

COPY



REGENT BANYUMAS
CENTRAL JAVA
PROVINCE

REGIONAL
REGULATION
NUMBER 6 OF 2022

ABOUT

MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC MARKETS,
ARRANGEMENT OF SHOPPING CENTERS AND CONVENIENCE STORES

BY THE GRACE OF GOD THE ALMIGHTY THE

REGENT OF BANYUMAS,

- Considering :
- a. that in an effort to equalize people's income, expand employment opportunities and business fields, improve access and quality of public services and regional competitiveness in the trade sector, it is necessary to manage people's markets, optimally arrange shopping centers and supermarkets in accordance with the values contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. that the rapid development of trade businesses on a micro and small scale, and network trade businesses in the Region, it is necessary to regulate the management of public markets, shopping centers and convenience stores;
 - c. that in order to provide direction, foundation and legal certainty to all parties in the effort to manage the People's Market, Arrangement of Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores, it is necessary to regulate this matter;
 - d. that based on considerations as referred to in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to stipulate a Regional Regulation on the Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores;

Remembering : 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 13 of 1950 Concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java (Berita Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1950 Number 42);

3. Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5587) as amended several times lastly by Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 245).

Republic of Indonesia Number 6573);

By mutual consent
REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF BANYUMAS DISTRICT
and BUPATI
BANYUMAS

DECIDE:

Establish : REGULATIONS DAERAH ABOUT
MANAGEMENT MARKET RAKYAT,
ARRANGEMENT OF SHOPPING
CENTERS AND CONVENIENCE STORES.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation, what is meant by:

1. The region is Banyumas Regency.
2. Regent is the Regent of Banyumas.
3. The Regional Government is the Regent as an organizing element of the Regional Government who leads the implementation of government affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
4. The Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, hereinafter abbreviated as APBD, is an annual Regional financial plan stipulated by Regional Regulation.
5. Management is all efforts and actions carried out in the context of regulating, fostering, controlling, supervising, developing, utilizing and maintaining People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores.
6. Business Actors are individuals or business entities conducting business and/or activities in certain fields.
7. People's Market is a place of business that is organized, built, and managed by the government, Regional Government, private sector, state-owned enterprises, and/or regional-owned enterprises in the form of shops, kiosks, los, and tents owned/managed by small and medium traders, self-help communities, or cooperatives and MSEs with the process of buying and selling goods through bargaining.
8. A shop is a building with a business function that is used to sell goods and consists of only one seller.
9. Self-service stores are stores with a self-service system, selling various types of goods at retail in the form of minimarkets, supermarkets, *department stores*, *hypermarkets*, or wholesalers in the form of wholesalers.
10. Shopping Center is a certain area consisting of one or several buildings erected vertically or horizontally that are sold or leased to Business Actors or managed by themselves to conduct Trading of Goods activities.

11. Wholesalers/Collectors are Distribution Business Actors who sell various kinds of Goods in large parties and not at retail.
12. Consumers are every person who uses goods and/or services available in the community, both for the benefit of themselves, families, other people, and other living things and not for trade.
13. Suppliers are Business Actors who regularly supply goods to convenience stores for the purpose of resale through business cooperation.
14. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, hereinafter abbreviated as UMK-M, are micro, small and medium enterprises as referred to in the Law on Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
15. Development/Revitalization is an effort to improve or empower physical, management, socio-cultural, and economic facilities and infrastructure.
16. Standards are technical requirements or something that is standardized, including procedures and methods that are compiled based on the consensus of all relevant parties/governments/international decisions, taking into account the requirements of safety, security, health, environment, development of science and technology, experience, and current and future developments to obtain the maximum benefit.
17. Indonesian National Standard is a Standard set by an institution that organizes development and guidance in the field of standardization.
18. Indonesian National Standard on People's Market is a Standard on People's Market issued by the National Standardization Agency.
19. The People's Market Development/Revitalization Prototype Standard Design, hereinafter referred to as the People's Market Prototype, is a standard design of the People's Market issued by the Ministry of Trade, which includes visible images, detailed *engineering design* consisting of several components such as architectural drawings, structural systems and construction systems, mechanical electrical, *bill of quantities*, work plans and terms and conditions.

technical specifications.

20. Business Licensing is the legality given to Business Actors to start and run their businesses and/or activities.
21. Goods are every object, both tangible and intangible, both movable and immovable, both consumable and inexhaustible, and can be traded, used, used, or utilized by Consumers or Business Actors.
22. Basic Needs Goods are goods that concern the lives of many people with a high scale of fulfillment of needs and become a supporting factor for the welfare of the community.
23. Services are every service and performance in the form of work or work results achieved, which are traded by one party to another in the community to be utilized by consumers or business actors.
24. Distribution is the activity of distributing Goods directly or indirectly to Consumers.
25. Partnership is cooperation in business linkages, both direct and indirect, on the basis of the principles of mutual need, trust, strengthening, and benefit involving MSEs and large businesses.
26. Terms of Trade are the terms in the cooperation agreement between the Convenience Store and/or the manager of the Convenience Store network with the Supplier relating to the supply of goods traded in the Convenience Store.

Article 2

- (1) The management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Supermarkets is carried out based on the principles:
 - a. national interest;
 - b. legal certainty;
 - c. fair and healthy;
 - d. business security;
 - e. accountable and transparent;
 - f. self-reliance;
 - g. partnership;
 - h. expediency;

- i. simplicity;
 - j. togetherness; and
 - k. environmentally sound.
- (2) People's Market Management, Shopping Center Arrangement, and Self-Service Stores are intended to:
- a. empowering the People's Market so that it can grow and develop in harmony, mutual need, mutual strengthening and mutual benefit, along with the development of retail trade businesses in the form of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets; and
 - b. simplify and provide certainty in the Business Licensing process submitted by Business Actors.
- (3) People's Market Management, Shopping Center Arrangement, and Self-Service Stores aim to:
- a. increase economic growth and regional competitiveness;
 - b. increase business opportunities and create jobs;
 - c. improve trade facilities, amenities and infrastructure;
 - d. provide guidelines for the Regional Government, regionally-owned enterprises, village-owned enterprises, cooperatives, and/or the private sector in carrying out the development and/or revitalization and/or management of trade facilities;
 - e. provide protection for People's Market and Micro Business Actors;
 - f. empowering People's Market Business Actors and micro businesses to be able to develop, compete, advance, be independent, and be able to improve welfare;
 - g. regulate and organize the existence and establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets so as not to harm and kill the business of People's Markets and MSEs;
 - h. guarantee the implementation of business partnerships between People's Market Business Actors and MSEs with managers and/or Business Actors of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets based on the principles of equality and justice in business in the field of trade; and

- i. realizing synergies that mutually need and strengthen between managers and/or Business Actors of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets with Business Actors of People's Markets and MSEs in order to grow faster as an effort to realize a steady, smooth, efficient, and sustainable trading system and distribution pattern.

