

REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF GRESIK

NUMBER 05 OF 2000

ON

NUISANCE LICENSE RETRIBUTION

BY THE BLESSINGS OF ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF GRESIK

Considering: a. That with the enactment of Law Number 18 of 1997 on Regional Taxes and Retributions, in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 20 of 1997 on Regional Retributions, Nuisance License Retribution is a type of Autonomous Regional Retribution;

b. That Regional Regulation of Gresik Regency Number 9 of 1994 in conjunction with Regional Regulation Number 26 of 1997 on the Issuance of Business Location Permits and Nuisance Licenses (HO) needs to be adjusted;

c. That to implement as referred to in letters a and b of this consideration, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Nuisance License Retribution.

Considering: 1. Nuisance Ordinance (Hinder Ordonantie) State Gazette of 1926 Number 226, State Gazette of 1940 Number 14 and Number 450;

2. Law Number 12 of 1950 on the Establishment of Regency Areas within the Province of East Java;

3. Law Number 2 of 1965 on the Change of the Boundary of Surabaya Municipality and Surabaya Regency;

4. Law Number 1 of 1967 on Foreign Investment;

5. Law Number 11 of 1970 on Amendments to and Supplements to Law Number 1 of 1967 on Foreign Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1967 Number 1, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2818);

6. Law Number 6 of 1968 on Domestic Investment;

7. Law Number 12 of 1968 on Amendments to and Supplements to Law Number 6 of 1968 on

Domestic Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1968 Number 33, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2853);

8. Law Number 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);

9. Law Number 4 of 1992 on Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 115, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3501);

10. Law Number 18 of 1997 on Regional Taxes and Retributions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 41, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3693);

11. Law Number 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3699);

12. Law Number 22 of 1999 on Regional Government;

13. Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 on the Implementation of Law Number 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 36, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3338);

14. Government Regulation Number 20 of 1997 on Regional Retributions (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1997 Number 55, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3692);

15. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 1997 on the Issuance of Levies and Time Limits for the Issuance of Nuisance Licenses (HO);

16. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 5 of 1992 on Land Site Plans and Procedures for Industrial Area Management and Building Permits (IMB) for Companies Located Outside Industrial Areas;

17. Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 7 of 1992 on the Procedure for Issuing Building Permits (IMB) and Nuisance Licenses (UUG)/HO for Companies Located Outside Industrial Areas;

18. Decision of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 174 of 1997 on Guidelines for the Procedure for Collecting Regional Retributions;

19. Decision of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 175 of 1997 on Guidelines for the Procedure

for Examination in the Field of Regional Retributions;

20. Decision of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 119 of 1998 on the Scope and Types of Regional Retributions of Level I and Level II Regions;

21. Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 32 of 1994 on the Implementation of Building Permits and Nuisance Licenses for Industrial Companies.

With the Approval of

THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF REGENCY OF GRESIK

RESOLVES

To Enact: THE REGIONAL REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF GRESIK ON NUISANCE LICENSE RETRIBUTION

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation:

- a. Region means the Regency of Gresik;
- b. Regional Government means the Regional Head and other Autonomous Regional Apparatus as the Regional Executive Body of the Regency of Gresik;
- c. Regional Head means the Regent of Gresik;
- d. Official means an employee assigned specific duties in the field of regional retribution in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- e. Regional Treasury means the Regional Treasury of the Regency of Gresik;
- f. Special Receiver Treasurer, hereinafter referred to as BKP, means the Special Receiver Treasurer at the Regional Revenue Office of the Regency of Gresik;
- g. Entity means a business entity, including Limited Liability Companies, Limited Partnerships, Other Companies, State or Regional-Owned Enterprises of any name and form, Partnerships,

Associations, Firms, Joint Ventures, Cooperatives, Foundations or similar organizations, Institutions, Pension Funds, Permanent Business Forms and other business entities;

h. Location means the business location in the Regency of Gresik;

i. Nuisance License means a license issued by the Regional Head to individuals or entities to establish or expand business locations at specific locations that cause danger, loss, and disruption;

j. Specific Permit Retribution means retribution for certain Regional Government activities in granting permits to individuals or entities intended for the development, regulation, control, and supervision of activities utilizing space, natural resources, goods, infrastructure, facilities or certain facilities to protect the public interest and maintain environmental sustainability;

k. Nuisance License Retribution means the service provided by the Regional Government to individuals or entities based on the Nuisance Ordinance whose business activities at certain locations cause danger, loss, and disruption to the surrounding community and environmental sustainability;

