.
- (4) Disaster-prone areas as referred to in section (3) consist of:
 - a. earthquake prone areas;
 - b. tsunami prone areas; and
 - c. coastal abrasion prone areas.

Article 89

The disaster management strategy in the WP-3-K Province is carried out as follows:

- a. preparation of disaster prone maps including disaster prone locations, disaster impacts and risks; and
- b. preparation of a disaster management strategy plan in WP-3-K.

Article 90

- (1) Directives for the management of provincial disaster mitigation as follows:
 - a. socialization of Disaster-prone areas to the community;
 - b. form a coordination path for disaster management; and
 - c. consider the potential for active faults in WP-3-K in development activities in WP-3-K.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the directives for of provincial disaster mitigation management as referred to in section (1) are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER VIII

PROGRAM INDICATION

Article 91

- (1) An indication of spatial utilization of Provincial WP-3-K program is guided by the spatial allocation and space utilization regulations.
- (2) Program indication as referred to in section (1) refers to the function of space stipulated in RZWP-3-K and is carried out by organizing the utilization of WP-3-K resources.
- (3) An indication of the spatial use of Provincial WP-3-K program is carried out through the preparation and implementation of the spatial use program and its funding sources.
- (4) Program indication as referred to in section (3) is prepared based on indications of the main program with a time of implementation for 20 (twenty) years, detailed in 5 (five) years.

- (5) Funding for program indication originating from the State Budget, Regional Budget, private investment, and/or funding cooperation.
- (6) Cooperation in funding and private investment as referred to in section (5) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (7) Priorities for implementing WP-3-K development are based on estimates of the ability of financing and activities that have a multiplier effect in accordance with the general directives of regional development.
- (8) Program indications as referred to in section (1) are listed in Annex IV which is an inseparable part of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER IX
SUPERVISION AND CONTROL

Part One
General

Article 92

- (1) To guarantee the implementation of PWP-3-K in an integrated and sustainable manner, supervision and/or control of the implementation of the provisions in the field of PWP-3-K, by certain officials authorized in the PWP-3-K field is in accordance with the nature of their work and given special police authority.
- (2) Supervision and/or control as referred to in section (1) are carried out by certain civil servant officials who handle the PWP-3-K field in accordance with the nature of their work.
- (3) Certain official civil servants as referred to in section (2) are authorized:
 - a. hold patrols / slaughtering in WP-3-K or its jurisdiction; and
 - b. receive reports concerning Destruction of Coastal Ecosystems, Conservation Areas, Public utilization Area, and National Strategic Areas.

- (4) In the context of carrying out the supervision and control of PWP-3-K as referred to in section (1) the Local Government is obligated to conduct monitoring, field observations, and/or evaluations of its planning and implementation.
- (5) The public may participate in the supervision and control of PWP-3-K as referred to in section (1).

Part Two
Supervision

Article 93

- (1) Supervision of the planning and implementation of PWP-3-K is carried out in a coordinated manner by the relevant agencies in accordance with their authority.
- (2) Coordinated supervision with related agencies as referred to in section (1) is carried out in the case of:
 - a. collection and acquisition of management plan documents;
 - b. data and information exchange;
 - c. follow-up on reports/complaints;
 - d. sample checking; and
 - e. other activities to support the implementation of WP-3-K supervision.
- (3) Supervision of the utilization of coastal areas and small islands as referred to in section (1) is carried out based on the allocation of space stipulated in this Regional Regulation and other activities such as rehabilitation and mitigation of disasters in WP-3-K.
- (4) Supervision in WP-3-K must pay attention to local wisdom.
- (5) Oversight by the public is carried out through the submission of reports and/or complaints to the authorities.
- (6) Further provisions regarding procedures for supervision by the public are regulated in a Governor Regulation.

Part Three
WP-3-K Rehabilitation

Article 94

- (1) Rehabilitation is carried out by the Local Government and persons who make direct or indirect use of WP-3-K.
- (2) Rehabilitation is required to be carried out if utilization of WP-3-K causes damage to the ecosystem or population that exceeds the criteria for damage to the ecosystem or population.

Part Four
WP-3-K control

Paragraph 1
Prohibition

Article 95

- (1) Any person is prohibited from:
 - a. conducting spatial utilization activities in WP-3-K that are not in accordance with the specified space allocation;
 - b. conducting cultivation activities that use methods, tools and technology that can damage the ecosystem in WP-3-K;
 - c. mining coral reefs which cause damage to coral reef ecosystems;
 - d. collect coral reefs in conservation areas;
 - e. use explosives, toxic materials, and/or other materials that damage the coral reef ecosystem;
 - f. use equipment, methods, and other methods that damage the coral reef ecosystem, seagrass beds and mangroves that are not in accordance with the characteristics of WP-3-K;
 - g. convert mangrove ecosystems in KPU-BD that do not take into account the sustainability of the ecological functions of the coast and small islands;

- h. felling mangroves in conservation areas for industrial activities, settlements and/or other activities;
 - i. mining sand in areas that are technically, ecologically, socially and culturally causing environmental damage and/or environmental pollution and/or harming the surrounding community;
 - j. conduct oil and gas mining in areas that are technically, ecologically, socially and/or culturally causing environmental damage and /or environmental pollution and/or harming the surrounding community;
 - k. mining minerals in areas that are technically and/or ecologically and/or socially and/or culturally causing environmental damage and/or environmental pollution and/or harming the surrounding community;
 - l. carry out physical development which causes environmental damage and/or harms the surrounding community; and
 - m. carry out reclamation activities without permission.
- (2) Prohibition as referred to in section (1) is implemented by complying with and applying the criteria for the utilization of resources, the rules of resource management, the quality standard for the utilization of resources and the rules for the utilization of resources.