CHAPTER II

SCOPE

Article 3

The scope of Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores includes:

- a. People's Market;
- b. Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores;
- c. Business Licensing;
- d. obligations and prohibitions;
- e. surveillance;
- f. investigation; and
- g. penal provisions.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE'S

MARKET

Section One

Management

Article 4

- (1) People's Markets are organized, built, and managed by the Regional Government, the private sector, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, village-owned enterprises and/or cooperatives.
- (2) In addition to being organized, built, and managed by the Regional Government, and/or Regional-owned enterprises as referred to in paragraph (1), the People's Market may be managed by village-owned enterprises.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the management of people's markets

as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are regulated in a Regent regulation.

Article 5

Market People's Market can in the form of Shop / stall, los, stretch / ground / jongko, and/or tent owned/utilized by small and medium traders, and/or cooperatives and MSEs.

Second Part

Development, Empowerment, and Quality Improvement of People's Market Management

First Paragraph

General

Article 6

- (1) The Regional Government conducts development, empowerment, and improves the quality of People's Market management in order to increase Regional competitiveness.
- (2) Development, empowerment, and improvement of the quality of People's Market management as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out in the form of:
 - a. Development and/or Revitalization of People's Market;
 - b. implementationmanagement management Market Rakyat management;
 - c. facilitating access to the provision of goods of good quality and competitive prices;
 - d. facilitation of access to financing to traders in the People's Market; and/or
 - e. facilitation of the utilization of information and communication technology in the management and transaction process at the People's Market.

Second Paragraph

Development and/or Revitalization of People's Market

Article 7

- (1) The development and/or revitalization of the People's Market is prioritized to be built based on the People's Market Prototype.
- (2) The People's Market prototype as referred to in paragraph (1)

consists of:

- a. The main People's Market prototype; or
 - b. People's Market prototype of choice.
- (3) The main People's Market prototype as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is a People's Market Prototype that has criteria:
- a. operates every day;
 - b. has a number of traders of at least 300 (three hundred) people;
 - c. building area of at least 4,400 m² (four thousand four hundred square meters); and
 - d. a land area of at least 10,000 m² (ten thousand square meters).
- (4) Selected People's Market prototype as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b is a People's Market which is classified into 4 (four) types of People's Market consisting of:
- a. Type A People's Market with the following criteria:
 - 1) operates every day;
 - 2) has a number of traders of at least 400 (four hundred) people; and
 - 3) has a land area of at least 5,000 m² (five thousand square meters).
 - b. Type B People's Market with the following criteria:
 - 1) operate at least 3 (three) days in 1 (one) week;
 - 2) has a total number of traders of at least 275 (two hundred seventy five) people; and
 - 3) has a land area of at least 4,000 m² (four thousand square meters).
 - c. Type C People's Market with the following criteria:
 - 1) operate at least 2 (two) times in 1 (one) week;
 - 2) has a number of traders of at least 200 (two hundred) people; and
 - 3) has a land area of at least 3,000 m² (three thousand square meters).
 - d. Type D People's Market with the following criteria:
 - 1) operate at least 1 (one) time in 1 (one) week;

- 2) has a number of traders of at least 100 (one hundred) people;
and
- 3) has a land area of at least 2,000 m² (two thousand square meters).

Article 8

- (1) The People's Market may be built/revitalized without being guided by the People's Market Prototype as referred to in Article 7, provided that:
 - a. building area of at least 6,000 m² (six thousand square meters);
 - b. the types of Goods traded are not limited to daily necessities and/or certain commodities;
 - c. has historical value that needs to be preserved;
 - d. has contributed to the region's gross domestic product;
 - e. adapt to the culture and needs of the trading space;
 - f. is a People's Market affected by natural disasters, non-natural disasters, fires, and/or social conflicts;
 - g. as an effort to optimize budget absorption in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
 - h. is the result of budget efficiency (*refocusing*); and/or
 - i. is a People's Market with a specific thematic.
- (2) The construction and/or revitalization of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g and letter h can only be carried out no later than after the second quarter period of the current fiscal year.

Article 9

- (1) People's Markets that are built/revitalized not based on the People's Market Prototype as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) shall be carried out based on the Regional planning proposal prepared and/or coordinated with the Regional Apparatus in charge of public works.
- (2) The construction and/or revitalization of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) is prioritized for the main building of the market which includes the roof, hallway/corridor/gang, shop, kiosk, los, and/or overlay/ground/jongko.

Article 10

- (1) The People's Market as referred to in Article 7 and Article 8 must be equipped with supporting facilities and infrastructure in the form of at least:
 - a. management office;
 - b. toilet;
 - c. re-measuring post;
 - d. security post;
 - e. breastfeeding room;
 - f. health room;
 - g. worship space;
 - h. fire fighting facilities and access;
 - i. parking lot;
 - j. temporary garbage dumps;
 - k. wastewater treatment facilities;
 - l. clean water facilities; and
 - m. electrical installation.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the facilities and infrastructure supporting the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Article 11

- (1) The development and/or revitalization of the People's Market as referred to in Article 7 and Article 8 meets the requirements:
 - a. has fulfilled the embryonic People's Market;
 - b. is in a strategic location and supported by easy access to transportation;
 - c. the socio-economic conditions of the community, including MSEs, in the local area; and
 - d. the role of People's Market in the Distribution chain.
- (2) In addition to meeting the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1), the Development and/or Revitalization of the People's Market shall be guided by the design of the People's Market Prototype in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations by adjusting the needs of the Region.