l. Levy means money received by the Regional Government due to the granting of Nuisance Licenses by the Regional Head;

m. Retribution Obligor means an individual or entity that, according to Retribution Law, is required to make retribution payments;

n. Retribution Period means a specific period of time that is the deadline for the retribution obligor to utilize the business location permit;

o. Regional Retribution Object Registration Letter, hereinafter abbreviated as SPdORD, means the letter used by the retribution obligor to report data on the retribution object and the retribution obligor as the basis for calculating and paying the retribution due;

p. Regional Retribution Invoice Letter, which can be abbreviated as STRD, means a letter for billing retribution and/or administrative sanctions in the form of interest and/or fines;

q. Examination means a series of activities to search for, collect, and manage data and/or other information in the context of supervising compliance with regional tax and retribution obligations based on Regional Tax and Retribution Law;

r. Investigation of Criminal Acts in the Field of Regional Retribution means a series of actions carried out by Civil Servant Investigators, hereinafter referred to as Investigators, to search for and collect evidence that clarifies the criminal act in the field of Regional Retribution that occurred and to find

the suspect.

CHAPTER II

PERMITTING PROVISIONS

Article 2

(1) Every individual or Entity that establishes or expands its business location at a specific location that can cause danger, loss, and disruption to the community and environmental sustainability must have a Nuisance License;

(2) The Nuisance License referred to in section (1) does not apply to business locations that have been designated by the Central Government or Regional Government with the status of State-Owned Enterprises and Regional-Owned Enterprises.

Article 3

The requirements and procedures for applying for a Nuisance License for individuals and/or entities are further regulated by the Decision of the Regional Head.

CHAPTER III

REJECTION OF NUISANCE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

Article 4

License applications are rejected if they do not comply with the provisions as stipulated in Article 6 of the Nuisance Ordinance (Hinder Ordonantie) StBl. of 1962 Number 226, which has been amended twice and lastly by StBl. Number 450, and if they do not comply with the following requirements:

- a. The existence of untrue and misleading requirements and/or information;
- b. The company is located in a location that does not match its intended use;
- c. The building condition is not fit for use;

d. The workspace condition is disorderly and endangers occupational safety or health.

CHAPTER IV

VALIDITY PERIOD OF THE NUISANCE LICENSE

Article 5

- (1) The validity period of the Nuisance License is determined as long as the business is still operating;
- (2) The holder of the Nuisance License, as referred to in section (1), must re-register every 3 (three) years, which must be submitted within 3 (three) months before the re-registration deadline;
- (3) In the context of supervision and control, field inspections can be carried out at any time by the relevant agencies;
- (4) The Regional Head may impose a conditional license with a specified validity period for the nuisance license;
- (5) The Conditional License referred to in section (4) may be extended a maximum of 2 (two) times, each extension valid for the same period as the initial license;
- (6) The form of conditional licensing is further regulated by the Decision of the Regional Head.

CHAPTER V

EXPIRY OF THE NUISANCE LICENSE

Article 6

The Nuisance License is declared invalid if:

- a. The license holder stops their business;
- b. The license holder changes/adds the type of business without obtaining approval from the Regional Head;
- c. Fails to re-register;
- d. Violates applicable laws and regulations;

- e. There is a legal defect due to requirements or procedures based on untrue information;
- f. Change of intended use or function of the location prohibited for business activities;
- g. The existence of the realization of public facility development plans or city development projects;
- h. Change of business ownership;
- i. The provisions stipulated in Article 4 of this Regional Regulation.

Article 7

(1) In any case as referred to in Article 6 letters b, c, e, and h of this Regional Regulation, if they wish to continue their business, they must re-apply for a Nuisance License.

(2) The application for a license as referred to in section (1) must be submitted no later than 1 (one) month from the date of the change of circumstances as referred to in Article 6.

Article 8

If the Nuisance License holder stops or closes their business, the party concerned must notify and return the Nuisance License they possess to the Regional Head.

CHAPTER VI

NAME, OBJECT, SUBJECT, AND RETRIBUTION

Article 9

Under the name of Nuisance License Retribution, retribution is levied on the service of granting nuisance/business location permits to individuals or entities that can and/or do not cause danger, loss, and disruption to the community and environmental sustainability.

Article 10

The Object of Retribution is the service provided for granting Nuisance Licenses.

Article 11

The Subject of Retribution is the individual or Entity who receives and will receive a Nuisance

License.