Paragraph 2

Reclamation

Article 96

- (1) Reclamation in WP-3-K is intended for:
- a. protect coastal lowlands;
 - b. overcome land subsidence;
 - c. development of public and other areas;
 - d. overcome rising sea levels; and
 - e. reclaiming/filling lost land.

- (2) Any person who will carry out the reclamation is obligated to make a reclamation plan.
- (3) The reclamation plan as referred to in section (2) is carried out through the following activities:
 - a. location determination;
 - b. preparation of the master plan;
 - c. feasibility study; and
 - d. preparation of detailed designs.
- (4) Determination of location as referred to in section (3) point a is based on RZWP-3-K and/or RTRW which includes determining the location of reclamation and determining the source of reclamation material.
- (5) The reclamation location as referred to in section (4) is determined in WP-3-K, except in:
 - a. core zone of conservation area; and
 - b. sea routes.
- (6) Reclamation in Work Environment Area (DLKr) and Interest Environment Area (DLKp) of public ports, fishing ports, special terminals and TUKS, airports and defense zones are carried out based on the provisions of legislation.
- (7) Any person who will carry out the reclamation as referred to in section (2) is obligated to have a Location Permit and a reclamation implementation permit.
- (8) Further provisions regarding reclamation planning, reclamation permit, and reclamation implementation as referred to in section (7) are regulated in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 97

Reclamation activities must pay attention to:

- a. accessibility, sea routes, and water flow between inter zones or artificial islands resulting from reclamation in accordance with environmental characteristics;
- b. utilization of sea space that does not interfere with the sustainability of the functions of the River Basin system;
- c. port development master plan;

- d. fishing port master plan;
- e. sustainability of energy and water network functions;
- f. obligation to allocate space for public beaches and disaster mitigation;
- g. configuration, layout, shape and extent of the reclamation area are determined based on the results of the environmental study;
- h. obligation to provide livelihood space and access for small fishermen, traditional fishermen, and fish cultivators;
- i. sustainability of the function of protected areas and/or Conservation Areas around the reclaimed artificial zone or island;
- j. obligation to deepen certain parts of the canal around the reclamation zone or artificial island in the context of maintaining the function of the area;
- k. obligation to guarantee the allocation of space for safety, security, operations, functions, and maintenance of public facilities and infrastructure and national vital objects;
- l. mitigation of the impact of hydro-oceanographic changes which include currents, waves and quality of sea floor sediments;
- m. mitigation of the effects of changes in water flow and drainage systems;
- n. reducing the impact of increasing the volume / frequency of floods and/or inundation;
- o. reduction of coastal morphology and typology changes;
- p. water quality degradation and environmental pollution;
- q. decrease in the quantity of ground water;
- r. reduction of the impact of coastal ecosystem degradation; and
- s. the provisions of planning, utilization and control of the spatial utilization for reclamation activities in accordance with of the provisions legislation.

Paragraph 3
Waste Quality Standards

Article 98

- (1) In the event that management of wastewater that will be discharged to the environment media must meet the standards for the quality of wastewater determined in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Particularly for wastewater which influences the temperature of sea water or other environmental media, the deviation tolerance limit is approximately 3 (three) degrees.

CHAPTER X
RIGHTS, OBLIGATIONS, AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Part One
Community Rights

Article 99

- (1) In the utilization of water space in WP-3-K, the community has the right to:
 - a. gain access to the waterways of WP-3-K that have been given a location permit and management permit;
 - b. obtain information regarding the utilization of water space WP-3-K;
 - c. get benefits from the implementation of the utilization of water space WP-3-K;
 - d. get compensation;
 - e. file an objection to the official granting permission for development that is not in accordance with the Provincial RZWP-3-K;
 - f. report to law enforcers due to suspected pollution, and/or destruction of WP-3-K which is detrimental to their lives;

- g. obtain access to information on every development activity in the coastal management area and small islands;
 - h. file a lawsuit if the development activities which are not in accordance with the Provincial RZWP-3-K cause losses; and
 - i. get assistance and legal assistance for problems faced in the spatial utilization of WP-3-K water spaces in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The Local Government through the Office/Agency which its tasks and responsibilities in the field of maritime affairs and fisheries are obligated to disseminate the Provincial RZWP-3-K through information media and/or directly to the apparatus and the public.

Part Two

Community Obligations

Article 100

- (1) In the utilization of water space in WP-3-K, the community is obligated to:
- a. obey the Provincial RZWP-3-K; and
 - b. utilize the space in accordance with the permit.
- (2) The community in the utilization of WP-3-K water space is obligated to:
- a. provide information regarding the utilization of WP-3-K water space;
 - b. maintain, protect and preserve sustainability in WP-3-K;
 - c. submit reports on the occurrence of hazards, pollution and /or environmental damage in the waters of WP-3-K;
 - d. monitor the implementation of the WP-3-K water space utilization plan; and
 - e. carry out the WP-3-K water space utilization program agreed at the *kelurahan* or village level.

Part Three
Public Participation

Article 101

- (1) The management of WP-3-K is carried out by the Local Government involving the public participation.
- (2) Public participation in coastal management is carried out through:
 - a. preparation of RZWP-3-K;
 - b. spatial utilization of WP-3-K; and
 - c. controlling the spatial utilization of WP-3-K.
- (3) The Local Government in the planning of RZWP-3-K can actively involve the community.
- (4) Communities as referred to in section (3) are those directly affected by zoning structuring activities, who have expertise in the area of zoning arrangement, and/or communities whose main activities are in the zoning arrangement sector.
- (5) The implementation of public participation is carried out responsibly in accordance with the provisions of legislation with respect to religious norms, decency, and politeness.
- (6) Public participation in the WP-3-K zoning sector can be conveyed directly and/ or in writing.
- (7) Public participation as referred to in section (1) can be conveyed directly to the Governor or through the Head of Office and/or Regent/Mayor.
- (8) In order to increase Public Participation, the Local Government builds a WP-3-K zoning information and documentation system that can be easily accessed by the public.