- (3) The People's Market embryo as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a has criteria:
 - a. is an area or place that is fixed and does not move;
 - b. there is a continuous interaction of buying and selling merchandise;
 - c. there are sellers with a minimum number of 30 (thirty) people; and
 - d. The building is not yet in permanent or semi-permanent form.
- (4) In the case of the construction of a People's Market experiencing a disaster, it may be exempted from the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (5) Development and / or Revitalization of People's Markets that use the APBD, must meet the requirements as referred to in paragraph (1).

Article 12

- (1) Development and/or Revitalization of People's Markets, including:
 - a. physical;
 - b. management;
 - c. economy; and
 - d. Social.
- (2) Physical development and/or revitalization as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is carried out based on the People's Market SNI in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations, at least in the form of:
 - a. The physical condition of the building is guided by the design of the People's Market Prototype Standard;
 - b. zoning of traded goods;
 - c. hygiene, health, security and environmental facilities;
 - d. easy access to transportation; and
 - e. information and communication technology tools.
- (3) The physical development and/or revitalization as referred to in paragraph (2) applies to the People's Market which is built through the APBD, and/or other legal sources in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (4) Development and / or Revitalization management as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is carried out based on the People's Market SNI by considering at least:
- a. increasing the professionalism of managers;
 - b. empowerment of business actors;
 - c. monitoring of Goods against the fulfillment of statutory provisions; and/or
 - d. implementation of standard operating procedures for People's Market management and services.
- (5) The development and/or revitalization of the People's Market through economic revitalization as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is an effort to improve the upstream to downstream intermediation of the People's Market, through:
- a. application terms product that traded must be free from hazardous materials;
 - b. improvement access to supply Goods, especially for Basic Needs Goods;
 - c. improvement of price stabilization instruments, especially for basic necessities; and
 - d. program to build smart consumers.
- (6) Social development and/or revitalization as referred to in paragraph (1) letter d is an effort to improve and enhance the socio-cultural interaction system between stakeholders, between traders in the People's Market and consumers, and fostering street vendors to create a conducive and comfortable People's Market.

Article 13

- (1) The Regional Government may cooperate with the private sector, cooperatives, state-owned enterprises, and/or regional-owned enterprises in developing and/or revitalizing the People's Market.
- (2) In the event that the Regional Government cooperates with the private sector, cooperatives, state-owned enterprises, and/or regional-owned enterprises in developing and/or revitalizing the People's Market, the ownership of the People's Market shall be regulated in accordance with the following provisions laws and regulations.

Article 14

- (1) In the event that the People's Market that has been organized, built, managed, and/or owned by the Regional Government experiences a natural disaster, non-natural disaster, and/or social disaster, the reconstruction of the People's Market shall be carried out by the Regional Government.
- (2) The Regional Government is obliged to prioritize cooperatives and MSEs registered as traders in the People's Market experiencing a disaster as referred to in paragraph (1) to obtain shops, kiosks, los, overlay / ground / jongko, and / or tents at affordable utilization prices.

Third Paragraph

Implementation of Professional Management

Article 15

- (1) Implementation of professional management of People's Market can be done by cooperating with the private sector, state-owned enterprises, regional-owned enterprises, village-owned enterprises, and/or cooperatives and/or appointing Regional Apparatus.
- (2) Implementation of People's Market management management as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through the application of the provisions of the People's Market SNI.

Fourth Paragraph

Facilitation of Access to the Provision of Goods

Article 16

Facilitating access to the provision of goods with good quality and competitive prices can be done by:

- a. facilitate Partnerships between traders and producers and/or distributors;
- b. provide information on the source of supply of Goods that meet the Goods quality Standard; and/or

- c. facilitate the formation of associations, communication forums, cooperatives, and/or other forums in the context of providing Goods.

Fifth Paragraph
Facilitation of Access to
Financing

Article 17

Facilitation of access to financing to traders in the People's Market can be done by:

- a. facilitating financing sources from bank loans and/or non-bank financial institutions with an easy process and affordable interest rates;
- b. facilitate other sources of financing in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; and/or
- c. increasing cooperation between the People's Market manager and traders in the People's Market through cooperatives and/or associations.

Third Section
Location of
Establishment

Article 18

- (1) The location of the People's Market establishment must refer to the spatial plan.
- (2) The People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) may be located in any road network system, including local road network systems or neighborhood roads in the Regional, local, or neighborhood service areas in the Region.

Fourth Section Grants

Article 19

- (1) The Regional Government may obtain People's Market grants in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The maintenance, management, and empowerment of the People's Market that has been granted to the Regional Government as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the duty and responsibility of the Regional Government.
- (3) The implementation as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by

the Regional Government using the APBD.

- (4) The Regional Government insures the People's Market that has been granted as referred to in paragraph (1) no later than 3 (three) months after the People's Market is granted to the Regional Government.
- (5) In the event that the People's Market has not been donated, the Regional Government cannot collect retribution for the utilization of the People's Market building.

Fifth Section

Licensing

Article 20

- (1) Business Actors located in the People's Market are required to fulfill Business Licenses.
- (2) Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) is in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of risk-based business licensing.

Sixth Section Utilization of People's Market Paragraph One Market Building Utilization

Article 21

- (1) The Regional Government may establish certain People's Markets as special People's Markets that are utilized to trade certain Goods and/or Services.
- (2) Determination of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by a Regent Decree.

Article 22

- (1) Utilization of the People's Market building in the trading area is carried out using a lottery system and/or appointment.
- (2) Each Business Actor is only allowed to utilize 1 (one) place in the People's Market building and is used alone for trading.

Article 23

- (1) Business Actors who will utilize the People's Market building, must first have a placement letter or agreement letter in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) The placement letter and agreement letter as referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be transferred or traded or pledged as collateral.

Article 24

- (1) Every Business Actor in the People's Market shall maintain order, cleanliness, beauty, security, and health in the People's Market environment.
- (2) Every business actor in the People's Market is obliged to arrange their merchandise in such a way that it looks neat, does not endanger public safety and does not exceed the limits of the business premises to which they are entitled.