CHAPTER VII

RETRIBUTION CLASSIFICATION

Article 12

Nuisance License Retribution is classified as Specific Permit Retribution.

CHAPTER VIII

METHOD OF MEASURING THE LEVEL OF SERVICE USE

Article 13

(1) The level of service use is calculated based on the multiplication of the area of the business location and the location index/disruption index.

(2) The determination of the Disruption Index will be further stipulated by the Decision of the Regional Head.

CHAPTER IX

PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES IN SETTING

THE STRUCTURE AND AMOUNT OF THE TARIFF

Article 14

The principles and objectives in setting the structure and amount of the retribution tariff are based on the aim of covering the costs of administering the issuance of permits, including the costs of checking and measuring the business space, inspection costs, and transportation costs in the context of supervision and control.

CHAPTER X

STRUCTURE AND AMOUNT OF THE RETRIBUTION TARIFF

Article 15

A retribution is imposed for every issuance of a Nuisance License and re-registration of the license as referred to in Article 2 of this Regional Regulation.

Article 16

(1) The structure and amount of the retribution tariff as referred to in Article 15 of this Regional Regulation are based on calculations using the formula:

$$RIG = TL \times IL \times IG \times LRTU$$

RIG: Nuisance License Retribution, is the amount of the nuisance license retribution cost that must be paid to the Regional Government;

TL: Environmental Tariff, is the amount of levy per m² and the area of the business space, including enclosed and open buildings, in accordance with environmental conditions:

a. Industry

? Area 250 m² and below, the tariff is Rp. 425.00/m² (Four Hundred Twenty-Five Rupiah Per Square Meter)

? Area 251 to 500 m², the tariff is Rp. 450.00/m² (Four Hundred Fifty Rupiah Per Square Meter)

? Area 501 m² and above, the tariff is Rp. 500.00/m² (Five Hundred Rupiah Per Square Meter);

b. Warehousing

? Area 250 m² and below, the tariff is Rp. 400.00/m² (Four Hundred Rupiah Per Square Meter);

? Area 251 to 500 m², the tariff is Rp. 425.00/m² (Four Hundred Twenty-Five Rupiah Per Square Meter)

? Area 501 m² and above, the tariff is Rp. 475.00/m² (Four Hundred Seventy-Five Rupiah Per Square Meter),

c. Shops and Markets

? Area 250 m² and below, the tariff is Rp. 375.00/m² (Three Hundred Seventy-Five Rupiah Per

Square Meter)

? Area 251 to 500 m², the tariff is Rp. 400.00/m² (Four Hundred Rupiah Per Square Meter);

? Area 501 m² and above, the tariff is Rp. 450.00/m² (Four Hundred Fifty Rupiah Per Square Meter)

d. Residential and Social

? Area 250 m² and below, the tariff is Rp. 325.00/m² (Three Hundred Twenty-Five Rupiah Per Square Meter)

? Area 251 to 500 m², the tariff is Rp. 350.00/m² (Three Hundred Fifty Rupiah Per Square Meter)

? Area 501 m² and above, the tariff is Rp. 400.00/m² (Four Hundred Rupiah Per Square Meter);

e. Others

? Area 250 m² and below, the tariff is Rp. 350.00/m² (Three Hundred Fifty Rupiah Per Square Meter)

? Area 251 to 500 m², the tariff is Rp. 375.00/m² (Three Hundred Seventy-Five Rupiah Per Square Meter);

? Area 501 m² and above, the tariff is Rp. 425.00/m² (Four Hundred Twenty-Five Rupiah Per Square Meter);

(2) IL: Location Index, is an index number based on road classification with parameters:

* Main Road with value: 2

* Standard Road with value: 2

* Neighborhood Road with value: 3

(3) IG: Disruption Index, is an index number of the magnitude of the disruption caused by the business activity with parameters:

* Major Disruption with value: 3

* Minor Disruption with value: 2

LRTU: Business Space Area, is calculated as the sum of the area of each floor and the open area used for the business.

Article 17

The levies as referred to in Articles 15 and 16 of this Regional Regulation are deposited to the Regional Revenue Office of the Regency of Gresik through the Receiver Treasurer.

Article 18

- (1) The amount of the re-registration fee is set at 60% (sixty percent) of the applicable retribution tariff;
- (2) The amount of the name change fee is set at 100% (one hundred percent) of the applicable basic retribution tariff;
- (3) The amount of the conditional license extension fee as referred to in Article 5 sections (4) and (5) of this Regional Regulation is set at 100% (one hundred percent) of the applicable basic retribution tariff.