Article 102

- (1) Public participation in the preparation of RZWP-3-K as referred to in Article 101 section (2) point a may be in the form of:
 - a. provide input regarding:

1. preparation of the preparation of RZWP-3-K;
 2. determining the direction of development of WP-3-K;
 3. identification of potential and problems;
 4. formulation of the conception of RZWP-3-K; and
 5. stipulation of RZWP-3-K.
- b. conduct cooperation with the Government, Local Government and/or fellow community elements in the planning of RZWP-3-K.
- (2) The form of public participation in the spatial utilization of WP-3-K as referred to in Article 101 section (2) point b may be in the form of:
- a. input regarding spatial utilization of WP-3-K policy;
 - b. cooperation with the Government, Local Government, and/or fellow community elements in the spatial utilization of WP-3-K;
 - c. activities utilizing the WP-3-K space in accordance with local wisdom and zoning plans that have been determined;
 - d. increasing efficiency, effectiveness, and harmony in the use of land zones, sea space, taking into account local wisdom and in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - e. activities to maintain the interests of defense and security as well as to maintain and improve the preservation of environmental functions and natural resources; and
 - f. investment activities in the spatial utilization of WP-3-K in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (3) The form of public participation in controlling the spatial utilization of WP-3-K as referred to in Article 101 section (2) point c may be in the form of:
- a. input related to directives and/or zoning regulations, permits, granting incentives and disincentives as well as imposing sanctions;
 - b. participation in monitoring and supervising the stipulated RZWP-3-K;

- c. reporting to authorized institutions and/or officials in the case of finding suspected irregularities or violations of spatial utilization of WP-3-K activities that violate the zoning plans that have been set; and
 - d. filing an objection to the decision of the competent authority regarding development deemed incompatible with RZWP-3-K.
- (4) The procedure for public participation in the planning of RZWP-3-K as referred to in section (1) is carried out by:
- a. submit input regarding the direction of development, potential and problems, formulation of the RZWP-3-K conception / design through communication media and/or meeting forums; and
 - b. cooperation in planning RZWP-3-K in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) The procedure for public participation in the spatial utilization of WP-3-K as referred to in section (2) is carried out by:
- a. submit input regarding the policy space utilization on WP-3-K through communication media and/or meeting forums;
 - b. cooperation in the spatial utilization of WP-3-K in accordance with the provisions of legislation;
 - c. spatial utilization of WP-3-K in accordance with RZWP-3-K that has been determined; and
 - d. structuring of the spatial utilization WP-3-K permit.
- (6) The procedure for public participation in controlling the spatial utilization of WP-3-K as referred to in section (3) is carried out by:
- a. submit input related to directives and/or zoning regulations, permits, granting incentives and disincentives as well as imposing sanctions to the authorized officials;
 - b. monitor and supervise the implementation of RZWP-3-K;
 - c. report to the authorized institution and/or official in the event that they find allegations of irregularities or

- violations of spatial utilization of WP-3-K activities that violate the stipulated RZWP-3-K; and
- d. file an objection to the decision of the competent authority regarding the development which is not in accordance with RZWP-3-K.
- (7) The procedure for public participation as referred to in section (1) is carried out in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

CHAPTER XI PUBLIC EMPOWERMENT

Article 103

- (1) The Local Government is obligated to empower the public to improve their welfare.
- (2) The Local Government is obligated to encourage community business activities through capacity building, providing access to technology and information, capital, infrastructure, market guarantees, and other productive economic assets.
- (3) In the effort of public empowerment, the Local Government embodies, grows, and increases awareness and responsibility in:
 - a. decision-making;
 - b. implementation of management;
 - c. partnership between the community, the business world, and the Government/Local Government;
 - d. development and application of national policies in the field of PWP-3-K;
 - e. development and implementation of preventive and proactive efforts to prevent the reduction of carrying capacity and carrying capacity of WP-3-K;
 - f. the use and development of environmentally friendly technologies;
 - g. provision and dissemination of environmental information; and
 - h. giving awards to people who have contributed to PWP-3-K.

- (4) Further provisions regarding the strategy of public empowerment are regulated by a Governor Regulation.

CHAPTER XII INSTITUTIONAL

Article 104

- (1) In order to improve the quality of the implementation of RZWP-3-K, it may be achieved through coordination and cooperation between sectors / between regions in the spatial planning area of WP-3-K integrated by the Provincial TKPRD.
- (2) The composition, duties and functions of the Provincial TKPRD membership and/or institution as referred to in section (1) are adjusted to the provisions of the legislation.
- (3) Types of activities that need to be coordinated in an integrated manner are cross-sectoral activities as referred to in section (1) which include:
 - a. planning and spatial utilization of WP-3-K;
 - b. empowering coastal communities and small islands;
 - c. provide recommendations for spatial utilization permit if necessary;
 - d. assessment of WP-3-K environmental conditions, which are related to the plan to use WP-3-K; and
 - e. efforts to raise awareness and obedience of the community and other stakeholders towards the law in the utilization of WP-3-K.
- (4) The coordination function as referred to in section (3) is carried out by accommodating the aspirations of stakeholders from the Regency/Municipality level and/or related work units.
- (5) The Local Government coordinates with the Government and Regency/Municipal government in in order to accelerate the development of WP-3-K.