Article 25

- (1) Every Business Actor in the People's Market is prohibited from establishing, changing, and/or adding buildings in any form in the People's Market.
- (2) Every Business Actor in the People's Market is prohibited from conducting buying and selling activities in the People's Market outside the provisions of the opening hours of the People's Market.

Article 26

- (1) In utilizing the People's Market, the Regent may facilitate a communication forum that serves as a forum for traders/sellers and managers of the People's Market.
- (2) The communication forum as referred to in paragraph (1) serves as a means of socialization, information, and education and training for traders/sellers and managers of the People's Market.

Article 27

Further provisions regarding the utilization of the People's Market building as referred to in Article 21 through Article 26 shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Second Paragraph
Pricing of Utilization

Article 28

- (1) The Local Government sets the price of utilization of shops, kiosks, los, stretch / ground / jongko, and / or tents at least considering:
 - a. socio-economics of the Region;
 - b. number of People's Market traders;
 - c. location of the People's Market;
 - d. type and location of business units in the People's Market;
 - e. cost of service provision and community capacity;
 - f. operation and maintenance costs, interest costs and capital costs;
 - g. opening hours of the People's Market;
 - h. the area of the shop, kiosk, los, and/or overlay/ground/jongko; and
 - i. type of merchandise.
- (2) The utilization price as referred to in paragraph (1) is a Regional retribution rate levied to cover part of the cost of People's Market services.

Seventh Section
People's Market
Opening Hours

Article 29

- (1) The People's Market opens at the earliest at 05.00 WIB and closes at the latest at 17.00 WIB.
- (2) The Regent may determine the opening hours of the People's Market outside the provisions as referred to in paragraph (1).
- (3) Determination of the opening hours of the People's Market outside the provisions as referred to in paragraph (2) shall at least consider:
 - a. socioeconomics of the local community;
 - b. number of People's Market traders;
 - c. location of the People's Market;
 - d. types and locations of business units in the People's Market; and

e. type of merchandise.

- (4) Further provisions regarding the opening hours of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Eighth Section

Promotion

Article 30

The Local Government and the community play an active role in promoting the People's Market to encourage an increase in trade transactions in the People's Market.

Ninth Section People's

Market Revenue

Article 31

- (1) People's Market revenue is obtained from the utilization of People's Market buildings and People's Market services.
- (2) People's Market Revenue as referred to in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. utilization price of the People's Market building;
 - b. retribution for market services; and
 - c. other legitimate and non-binding revenues of the People's Market.
- (3) The revenue of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) which is the right of the Region, shall be deposited to the Regional Treasury in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Tenth Section

Relocation and Abolition of People's Market

Article 32

- (1) The transfer and elimination of the People's Market is stipulated by a Regent Decree.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the transfer and elimination of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Eleventh Section

Coaching

Article 33

- (1) coaching to manager Market People's Market is carried out by the Regent.
- (2) coaching to manager Market People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. increasing the professionalism of managers;
 - b. increased empowerment of business actors;
 - c. maintenance of physical facilities and infrastructure;
 - d. maintenance of security, order and cleanliness;
 - e. implementation of consumer protection; and
 - f. implementation of manager performance evaluation.
- (3) The guidance as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out by the Regional Apparatus in charge of trade.

Twelfth Section

Reporting

Article 34

- (1) People's Market Managers are required to submit reports through the Regional Apparatus in charge of trade affairs including:
 - a. annual data from all traders;
 - b. monthly price data of basic necessities;
 - c. data on the name of traders based on the address in the People's Market and the commodities sold; and
 - d. data on market supply needs.
- (2) Annual data reports from all traders as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are carried out in stages every month.
- (3) The Head of the Regional Apparatus in charge of trade affairs submits a recapitulation of the report as referred to in paragraph (2) in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Thirteenth Section

Financing

Article 35

- (1) Financing for the development and/or revitalization and management of the People's Market can be sourced from the APBD.
- (2) Financing of Development and/or Revitalization and management of the People's Market as referred to in paragraph (1) The Regional Government may receive development financing sourced from:
 - a. state budget;
 - b. state-owned enterprises;
 - c. Regional-owned enterprises;
 - d. cooperatives; and
 - e. Private.
- (3) Financing of People's Market management apart from the sources as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) can also be sourced from village-owned enterprises.

CHAPTER IV

SHOPPING CENTERS AND CONVENIENCE STORES

General Part One

Article 36

- (1) Shopping Centers can take many forms:
 - a. shops;
 - b. mall; and
 - c. plaza.
- (2) A convenience store may take the form of:
 - a. convenience stores;
 - b. supermarket;
 - c. *department store*;
 - d. *hypermarkets*; and
 - e. Wholesale/Merchandising which in the form of Store with self-service system.

Article 37

Shop Self-service has Limitations area floor sales with conditions:

- a. minimarket, up to 400 m² (four hundred square meters);
- b. supermarket, above 400 m² (four hundred square meters) up to 5,000 m² (five thousand square meters);
- c. *department store*, at least 400 m² (four hundred square meters);
- d. *hypermarket*, above 5,000 m² (five thousand square meters); and
- e. Wholesalers/Quantities in the form of Stores with a self-service system, at least 2,000 m² (two thousand square meters) and for cooperative Wholesalers/Quantities in the form of Stores with a self-service system at least 1,000 m² (one thousand square meters).

Article 38

The sales system and types of merchandise that should be implemented in a Self-Service Store include:

- a. minimarkets, supermarkets, and *hypermarkets* sell at retail various types of consumer goods, especially food products and/or other household products which may include building materials, furniture, electronics, and other forms of specialty products;
- b. *department stores*, selling at retail various types of consumer goods, especially clothing products and equipment with arrangements based on gender and/or age level of consumers; and
- c. Wholesale/wholesaling in the form of a shop with a self-service system selling in bulk/not at retail various types of consumer goods.

Second Part

Establishment and Redevelopment

Article 39

- (1) The establishment of Shopping Centers or Supermarkets must consider the socio-economic conditions of the community, the existence of People's Markets, and MSEs in the local zone or area.