CHAPTER XI

PROCEDURE AND AREA OF COLLECTION

Article 19

- (1) Retribution is collected using SKRD or other equivalent documents;
- (2) The results of retribution collection as referred to in Article 15 of this Regional Regulation are deposited into the Regional Treasury through the Special Receiver Treasurer (BKP) at the Regional Revenue Office of the Regency of Gresik;
- (3) The area of collection for Nuisance License Retribution is the Regency of Gresik.

Article 20

The collection of Nuisance License Retribution cannot be outsourced.

CHAPTER XII

RETRIBUTION PERIOD AND WHEN RETRIBUTION IS DUE

Article 21

The Retribution Period is a period of 3 (three) years.

Article 22

Retribution is due during the retribution period when the SKRD or other equivalent document is issued.

CHAPTER XIII

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 23

If the Retribution Obligor fails to pay on time or underpays, administrative sanctions are imposed in the form of interest of 2% (two percent) per month from the date of determination and the amount of retribution due or underpaid and billed using STRD.

CHAPTER XIV

PAYMENT PROCEDURE

Article 24

- (1) The retribution due must be paid in full upfront for one (1) retribution period;
- (2) The retribution due must be paid no later than 15 (fifteen) days from the date of issuance of the SKRD or other equivalent document;
- (3) The payment procedure, deposit, and place of retribution payment are regulated by the Decision of the Regional Head;

CHAPTER XV

COLLECTION PROCEDURE

Article 25

- (1) A warning letter or reminder letter or similar letter: as the initial action in the implementation of retribution collection is issued seven (7) days after the payment due date;
- (2) Within 7 (seven) days after the date the warning letter or reminder letter or similar letter is sent, the Retribution Obligor must pay the retribution due;
- (3) The Warning Letter, reminder letter, or similar letter as referred to in section (1) of this Article is issued by the Regional Head or the designated official.

CHAPTER XVI

REDUCTION, CONCESSION OF RETRIBUTION

Article 26

- (1) The Regional Head may grant a reduction, financial retribution;
- (2) The granting of a reduction or concession of retribution as referred to in section (1) is only given to businesses of a social nature;
- (3) The procedure for the reduction, concession of retribution is determined based on the Decision of the Regional Head.

CHAPTER XVII

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS

Article 27

- (1) The collection of retribution is subject to a statute of limitations after exceeding a period of 3 (three) years from the date the retribution is due, except if the retribution obligor commits a criminal act in the field of retribution;
- (2) The statute of limitations for the collection of retribution as referred to in section (1) of this Article is suspended if:
 - a. A warning letter and/or a writ of execution is issued;

b. There is an acknowledgment of retribution debt by the retribution obligor, both directly and indirectly.

CHAPTER XVIII

PROCEDURE FOR DELETION OF EXPIRED RETRIBUTION DEBT

Article 28

(1) Retribution receivables that can no longer be collected because the right to collect has expired can be deleted;

(2) The Regional Head issues a decision on the deletion of expired Regional Retribution receivables as referred to in section (1) of this Article.

CHAPTER XIX

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 29

(1) Retribution Obligors who fail to fulfill their obligations, thus causing losses to Regional finances, are threatened with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of a maximum of 4 (four) times the amount of retribution due;

(2) The criminal act referred to in section (1) is a violation.

CHAPTER XX

INVESTIGATION

Article 30

(1) Certain Civil Servant Officials within the Regional Government are given special authority as investigators to conduct investigations into criminal acts in the field of Regional Retribution as

referred to in Law Number 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure Law;

(2) The authority of the investigator as referred to in section (1) is as stipulated in Chapter II, Article 4 of Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 4 of 1997;

(3) The Investigator as referred to in section (1) notifies the commencement of the investigation and submits the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor, in accordance with the provisions regulated in Law Number 8 of 1981 on Criminal Procedure Law.

CHAPTER XXI

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 31

With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, the existing provisions implementing Regional Regulation of Gresik Regency Number 9 of 1994 on the Issuance of Business Location Permits and Nuisance Licenses (HO) and Regional Regulation Number 26 of 1997 are hereby revoked and no longer apply.

Article 32

Matters not sufficiently regulated in this Regional Regulation, as far as their implementation is concerned, will be further regulated by the Regional Head.

Article 33

This Regional Regulation shall come into force on the date of its promulgation. In order that everyone may be aware of it, I hereby order the promulgation of this Regional Regulation by placing it in the Regional Gazette of the Regency of Gresik.