CHAPTER XIII
DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 105

- (1) Disputes Settlement of spatial utilization in RZWP-3-K is carried out through the court and outside the court.
- (2) Disputes settlement outside the court referred to in section (1) is carried out to reach agreement on the form and amount of compensation and/or certain actions to prevent or recurrence of large impacts as a result of not implementing RZWP-3-K.
- (3) Disputes Settlement outside the court as referred to in section (2) can be carried out by consensus and/or using the services of third parties, both those who have the authority in making decisions and those who do not have the authority to make decisions.
- (4) The results of agreements outside the court settlement dispute as referred to in section (3) are stated in writing and are binding on the parties.

CHAPTER XIV
ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 106

- (1) Spatial utilization of part of the coastal waters and waters of utilization Small Islands that are not in accordance with the Location Permit granted as referred to in Article 67 section (1) and section (2) are imposed administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions referred to in section (1) in the form of a warning, temporary suspension, and/or revocation of Location Permits.
- (3) Utilization of coastal and marine waters resources that are not in accordance with the Management Permit granted as referred to in Article 69 section (1) are imposed administrative sanctions.

- (4) Administrative sanctions as referred to in section (3) may be in the form of:
 - a. written warning;
 - b. temporary suspension of activities;
 - c. location closure;
 - d. revocation of permit;
 - e. cancellation of permit ; and/or
 - f. administrative fines.

CHAPTER XV
CLASS ACTION

Article 107

The public has the right to file a class action to the Court in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 108

- (1) In order to carry out the responsibilities of PWP-3-K, the social organization has the right to file a lawsuit in the interest of preserving environmental functions.
- (2) The social organization referred to in section (1) must meet the following requirements:
 - a. is an official organization in the region or a national organization;
 - b. in the form of a legal entity;
 - c. has a articles of association which clearly states the purpose of establishing an organization for the benefit of environmental preservation; and
 - d. has carried out activities in accordance with its articles of association and by-laws.
- (3) The right to file a claim as referred to in section (1) is limited to claims to take certain actions without any claim for compensation unless reimbursement of expenses or expenses that are actually paid.

CHAPTER XVI
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 109

- (1) In the event that the provision or stipulation of KK by the Minister to the portion of the provincial water area which has not been agreed upon at the time this Regional Regulation is issued, KK and the space allocation are adjusted to the results of the determination by the Minister.
- (2) In the event that the determination of the DLKp/DLKr subzone for the public port, TUKS and/or Special Terminal by the minister in charge of government affairs in the field of sea transportation to the provincial water area which has not been agreed upon when this Regional Regulation is stipulated, DLKp/DLKr public port, The TUKS and/or Special Terminal and the allocation of space are adjusted to the results of the determination of public port DLKp/DLKr, TUKS and/or Special Terminal by the minister administering of transportation affairs.
- (3) In the event that the stipulation of the WKOPP subzone by the Minister for the portion of the provincial water area which has not been agreed upon at the time this Regional Regulation is issued, the WKOPP and its space allocation are adjusted to the results of the WKOPP determination by the Minister.
- (4) In the event that determining the allocation of space in the Mamminasata KSN to parts of provincial waters that have not been agreed at the time this Regional Regulation was enacted, the KSN and its space allocation are adjusted to the results of the determination of the KSN in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) In the event that the stipulation of the KSN by the Minister in charge of government affairs in the field of defense and security against the portion of the provincial waters that has not been agreed upon when this Regional Regulation is issued, the KSN and its space allocation are

adjusted to the results of the determination of the KSN by the minister in charge of Defense and Security.

- (6) The area of coastal waters and small islands listed in the zone and/or subzone area in Annex III of this Regional Regulation, does not reflect the actual area of coastal waters and Small Islands.
- (7) Local Governments may prepare WP-3-K Detailed Zoning Plans and/or PWP-3-K Plans at priority locations.

CHAPTER XVII INVESTIGATION

Article 110

- (1) In addition investigation performed by the Indonesian National Police investigators, investigations of violations of this Regional Regulation are carried out by civil servants investigators whose scope of duties and responsibilities are in the field of PWP-3-K.
- (2) Civil servant investigators as referred to in section (1) are authorized to:
 - a. carry out investigations, civil servant investigators coordinate with investigators of the Indonesian National Police;
 - b. receive a report and or complaint from a person and/or community regarding the existence of a criminal offense in the field of marine and fisheries in WP-3-K;
 - c. examine the correctness of reports or information about the existence of PWP-3-K criminal acts;
 - d. summon people to be heard and examined as witnesses or suspects in PWP-3-K criminal cases;
 - e. inspect coastal infrastructure and stop equipment allegedly used to commit PWP-3-K crimes;
 - f. sealing and/or confiscating activity tools used to commit PWP-3-K criminal acts as evidence;
 - g. bring in experts who are needed in connection with the crime of PWP-3-K;

- h. make and sign the minutes of inspection;
 - i. stop the investigation; and
 - j. take other legal actions.
- (3) Civil servants investigators of inform the commencement of investigations to investigators of the Indonesian National Police.
- (4) Civil servants investigators submit the results of investigations to the public prosecutor through investigators of Indonesian National Police.