- (2) Shopping Center Managers and Self-Service Store Business Actors must provide at least:
- a. parking area;
 - b. facilities that ensure Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores are clean, healthy (*hygienic*), safe, and orderly; and
 - c. a comfortable public space.
- (3) Business Actors can establish minimarkets, *supermarkets*, *hypermarkets*, and wholesalers/wholesalers in the form of themselves or integrated with Shopping Centers that already have Business Licenses and/or other buildings or areas.
- (4) In the case of a *department store*, the establishment of *department stores* by Business Actors who are:
- a. foreign investors must be integrated with Shopping Centers that already have a Business License; or
 - b. domestic investors can be carried out stand-alone or integrated with Shopping Centers that already have a Business License and/or other buildings or areas.
- (5) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) do not apply to Self-Service Stores if they are integrated with Shopping Centers that already have Business Licenses, Commercial Centers, and/or other buildings or areas.

Article 40

- (1) In the event that the Shopping Center is rebuilt for any reason, the manager of the Shopping Center shall give priority to cooperatives and MSEs registered as traders in the Shopping Center to own or lease the new location of the rebuilt Shopping Center at an affordable utilization price.
- (2) The provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply in the event that the People's Market owned by Business Actors is rebuilt as a Shopping Center.

Third Section
Location of
Establishment

Article 41

- (1) The location of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores must refer to the spatial plan.
- (2) The location of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores must comply with the provisions of the Building Setback Line (GSB) based on applicable laws and regulations.
- (3) The location of the establishment of Shopping Centers as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (1) and Self-Service Stores as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (2) letter b, letter c, letter d and letter e is at the lowest on the edge of a Collector Road.
- (4) The location of the establishment of a Self-Service Store as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (2) letter a is at the lowest on the edge of a Local Road.
- (5) Further regarding the location of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Article 42

- (1) Provisions regarding the distance between Shopping Centers and Supermarkets and People's Markets as follows:
 - a. at the Regional Activity Center (PKW), namely the Purwokerto Urban Area The distance of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets to the People's Market is at least 250 m (two hundred and fifty meters).
 - b. at the Local Activity Center (PKL), namely Sokaraja Subdistrict, Banyumas Subdistrict, Ajibarang Subdistrict, Wangon Subdistrict and Sumpiuh Subdistrict The distance of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets to the People's Market is at least 500 m (five hundred meters).
 - c. at the Regional Service Center (PPK), namely areas outside

the Regional Activity Center and Local Activity Center as referred to in letters a and b, the distance of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets to the People's Market is at least 750 m (seven hundred and fifty meters).

- (2) Further provisions regarding the distance between Shopping Centers and Supermarkets and People's Markets as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Article 43

The provisions regarding the location of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Self-Service Stores as referred to in Article 42 do not apply to Self-Service Stores if they are integrated with Shopping Centers that already have Business Licenses, Commercial Centers, and/or other buildings or areas.

Fourth Section Operating Hours

Article 44

- (1) Supermarkets, *hypermarkets*, and *department stores* must comply with the operating hours.
- (2) Operating hours of supermarkets, *hypermarkets* and *department stores* as referred to in paragraph (1) as follows:
 - a. for Monday to Friday at 10:00 am to 10:00 pm; and
 - b. for Saturday and Sunday at 09:00 am until 10:00 pm.
- (3) For religious holidays or national holidays, as well as certain other days or conditions, the Regent may determine the operating hours of supermarkets, *hypermarkets*, and *department stores* in addition to the operating hours as referred to in paragraph (2).

Fifth Section Partnership First Paragraph

General

Article 45

In the development of Partnerships between Shopping Centers and / or Supermarkets with MSEs, it is carried out in the form of providing facilitation in the form of:

- a. training;
- b. consultation;
- c. supply of Goods;
- d. capitalization; and/or
- e. other forms of assistance.

Article 46

- (1) Partnerships in developing MSEs in Shopping Centers and Supermarkets can be made with general trading patterns and/or franchises.
- (2) Partnerships with general trading patterns as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out in the form of:
 - a. marketing cooperation;
 - b. provision of business location; and/or
 - c. supply.
- (3) Partnership with a franchise pattern as referred to in paragraph (1) conducted based on regulations legislation regarding franchising.
- (4) Provisions regarding the Partnership as referred to in paragraph (2) further regulated in the Regent Regulation.

Second Paragraph Marketing Cooperation

Article 47

- (1) Marketing cooperation as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (2) letter a may be carried out in the form of marketing Goods produced by MSEs that are packaged or repackaged with the brand of the owner of the Goods, the brand of the Supermarket, or other brands agreed upon in order to increase the selling value of the Goods.
- (2) In the case of using the Self-Service Store brand itself as referred to in paragraph (1), the Self-Service Store Business Actor shall:
 - a. responsible for the merchandise has complied with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of intellectual property; and

- b. fostering the development of products and own brands for merchandise for MSEs.
- (3) Self-Service Stores in selling Goods that use the Self-Service Store brand as referred to in paragraph (2) prioritize Goods produced by MSEs and Goods produced in Indonesia, especially Goods produced in the Region.
- (4) Convenience Stores are prohibited from forcing MSE producers who will market their products in Convenience Stores to use brands owned by Convenience Stores on MSEs' products that already have their own brands.
- (5) Self-Service Store Business Actors who market Goods produced by MSEs under the Self-Service Store brand must include the name of the MSEs producing the Goods.

Article 48

Supermarket Business Actors are required to provide domestic product merchandise and prioritize MSE production goods, especially goods produced in the Region.

Third Paragraph

Provision of Business

Location

Article 49

- (1) Provision of business locations as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (2) letter b is carried out in the form of providing business space in the Shopping Center area to MSEs in accordance with the agreed designation.
- (2) Shopping Center Managers are required to provide and/or offer:
 - a. strategic and proportional business space in the context of Partnership with a selling price or rental fee according to the ability to micro and small businesses; and/or
 - b. strategic and proportional promotional space and/or business space for imaging and/or marketing domestic products with domestic brands.