Enacted in: Gresik

On the date: March 25, 2000

THE REGENT OF GRESIK

(signature)

Drs. KH. ROBBACH MA?SUM

Promulgated in: Gresik

On the date: March 31, 2000

SECRETARY OF REGENCY OF GRESIK

(signature)

Drs. GUNAWAN, M.Si.

Supervisor Level I

NIP. 010 080 491

REGIONAL GAZETTE OF THE REGENCY OF GRESIK YEAR 2000 NUMBER 5 SERIES B

EXPLANATION OF THE REGIONAL REGULATION OF REGENCY OF GRESIK
NUMBER 05 OF 2000

ON

NUISANCE LICENSE RETRIBUTION

I. GENERAL EXPLANATION

This Regional Regulation is made to replace Regional Regulation of Gresik Regency Number 9 of 1994 in conjunction with Regional Regulation Number 26 of 1997 on the Issuance of Business Location Permits and Nuisance Licenses (HO).

This replacement is a follow-up to the implementation of Law Number 18 of 1997 on Regional Taxes and Retributions and Government Regulation Number 20 of 1997 Article 4 section (2) letter d on Nuisance License Retribution. With the enactment of this Regional Regulation, it aims to further strengthen real, dynamic, harmonious, and responsible Regional Autonomy.

II. EXPLANATION BY ARTICLE

Article 1: Self-explanatory

Article 2 section (1): Before establishing a business location, it is mandatory to apply for a Nuisance License first.

Article 3: The Decision of the Regional Head referred to requires the approval of the Leadership of the Regional House of Representatives of the Regency of Gresik.

Article 4: Self-explanatory

Article 5 section (4): The conditional license means the following:

- a. For all businesses that are expected to directly cause danger, loss, and disruption, including environmental pollution, a license can be granted. During this time, the business must take actions to minimize the occurrence of the danger, loss, disruption, and environmental pollution.
- b. For the businesses referred to in letter a above, a permanent license can also be granted if the requirements are met as stipulated in the temporary license.
- c. The permanent license referred to in letter b above may be revoked/withdrawn at any time if the results of technical/laboratory research show that the efforts to minimize the danger, loss, disruption, and environmental pollution, with the provision of new conditions as stipulated in Articles 11 and 12 of the Nuisance Ordinance (HO), cannot minimize the occurrence of danger, loss, disruption, and environmental pollution.
- d. A Conditional License can be granted to businesses whose location is rented, contracted, or not

owned by the business and occupies land in accordance with the lease or contract agreement with a limited lease or contract term;

e. For all businesses as referred to in letter d, a conditional nuisance license can be granted with a term equal to the lease, contract, or other similar agreements.

Article 5 section (5): For letters a, b, and c of section (4) the explanation above applies to this section (5), but for letters d and e of section (4), the explanation above does not apply to this section (5).

Article 6: The statement of the invalidation of the license is determined by the Decision of the Regional Head.

Articles 7 to 9: Self-explanatory

Article 10: The object of retribution is the service provided for granting Nuisance Licenses, which is basically regulated by the Nuisance Ordinance (Hinder Ordonantie) Number 226 of 1926 and other business locations, whether managed by PMDN/PMA/BUMN/BUMD or non-PMDN/PMA. The explanation of the object of retribution is:

1. Those operated with tools, labor, money, water, and gas, as well as with electro-motors/electric motors and other businesses that use steam, water, gas, or high-pressure steam;
2. Those used to make, process, and store gunpowder and other explosives, including factories and storage places for fireworks including firecrackers or mercon;
3. Those used to make chemicals, including match factories;
4. Those used to obtain, process, and store volatile materials;
5. Those used for dry distillation and from plant and animal materials, and processing the resulting products, including gas factories;
6. Those used to process fat and resin;
7. Those used to store and process waste;
8. Places for making mout (soybean and bean sprouts), drying, drying grains, sprouts, breweries, places for making alcoholic beverages by heating, distilleries, spirit factories, vinegar, and bakeries

and fruit syrup/syrup factories;

9. Slaughterhouses (animal slaughter), tanning places, offal processing companies, drying places, smoking places for animal products, as well as leather tanning places;
10. Porcelain and pottery factories, ceramics, glassware, places for making red bricks, tiles, and tiles, places for making glass products, lime/lime kilns, gypsum, and lime washing/making places;
11. Metal melting places, metal casting places, metal plating places, metal rolling places, iron workshops, brass/copper workshops, tin cans, and kettle making places;
12. Tras grinding places, sawmills, and oil mills/refineries;
13. Shipbuilding places including shipyards, places for making stone products and stone sawing, places for making mills and carts, places for making barrels, and woodworking places;
14. Vehicle rental places and dairy companies;
15. Shooting ranges;
16. Tobacco hanging warehouses;
17. Tapioca factories;
18. Factories for processing rubber, rubber, gutta-percha, or rubber-containing materials;
19. Kapok warehouses, batik companies;
20. Shops in permanent buildings, as well as all other businesses that can cause danger, loss, or disruption.