CHAPTER XVIII CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 111

- (1) Any person who does not obey the Provincial RZWP-3-K and uses a space that is not in accordance with the permit as referred to in Article 38 section (3), Article 40 section (8), Article 41 section (4), Article 42 section (3), Article 43 section (2), Article 45 section (3), Article 46 section (3), Article 47 section (3), Article 48 section (2), Article 50 section (3), Article 51 section (2)), Article 52 section (2), Article 53 section (2), Article 54 section (2), Article 55 section (3), Article 56 section (3), Article 57 section (4), Article 58 section (3) , Article 59 section (3), Article 60 section (4), Article 61 section (3), Article 62 section (3), Article 63 section (2), Article 64 section (2), Article 65 section (3) and/or not in accordance with permit provisions as referred to in Article 66 and/or prohibitions as referred to in Article 95 section (1) and/or disposing of effluent waste as referred to in Article 98 section (2) of this Regional Regulation, are sentenced with imprisonment and/or a fine in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) The criminal act referred to in section (1) is a violation.
- (3) Fines as referred to in section (1), constitute State revenue and are deposited in the State treasury.

CHAPTER XIX
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 112

At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force:

1. utilization permit that has been issued and has been in accordance with the provisions of this Regional Regulation continues to apply in accordance with the validity period;
2. spatial utilization permits that have been issued but not in accordance with the provisions of this regional regulation, apply the following provisions:
 - a. for those which its construction has not yet been carried out, the permit is adjusted to the function of the area based on this Regional Regulation;
 - b. for those whose construction has been carried out, the spatial utilization is carried out until the relevant operational permit expires and adjustments are made to the function of the area based on this Regional Regulation;
 - c. for those whose construction has been carried out and it is not possible to make adjustments to the function of the area based on this Regional Regulation, permits that have been issued may be canceled and for losses arising as a result of the cancellation of the permit, appropriate compensation can be given; and
 - d. Appropriate replacement as referred to in point 3 (three) is carried out:
 - 1) in accordance with the capabilities of the regional Budget; or
 - 2) in accordance with the agreement; or
 - 3) in accordance with the sale value of the Tax Object.
3. spatial utilization in the area which is held without permission and contrary to this regional regulation for control and adjustment;

4. spatial utilization whose permits have expired and are not in accordance with this Regional Regulation, permits can be issued if in accordance with the space allocation plan that has been determined based on this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XX
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 113

- (1) At the time this Regional Regulation comes into force, all implementing regulations concerning Regional Regulations related to the existing RZWP-3-K, as long as they do not conflict with this Regional Regulation, remain in effect until the issuance of new implementing regulations based on this Regional Regulation.
- (2) The Governor Regulation as the implementing regulation for this Regional Regulation is issued no later than 2 (two) years from the issuance of this Regional Regulation.

Article 114

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 Province of South Sulawesi.

Issued in Makassar
on 8 May 2019

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH SULAWESI,

signed

M. NURDIN ABDULLAH

Promulgated in Makassar
on 8 May 2019

ACTING REGIONAL SECRETARY
OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI,

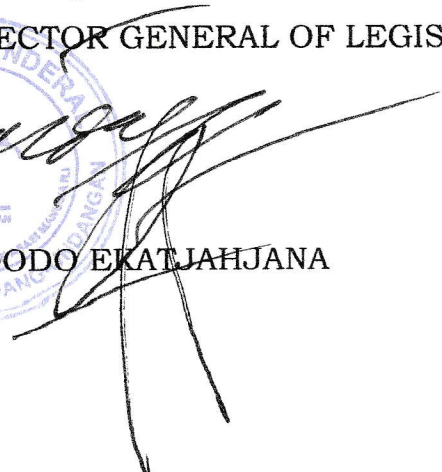
signed

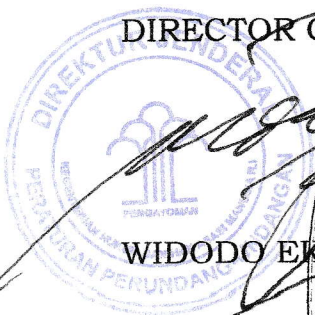
ASHARI FAKHSIRIE RADJAMILO

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE OF SOUTH SULAWESI OF 2019 NUMBER 2

Jakarta, 21 September 2020
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,


WIDODO EKATJAHJANA



ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI
NUMBER 2 OF 2019
ON
ZONING PLAN FOR COASTAL AREAS AND SMALL ISLANDS
OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH SULAWESI OF 2019-2039

I. GENERAL

WP-3-K management means a process of planning, utilization, supervision, and control of coastal resources and inter-sectoral small islands, between the Government and Local Governments, between terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and between science and management to improve community welfare. The management vision of WP-3-K in South Sulawesi is "The realization of the Management of Coastal Resources and Small Islands through the Local Independence Approach to improve the Welfare of the people of South Sulawesi in 2039". The vision explains that the economic growth of coastal communities and small islands that are resilient and independent, will be created if the management of WP-3-K is implemented and managed properly in accordance with management principles. Good management will further increase the productivity of waters, the effectiveness of the use of territorial waters and the preservation of ecosystems, which in turn will increase community income, independence and prosperity.

Management of Resource in WP-3-K in the Province of South Sulawesi is increasingly diverse along with the increasing variety of development activities, which are followed by an increasing number of residents who live in coastal areas. With increasing population growth and rapid development activities in coastal areas, accompanied by various uses such as settlements, fisheries, agriculture, tourism, transportation, etc., there is

also increasing pressure on coastal ecosystems and resources. Various efforts have been made by the Local Government to overcome these problems, with the aim of improving the lives of coastal communities including fishermen. Program synchronization between institutions needs to be done to improve the effectiveness and optimization of the results obtained and reduce the negative impacts that occur in coastal areas.

The development of the WP-3-K area will optimize local potential for successful development and welfare of the community and strongly support the protection and social development of local culture (local social culture). One of the legal instruments in the context of optimizing coastal area resource management is the promulgation of Law Number 27 of 2007 on Management of WP-3-K mentioned in Article 9 section (5) that the WP-3-K Area Plan is stipulated by Regional Regulation, so Government of the Province of South Sulawesi needs to draw up a Regional Regulation Draft on the South Sulawesi Province WP-3-K Zoning Plan for 2019-2039. Regional Regulation Draft Zoning Plan WP-3-K South Sulawesi Province 2019-2039, contains cross-sector policy directions in coastal and small island development, which includes planning, management, supervision and control of human interactions in utilizing resources and natural processes on an ongoing basis in an effort to improve the welfare of the community.