- (3) The strategic business space as referred to in paragraph (2) is in a location that is easily accessible to visitors.
- (4) The obligation to provide business space and/or promotional space for micro and small businesses and/or marketing of domestic products with domestic brands as referred to in paragraph (2) is at least 30% (thirty percent) of the area of the Shopping Center in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Fourth Paragraph
Supply Provision

Article 50

The provision of supply as referred to in Article 46 paragraph (2) letter c is carried out in the form of providing Goods from Suppliers to People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores.

Sixth Section
Business
Cooperation

Article 51

- (1) Self-Service Store Business Actors who cooperate in the supply of goods must include MSEs.
- (2) The supply of Goods as referred to in paragraph (1) must prioritize domestic production, especially Goods produced in the Region.

Article 52

- (1) The business cooperation for the supply of Goods between the Supplier and the Supermarket Business Actor and the lease or sale and purchase agreement between the Shopping Center and the owner or tenant of the business space in the Shopping Center must be made with a written agreement in Indonesian language and in rupiah currency and Indonesian law applies to it.

- (2) In the event that the cooperation agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) involving foreign parties, the cooperation agreement is also written in a foreign language or English.
- (3) In the event that the written agreement as referred to in paragraph (1) contains trade terms, it must be clear, reasonable, fair, and mutually beneficial and agreed by both parties without pressure.

Article 53

- (1) The cooperation agreement between the Supplier and the Convenience Store must contain trade terms at least regarding:
 - a. The Supplier may only incur costs that are directly related to the sale of the Goods;
 - b. the amount of fees charged as referred to in letter a is at most 15% (fifteen percent) of the total cost of trade requirements outside of regular discounts;
 - c. The Supplier and the Supermarket jointly make promotional plans, both for new Goods and for old Goods for an agreed period of time;
 - d. The use of the distribution services of the Supermarket may be imposed on Suppliers who can distribute their own goods as long as they meet the criteria (time, quality, price of Goods, quantity) agreed by both parties;
 - e. Suppliers may be subject to penalties if they do not meet supply quantities and timeliness;
 - f. Convenience Stores may be subject to fines if they do not fulfill payments on time;
 - g. fines as referred to in letters e and f are imposed according to the agreement of both parties;
 - h. The Convenience Store may return the newly marketed Goods to the Supplier without being subject to sanctions as long as after being evaluated within a period of 3 (three) months it does not meet the targets that have been mutually determined; and
 - i. The Supermarket Store must provide written information at least 3 (three) months in advance to the Supplier if it will *stop the orderdelisting* or reducing the type of goods or SKU (*stock keeping unit*) of the Supplier.

- (2) Fees that can be charged as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a are in the form of:
- a. Regular discounts do not apply to Suppliers who apply a net price system that is transparently published to all Convenience Stores and agreed with Convenience Stores;
 - b. discounts are still carried out periodically for a maximum of 3 (three) months at a maximum of 1% (one percent);
 - c. The amount of the regular rebate is determined as a percentage of the sales transaction from the Supplier to the Supermarket, either at the time of the transaction or periodically;
 - d. a special discount given by the Supplier from the total net purchase including returned Goods, if the Supermarket can achieve sales in accordance with the trade agreement, with sales criteria:
 - 1) achieved the targeted amount according to the agreement by 100% (one hundred percent) received a special discount of a maximum of 1% (one percent);
 - 2) exceeds the targeted amount by 101% (one hundred and one percent) up to 115% (one hundred and fifteen percent), the excess gets a special discount of a maximum of 5% (five percent); or
 - 3) exceeds the targeted amount by more than 115% (one hundred fifteen percent), the excess gets a special discount of a maximum of 10% (ten percent).
 - e. Promotional discounts are given to customers or end consumers within a limited time according to the agreement between the Supermarket and the Supplier;
 - f. promotional costs charged to the Supplier by the Supermarket according to the agreement of both parties consisting of:
 - 1) promotional costs through mass or print media such as brochures or mailers, which are set transparently and reasonably in accordance with the rates of the media and other creative costs;

- 2) Promotional fees at local Stores are charged only for promotional areas outside the regular Store displays such as *floor displays*, promotional gondolas, *block shelving*, cashier stations, *wing gondolas*, billboards inside and outside the Store, and other places used for promotional purposes;
 - 3) promotional costs to promote Supplier's goods such as sampling, item demos, giveaways, games, etc;
 - 4) costs that are deducted or deducted for promotional activities are carried out no later than 3 (three) months after the event based on confirmation of both parties; and
 - 5) unused promotional costs must be utilized for other promotional activities both in the relevant period and for the next period within a period of 3 (three) months according to the agreement of both parties.
- g. costs incurred for the promotion of new goods are included in the promotional costs as referred to in letter f;
- h. other costs outside the costs as referred to in letter f are not permitted to be charged to the Supplier;
- i. administrative fees for registering goods only for new goods with a fee amount:
- 1) for *hypermarkets* at a maximum of Rp.150,000.00 (one hundred and fifty thousand rupiah) for each type of goods at each outlet with a maximum cost of Rp10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) for each type of goods at all outlets;
 - 2) for supermarkets at a maximum of Rp.75,000.00 (seventy-five thousand rupiah) for each type of item each outlet with a maximum cost of Rp.10,000,000.00 (ten million rupiah) for each type of item in all outlets; and

- 3) for minimarkets at a maximum of Rp.50,000.00 (fifty thousand rupiah) for each type of item per outlet with a maximum cost of Rp.20,000,000.00 (twenty million rupiah) for each type of item in all outlets.
- j. changes in the administrative costs of registration of Goods as referred to in letter i may be adjusted annually based on the development of inflation.

Article 54

Cooperation agreements between Suppliers and *department stores* must contain trade terms that meet the conditions:

- a. not impose trade requirement fees; and
- b. Suppliers of Goods to *department stores* are only charged a margin fee and may be subject to additional fees as agreed by both parties.

Article 55

(1) In the development of business cooperation between UMK-M Suppliers and Supermarket Business Actors, the trade requirements as referred to in Article 53 and Article 54 are carried out with the provisions of the Supermarket Business Actors:

- a. not collect administration fees for the registration of Goods from MSE Suppliers; and
 - b. pay to UMK-M Suppliers in cash, or for certain technical reasons can be done within a maximum period of 15 (fifteen) days after all billing documents are received.
- (2) Payment as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b can be made in cash if based on the calculation of risk and interest costs it is not detrimental to the UMK-M Supplier.