And other business locations, including:

1. Recreation parks, wildlife parks, wildlife performance venues;
- ? Fantasy worlds, playgrounds/childrens entertainment;
- ? Swimming pools, natural baths, fishing ponds;
- ? Water facility businesses, sports facility businesses, health centers or health centers, fitness centers or fitness centers, golf courses;
- ? Skill arenas, bowling, billiards;
- ? Nightclubs, discos, karaoke, singing, places for live music performances, places for traditional art performances;
- ? Massage parlors, steam baths, saunas, barber shops, beauty salons;
- ? Cinemas, theaters or open and/or closed stages, meeting halls;

? Art market centers.

2. Restaurants, depots, restaurants, bars, food courts.

3. Hotels (starred and melati), inns, motels, accommodations, and youth hostels;

4. Specialist clinics/maternity hospitals/general hospitals and pharmacies;

5. Office/shop building managers, supermarket managers, mini-markets, supermarkets, and department stores, and warehouse managers;

6. Spaces, buildings for storing and stockpiling goods;

7. Storage/garages/pools for goods and passenger transportation, container storage/pools, and/or vehicle parking;

8. Storage and sale of retail lubricants including lubricant changing service, retail sales of kerosene, diesel fuel, residue, spirits, alcohol, gasoline, LPG gas and/or flammable materials including gas stations or gas stations;

9. Storage and sale of chemicals, carbide;

10. Playgrounds. Service/workshops for machines, motorcycles/motorcycles, batteries, and dynamos, including motor vehicle and motorized equipment showrooms, and motor vehicle washing places (motorcycles, cars, etc.);

11. Printing companies, recording studios, and garment factories using 10 (ten) machines/motors or more;

12. Collection and sale of waste paper and other waste materials;

13. Packaging of goods, sorting, shipping companies;

14. Poultry farms, cattle, pigs, sheep, dairy cows, and the like;

15. Shops (in permanent buildings) rice, noodles, meatballs, satay, and the like, ice shops, ice cream;

16. Large/small rice milling places, hullers, and the like;

17. Those used for telecommunication facilities, including radio transmitters, cellular phone antennas, and/or the like;

18. Places for storing/processing/working on marine products, agricultural products, and forest products;

19. Industrial areas.

Article 11 to 15: Self-explanatory

Article 15 letter a: What is equated to the classification in letter a is the industrial area, industrial companies that carry out management activities, both PMDN/PMA/BUMBN/BUMD and non-PMDN/PMA.

Letter b: What is equated to the classification in letter b is hotels, hotels (starred, melati), inns, motels, accommodations, tourist lodges, and workshops, car workshops, laundries, gas stations, animal slaughterhouses (RPH), storage and sales of oil, poultry farms, and/or the like;

Letter c: What is equated to the classification in letter c is office buildings, malls, department stores, toserbas, supermarkets, mini-markets, showrooms, restaurants, depots, restaurants, bars, karaoke, tourist attractions and tourism businesses/fishing ponds, cinemas, theaters, fitness centers, vehicle rentals, telecommunication facilities (telephones), and cell phones (including antennas) radio, and/or the like;

Letter d: What is equated to the classification in letter d is boarding houses, buildings for employee boarding houses, general/specialist/maternity hospitals, clinics, pharmacies, and social buildings and/or the like.

Letter e: What is equated to the classification in letter e is large/small rice milling places, hullers, motorcycle workshops and small workshops, printing companies, and/or the like.

Letter IL: Self-explanatory

Article 17: Self-explanatory

Article 18 section (1): The re-registration fee is the fee for applicants/companies that do not change/add and/or do not transfer to another party.

Section (2): The name change fee is the fee for applicants/companies that transfer and/or transfer to another party.

Section (3): The extension fee is as referred to in Article 5 sections (4) and (5).

Articles 19 to 33: Self-explanatory