This Regional Regulation includes cross-sectoral policy directions in coastal and small island development, which includes planning, management, supervision and control of human interactions in utilizing natural resources and processes in a sustainable manner in an effort to improve the welfare of the community.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Section (1)

Point a

The term "principle of benefit" means that resources in the coastal areas and small islands provide the best benefits to the community by promoting aspects of resource sustainability.

Point b

The term "the principle of sustainability" means that in order the utilization of resources does not exceed the ability to regenerate biological resources or the pace of innovation of coastal non-living natural resource substitutions, where current utilization of coastal resources may not sacrifice (quality and quantity) the needs of future generations of coastal resources, and utilization resources whose impacts are unknown, must be carried out carefully and supported by adequate scientific research.

Point c

The term "the principle of consistency" means the consistency of various institutions and layers of government, starting from the planning, implementation, control and supervision processes to carry out accredited coastal and small island management programs.

Point d

The term "the principle of integrity" means to integrate policies and planning of various government sectors in various sectors of government horizontally and vertically as well as with local governments, integration of terrestrial and marine ecosystems, by using scientific and technological input to help coastal management processes .

Point e

The term "the principle of legal certainty" means to guarantee laws that regulate the management of coastal resources clearly and understandable and obeyed by all stakeholders; and decisions made through mechanisms or methods that can be accounted for and do not marginalize coastal communities.

Point f

The term "the principle of partnership" means, an agreement of cooperation between stakeholders concerned with the management of coastal areas and small islands.

Point g

The term "the principle of equality" means the economic benefits of coastal resources that can be enjoyed by most members of the community.

Point h

The term "the principle of public participation" means that coastal communities have a role in planning, implementing, to the stage of supervision and control; have open information to find out government policies and have sufficient access to utilize coastal resources; guarantee the representation of the voice of the community in the decision; and use these resources fairly.

Point i

The term "the principle of transparency" means transparency for the public to obtain true, honest, and non-discriminatory information about the Management of Coastal Areas, from the planning, utilization, control, to the supervision stage while still paying attention to the protection of personal, class and confidential rights country.

Point j

The term "principle of decentralization" means the transfer of governmental authority from the Government to autonomous local governments to regulate and manage government affairs in the field of Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands.

Point k

The term "the principle of accountability" means that management of coastal areas is carried out in an open and accountable manner.

Point l

The term "the principle of transparency" means a principle that holds to the truth, is not biased, impartial, and is not arbitrary in the utilization of coastal resources.

Point m

The term "The principle of recognition of local wisdom", means the principle that gives recognition to the traditional wisdom of local communities in the management of coastal resources and small islands "is the acceptance by the government of the reality of the provisions of maintaining the surrounding natural environment by community groups that have lived hereditary and has shown the benefits received by the community and the environment.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 5

Section (1)

The duration of validity of the Provincial RZWP-3-K is in accordance with the duration of the Provincial Spatial Plan that is 20 (twenty) years, as regulated in Article 23 section (3) of Law Number 26 of 2007 on Spatial Planning.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

The term "large-scale natural disasters" means national disasters as referred to in the legislation determined based on the number of fatalities, loss of property, damage to infrastructure, the extent of the area affected by the disaster, and the socio-economic impacts caused.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term "changes in regional boundaries" is in the form of regional expansion or merger of regions in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Section (4)

The term changes in national policies and strategies that affect the utilization of provincial space in accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Sufficiently clear.

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Section (1)

Point a

The term seashore sub-zone tourism means tourism related to the beauty of the marine geomorphology.

Point b

The term natural coastal/coastal tourism sub-zones and small islands means the space in the tourism zone that is used for recreation such as bathing, swimming, canoeing, sunbathing, beach games and beach sports.

Point c

The term sub-zone natural tourism under the sea, the space in the tourism zone that is used for recreation snorkeling and diving.

Point d

The term the water sports tourism sub-zone, the space in the tourism zone which is used for kite surfing, board surfing, wind / sailing surfing, banana boat, jet skiing and water skiing.

Point e

The term the cultural tourism sub zone, namely the space in the tourism zone that is used for cultural recreation both customs and equipment related to marine and culinary tourism.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Section (1)

The term “the sub-zone of fisherman settlements” means residential areas that are in waters and most of the residents are fisherman communities.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Section (1)

Point a

The term Main Port means a port whose main function is to serve domestic and international sea transportation activities, transfer of loads of domestic and international sea transportation in large numbers, and as a place of origin for passengers and/or goods, as well as crossing transportation with inter-provincial service coverage.

Point b

The term “Port of Collectors” means a port which its main function is to serve domestic sea transportation activities, intermediate transfer of domestic sea transport in a medium amount, and as a place of origin for destination passengers and/or goods, as well as crossing transportation with inter-provincial service coverage.

Point c

The term “Regional Feeder Ports” means ports whose main function is to serve domestic sea transportation activities, limited quantity of domestic sea freight transfer, is feeders for main ports and collecting ports, and as a place of origin for passengers and/or goods, as well as transportation crossings with service coverage within the province.

Point d

The term “Local Feeder Port” means a port whose main function is to serve domestic sea transportation activities, transfer of load of domestic sea transportation in limited quantities, is feeder for collecting ports and regional feeder ports, and as a place of origin for passengers and/or goods, and crossing transportation with service coverage within the province/regency.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

The term “Special Terminals” means terminals that are located outside the Work Environment Area and the Port Interest Area which is part of the nearest port to serve its own interests in accordance with its main business.