Article 56

Business Actors who make terms of trade must fulfill the provisions regarding terms of trade.

Article 57

Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores must be fair and reasonable in providing services to business partners, whether as owners, tenants of business space, or as Suppliers, according to the agreement of both parties.

Article 58

- (1) In creating a fair and mutually beneficial cooperative relationship, the Regional Government can facilitate the interests of Suppliers and Supermarket Business Actors and/or Shopping Center Managers in negotiating agreements.
- (2) The cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be supervised in an orderly and regular manner in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) Further provisions regarding cooperation as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Seventh Section

Outlet Ownership

Article 59

- (1) Self-Service Store Business Actors are required to fulfill the provisions on the limitation of ownership of Self-Service Store outlets.
- (2) Business Actors can only have a maximum of 150 (one hundred and fifty) Self-Service Store outlets that are owned and managed by themselves.
- (3) In the event that a Business Actor already has 150 (one hundred and fifty) Self-Service Store outlets and will add further Self-Service Store outlets, the Business Actor must franchise each added Self-Service Store outlet.
- (4) Cooperation in the form of franchising as referred to in paragraph (3) must prioritize MSEs and/or local companies of Banyumas Regency.
- (5) Further provisions regarding restrictions on ownership of outlets as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by a Regent jdih.banyumaskab.go.id

Decree.

Eighth Section

Licensing

Article 60

- (1) Business Actors who manage Shopping Centers and Supermarket Business Actors are required to comply with Business Licensing in the field of trade in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of risk-based business licensing.
- (2) Business Actors located in Shopping Centers are required to comply with Business Licensing in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the field of risk-based business licensing.

Ninth Section

Coaching

Article 61

- (1) The Regional Government provides guidance on the development and arrangement of Shopping Centers and Self-Service Stores.
- (2) The guidance as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out by the Regional Apparatus in charge of trade.

Article 62

Shopping Center Managers and Supermarket Business Actors are required to provide data and/or information periodically or at any time if required in a complete and accurate manner in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER V

BUSINESS LICENSING

Article 63

- (1) To start and conduct business activities, Business Actors must fulfill:
 - a. basic requirements of Business Licensing;
 - b. Risk-based Business Licensing; and/or

c. Business Licensing to Support Business Activities.

- (2) The basic requirements for Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a include the suitability of space utilization activities, environmental approval, building approval, and a certificate of function.
- (3) Provisions regarding the basic requirements for Business Licensing as referred to in paragraph (2) are in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations in the fields of spatial planning, environment, and building.
- (4) Risk-based Business Licensing and Business Licensing to Support Business Activities as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b are carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (5) Further provisions regarding Licensing as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER VI
OBLIGATIONS AND
PROHIBITIONS

Part One
Obligations

Article 64

- (1) Every organizer of People's Market, Shopping Center, and Supermarket business activities shall:
 - a. maintaining a healthy business climate between Shopping Centers and/or Supermarkets and People's Markets, traditional retail stores, and MSEs;
 - b. comply with and post the provisions of operating hours in a place that is easily visible to the public;
 - c. implementing business partnerships with MSEs for the business activities of Shopping Centers and Self-Service Stores;
 - d. improve service quality and ensure consumer convenience;
 - e. maintain the security and order of the place of business;
 - f. maintain cleanliness, health (hygiene), beauty of the location, environmental sustainability of the place of business and comfortable public spaces;
 - g. conduct environmental protection and management in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;

- h. prevent the use of business premises for gambling activities and acts that violate decency and order in the business premises;
 - i. preventing the use of business premises for the distribution and use of illegal drugs and prohibited goods;
 - j. separating halal and non-halal products;
 - k. provide toilet facilities and amenities for employees;
 - l. provide toilet facilities and amenities for customers;
 - m. provide opportunities for employees to worship, and for employees who are Muslims are allowed to wear headscarves that are adjusted to the company uniform;
 - n. comply with labor agreements and ensure the safety, health and welfare of employees;
 - o. provide ready-to-use fire extinguishers in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and prevent fires in their business premises;
 - p. publish and include a price list expressed in nominal rupiah value for Shopping Centers and Self-Service Stores;
 - q. provide a place for consumer complaints and re-measurement posts;
 - r. provide access for people with disabilities;
 - s. prioritize the use of local labor;
 - t. not allowing students in school uniform during school hours to enter the business area for Shopping Centers and Self-Service Stores; and
 - u. carry out the obligations as referred to in this Regional Regulation.
- (2) In addition to the obligations as referred to in paragraph (1), Shopping Centers and Convenience Stores are required to carry out corporate social responsibility to the community in community development activities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

- (3) Further provisions regarding the obligations of business activity organizers of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores as referred to in paragraph (1) and the obligations of business activity organizers of Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Second Section

Prohibition

Article 65

Every organizer of People's Market, Shopping Center, and Supermarket business activities is prohibited:

- a. residing within the People's Market, before or after the opening hours of the People's Market;
- b. erecting, altering, and/or adding buildings in any form in the People's Market;
- c. employing underage workers and foreign workers without a permit in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
- d. entering into People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores in a state of intoxication; and
- e. selling merchandise, placing goods and/or carrying out work/business in People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores that are used for road traffic are exempted in the main market during operating hours determined by the Regent's decision.

CHAPTER VII

SUPERVISION

Article 66

- (1) Local governments have the authority to supervise trade activities.
- (2) Supervision as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the norms, standards, procedures, and criteria in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) General supervision over the implementation of this Regional Regulation carried out by the Regional Apparatus that has the task of carrying out functional supervision.