Article 18

Sufficiently clear.

Article 19

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

The term the Spermonde Block means the waters around Makassar Strait.

Point b

The term Flores Block means the waters around Flores Sea

Point c

The term Palopo Block means the waters around Bone Bay.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 20

Section (1)

Point a

The term “pelagic fish” means a fish that lives on the surface of the sea up to the sea water column. Pelagic fish usually form schools (schooling) and migrate / migrate according to their area of migration. Pelagic fish groups are generally divided into two types, namely: small pelagic fish and large pelagic fish. Examples of small pelagic fish are Selarides (*Selaroides leptolepis*) and Sunglir (*Elagastis bipinnulatus*), Clupeid Teri (*Stolephorus indicus*), Japuh (*Dussumieria* spp), Tembang (*Sadinella fimbriata*), Lemuru (*Sardinella Longiceps*) and Terro (*Stolephorus indicus*), Japuh (*Dussumieria* spp), Tembang (*Sadinella fimbriata*), Lemuru (*Sardinella Longiceps*) and Siro (*Stolephorus indicus*), Japuh (*Dussumieria* spp), Tembang (*Sadinella fimbriata*), Lemuru (*Sardinella Longiceps*) and Siro (*Stolephorus indicus*) Scrombroid groups such as Bloating (*Rastrellinger* spp) and

others. Small pelagic fish groups are caught using fishing nets, such as gill nets, ring nets, purse seines, payangs, and charts. Examples of large pelagic fish include the group of Tuna (Thunidae) and Cakalang (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Marlin (*Makaira* sp), Tuna (*Euthynnus* spp) and Tenggiri (*Scomberomorus* spp) groups, and the cucumber is captured by fishing using trolling or trolling poles and line), longline (longline).

Point b

The term “demersal fish” is a type of fish whose habitat is at the bottom of the water, the fishing gear used to catch demersal fish is the bottom trawl, bottom gillnet, bottom long line, bubu and etcetera. Examples of demersal fish are: red snapper / bambangan (*Lutjanus* spp), peperek (*Leiognathus* spp), three waja (*Epinephelus* spp), pomfret (*Pampus* spp) and others.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Spermonde Islands means a group of small islands that spread across Barru Regency, Pangkajene Kepulauan Regency, Makassar Municipality and Takalar Regency.

Sembilan Islands means a group of small islands spread in Sinjai Regency.

Selayar islands means a group of small islands spread in the Selayar Archipelago Regency.

Tana Keke Islands means a group of small islands spread in Takalar Regency.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 21

Sufficiently clear.

Article 22

Sufficiently clear.

Article 23

Sufficiently clear.

Article 24

Sufficiently clear.

Article 25

Section (1)

Point a

The term sub-education zones, namely educational facilities that are used for educational activities and training for maritime, maritime, and coastal and marine.

Point b

Sports sub-zones are defined as facilities that support sports activities in the form of sports fields and stadiums sports buildings.

Point c

The term religious sub-zone means a facility that supports worship for followers of religions that have been recognized by the State.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 26

Sufficiently clear.

Article 27

Sufficiently clear.

Article 28

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

The word over fishing or over- means the activity of catching or catching fish without regard to the balance of the marine ecology and excessive is one form of over-exploitation of fish populations to reach dangerous levels. The loss of natural resources, slow population growth rates, and low levels of biomass are the result of overfishing and disrupting the overall marine ecosystem.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 29

Sufficiently clear.

Article 30

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Point a

Protection and preservation activities for fish habitats and populations in the utilization zone, including:

- a. protection of ecological processes that support the survival of a species or natural biological resources and their ecosystems;
- b. safeguarding and preventing activities that may result in changes in the integrity of the area's potential and changes in the function of the area;
- c. management of types of fish resources and their habitats to be able to produce a balance between the population and the carrying capacity of their habitat;
- d. protection of aquatic biota migration paths; and
- e. ecosystem recovery and rehabilitation.

Point b

Tourism and recreation activities, including: swimming, diving, spectacle tourism, special interest tourism, tourism boats, surface water sports, and making photos, videos and films.

Point c

Research and development activities, including:

- a. basic research for utilization and conservation purposes;
- b. applied research for the benefit of utilization and conservation; and
- c. development for conservation purposes.

Point d

Educational activities, including:

- a. maintenance and enhancement of biodiversity;
- b. protection of local community resources;

- c. economic development based on marine ecotourism;
- d. maintenance of ecological processes and life support systems;
- e. promotion of sustainable use of resources; and
- f. promotion of governance efforts for environmental protection of waters protected areas.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (10)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 31

Sufficiently clear.

Article 32

Sufficiently clear.

Article 33

Sufficiently clear.

Article 34

Sufficiently clear.

Article 35

Sufficiently clear.

Article 36

Sufficiently clear.

Article 37

Sufficiently clear.

Article 38

Sufficiently clear.

Article 39

Sufficiently clear.

Article 40

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

The term "snorkeling" or surface diving means swimming or diving activities by wearing equipment in the form of diving masks and snorkels.

Section (5)

The term:

kite surfing means a water sport where riders use on surfboards supported by kites.

board surfing means a water sport where the rider uses on a surfboard that is supported by currents and ocean waves.

wind / sailing surfing means a water sport where the rider uses on a surfboard that is supported by wind speed.

banana boat means a water sport that glides on a machine that has an engine, its shape resembles a motorcycle with the means of playing in the form of a life jacket, tugboat, and a banana-shaped boat.

jet ski means a water sport glide on a machine that has an engine, its shape resembles a motorcycle with a means of playing in the form of a jet motorbike and a safety helmet.

water skiing means water sports that glide on two boards pulled by a motorboat carried out by one person with a motorized boat controlled by a guide, by means of a game in the form of, a ski board, a ski towing motorboat, and a safety helmet.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (10)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (11)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 41

Sufficiently clear.

Article 42

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Sufficiently clear.

Point h

Salvage is the work to provide assistance to ships and / or their cargo that have a ship accident or in a state of danger

in waters including lifting the frame of the ship or
underwater obstacles or other objects.

Point i

Sufficiently clear.

Point j

Sufficiently clear.

Article 43

Sufficiently clear.

Article 44

Sufficiently clear.

Article 45

Sufficiently clear.

Article 46

Sufficiently clear.

Article 47

Sufficiently clear.

Article 48

Sufficiently clear.

Article 49

Sufficiently clear.

Article 50

Sufficiently clear.

Article 51

Sufficiently clear.

Article 52

Sufficiently clear.

Article 53

Sufficiently clear.

Article 54

Sufficiently clear.

Article 55

Sufficiently clear.

Article 56

Sufficiently clear.

Article 57

Sufficiently clear.

Article 58

Sufficiently clear.

Article 59

Sufficiently clear.

Article 60

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

The term "cut and fill" digging pile means a means of excavating (digging and unloading) open or deep mining or excavating the construction of roads, foundations and other civil works by cutting parts of soil/rock and hoarding/enclosing former excavation or parts of land that

are excavated low/near it. Specifically for mines in the cut and fill system, usually the cut is valuable minerals/minerals and the cut-off is filled with earth or rock or surface mud to prevent the collapse of the roof or wall of excavation.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 61

Sufficiently clear.

Article 62

Sufficiently clear.

Article 63

Sufficiently clear.

Article 64

Sufficiently clear.

Article 65

Sufficiently clear.

Article 66

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Corporation is a group of people and/or assets that are organized, whether they are legal entities or not legal entities.

Point c

Cooperative is a business entity that is owned and consists of individuals or cooperative legal entities based on their activities based on cooperative principles as well as people's economic movements based on the principle of kinship.

Article 67

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

The core zone is part of the Conservation Area in the protected Coastal and Small Islands, which is intended for the protection of habitats and populations of Coastal and Small Islands Resources and their use is limited to research.

The port area includes the port area and the port work area.

The public beach is part of the public use area that has been used by the community, among others, for religious, social, cultural, recreational tourism, sports and economic purposes.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (9)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (10)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 68

Sufficiently clear.

Article 69

Sufficiently clear.

Article 70

Sufficiently clear.

Article 71

Sufficiently clear.

Article 72

Sufficiently clear.

Article 73

Sufficiently clear.

Article 74

Sufficiently clear.

Article 75

Sufficiently clear.

Article 76

Sufficiently clear.

Article 77

Section (1)

The term "Incentives" mean devices or efforts to provide rewards

for the implementation of activities that are in line with the WP-3-K space allocation, in the form of:

a. fiscal incentive directives:

- tax relief; and / or
- reduction of levy.

b. non-fiscal incentive directives:

- compensation;
- cross subsidies;
- ease of licensing;
- rewards;
- rent space;
- share behavior;
- provision of infrastructure and facilities;
- appreciation; and/or
- publication or promotion.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 78

Section (1)

The term "disincentive" means a tool to prevent, limit growth, or reduce activities that are not in line with the zoning plan of coastal areas and small islands, in the form of:

a. fiscal disincentive directives:

high taxation adjusted to the amount of costs needed to overcome the impact caused by the spatial utilization; and/or

b. non-fiscal disincentive directives:

- Obligation to provide compensation;
- Special requirements in licensing;
- Obligation to give rewards; and/or
- Restrictions on the provision of infrastructure.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 79

Sufficiently clear.

Article 80

Sufficiently clear.

Article 81

Sufficiently clear.

Article 82

Sufficiently clear.

Article 83

Sufficiently clear.

Article 84

Sufficiently clear.

Article 85

Sufficiently clear.

Article 86

Sufficiently clear.

Article 87

Sufficiently clear.

Article 88

Sufficiently clear.

Article 89

Sufficiently clear.

Article 90

Sufficiently clear.

Article 91

Sufficiently clear.

Article 92

Sufficiently clear.

Article 93

Sufficiently clear.

Article 94

Sufficiently clear.

Article 95

Sufficiently clear.

Article 96

Section (1)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

The term land subsidence means a natural phenomenon that mostly occurs in big cities that stand on layers of sediment, factors causing land subsidence such as excessive extraction of ground water, decrease due to building loads, decrease due to natural consolidation of layers land, as well as subsidence due to tectonic forces.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (7)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (8)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 97

Sufficiently clear.

Article 98

Sufficiently clear.

Article 99

Sufficiently clear.

Article 100

Sufficiently clear.

Article 101

Sufficiently clear.

Article 102

Sufficiently clear.

Article 103

Sufficiently clear.

Article 104

Sufficiently clear.

Article 105

Sufficiently clear.

Article 106

Sufficiently clear.

Article 107

Sufficiently clear.

Article 108

Sufficiently clear.

Article 109

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (6)

Detailed Zoning Plan means a detailed plan in 1 (one) Zone based on managerial directives in the Zoning Plan by observing the carrying capacity of the environment and applied technology as well as the availability of facilities which in turn indicate types and number of permits issued by the Local Government.

Article 110

Sufficiently clear.

Article 111

Sufficiently clear.

Article 112

Sufficiently clear.

Article 113

Sufficiently clear.

Article 114

Sufficiently clear.

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