CHAPTER VIII
ADMINISTRATIVE
SANCTIONS

Article 67

- (1) Any Person who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 20 paragraph (1), Article 23 paragraph (1), Article 24, Article 25, Article 34 paragraph (1), Article 40, Article 42 paragraph (1), Article 44 paragraph (1), Article 47 paragraph (2), Article 48, Article 49 paragraph (2) and paragraph (4), Article 51, Article 59, Article 60, Article 62, Article 63 and Article 64, shall be subject to administrative sanctions.
- (2) Administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:
- a. written warning;
 - b. withdrawal of Goods from distribution;
 - c. temporary suspension of business activities;
 - d. fine; and/or
 - e. revocation of Business Licenses.
- (3) The procedure for imposing administrative sanctions for violations as referred to in paragraph (2) is carried out with 2 (two) mechanisms:
- a. in stages; and/or
 - b. incrementally.
- (4) The imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of withdrawal of Goods from distribution as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b, may not be carried out in stages.
- (5) The imposition of administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of Business Licenses as referred to in paragraph (2) letter e, is carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 68

- (1) The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 67 does not eliminate criminal liability.
- (2) The imposition of criminal liability as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws

and regulations.

Article 69

- (1) Administrative sanctions in the form of written warnings as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter a shall be imposed a maximum of 2 (two) times each for a maximum period of 14 (fourteen) working days.
- (2) The sanction of written warning as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 70

Administrative sanctions in the form of withdrawal of Goods from distribution as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter b and temporary suspension of business activities as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter c, shall be imposed from the expiration of the period of the second written warning until the Business Actor corrects the violation committed.

Article 71

- (1) Administrative sanctions in the form of fines as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter d, shall be imposed after a period of 30 (thirty) days from the determination of the imposition of sanctions for withdrawal of Goods from distribution, the Business Actor does not make improvements to the violations committed.
- (2) The fines as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 72

- (1) Administrative sanctions in the form of revocation of Business Licenses as referred to in Article 67 paragraph (2) letter e, are carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (2) Business Actors who are sanctioned with the revocation of Business Licenses as referred to in paragraph (1) may apply for a Business License again after a period of 5 (five) years from the determination of the revocation of Business Licenses.

CHAPTER IX
INVESTIGATI
ON

Article 73

- (1) In addition to investigators of the Indonesian National Police, investigations into violations of Regional Regulations can be carried out by Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS) within the Regional Government.
- (2) Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) are certain civil servant officials within the Regional Government who are appointed by an authorized official in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The authority of the Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) is:
 - a. receiving, searching, collecting, and examining information or reports regarding criminal offenses so that the information or reports become more complete and clear;
 - b. Research, search, and collect information about individuals or agencies about the truth of the actions taken;
 - c. request information and evidence from individuals or entities;
 - d. examine books, records and other documents;
 - e. conduct searches to obtain evidence of books, records, and other documents and confiscate the evidence;
 - f. request the assistance of experts in order to carry out the task of criminal investigation;
 - g. order to stop and/or prohibit someone from leaving the room or place while the examination is in progress and check the identity of the person, object, and/or document being carried;
 - h. photographing a person in relation to a criminal offense;
 - i. summon people to be heard and examined as suspects or witnesses;

- j. stop the investigation; and/or
 - k. take other actions necessary for the smooth investigation of criminal offenses in the field of Trade in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) The Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall notify the commencement of the investigation and submit the results of the investigation to the public prosecutor through the Investigator of the Indonesian National Police, in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Law.

CHAPTER X PENAL PROVISIONS

Article 74

- (1) Every organizer who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 65 shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) months and/or a maximum fine of Rp30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah).
- (2) The criminal offense as referred to in paragraph (2) is an offense.

CHAPTER XI TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 75

- (1) Permits issued prior to the enactment of this Regional Regulation remain valid until the permit expires.
- (2) Business actors who already have business licenses related to People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Self-Service Stores that have existed before the enactment of this Regional Regulation, remain valid and within a maximum period of 3 (three) years must adjust to this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XII
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 76

When this Regional Regulation comes into force:

- a. Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency Number 3 of 2010 concerning Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores (Regional Gazette of Banyumas Regency 2010 Number 1 Series E); and
- b. Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency Number 4 of 2010 concerning Market Management (Regional Gazette of Banyumas Regency Year 2010 Number 2 Series E),
revoked and declared invalid.

Article 77

When this Regional Regulation comes into force, all laws and regulations that are implementing regulations of:

- a. Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency Number 3 of 2010 concerning Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores (Regional Gazette of Banyumas Regency 2010 Number 1 Series E); and
- b. Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency Number 4 of 2010 concerning Market Management (Regional Gazette of Banyumas Regency Year 2010 Number 2 Series E),
are declared to be still valid as long as they do not conflict with the provisions in this Regional Regulation.

Article 78

The implementing regulations of this Regional Regulation shall be stipulated no later than 1 (one) year as of the promulgation of this Regional Regulation.

Article 79

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

For public cognizance, this Regional Regulation shall be promulgated by placing it in the Regional Gazette of Banyumas Regency.

Set in Purwokerto
on September 26, 2022

REGENT OF BANYUMAS,

ttd

ACHMAD HUSEIN

Promulgated in Purwokerto on

September 26, 2022

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF BANYUMAS DISTRICT

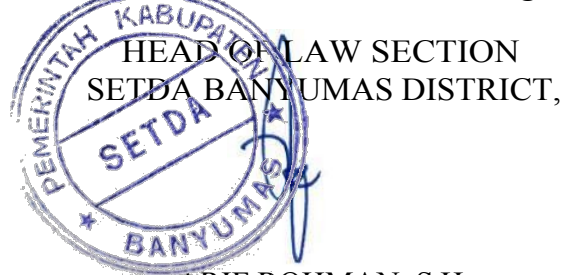
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WAHYU BUDI SAPTONO

REGIONAL SHEET OF BANYUMAS DISTRICT 2022 NUMBER 6 REGISTER

NUMBER OF REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF BANYUMAS DISTRICT,
CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE : (4-94/2022)

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EXPLANATION OF
REGIONAL
REGULATION
NUMBER 6 OF 2022
CONCERNING
MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC MARKETS,
SHOPPING CENTERS AND CONVENIENCE STORES

I. GENERAL

The Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia clearly and unequivocally describes the ideals of Indonesia in the future with dignity and justice. In order to realize this, the Indonesian people must become an independent nation in all fields, especially independence in the economic sector because the economic sector is the main support for the prosperity and independence of the nation. In line with this, Article 33 Paragraph

(1) and Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, has clearly outlined that the economic understanding that must be carried out is an understanding based on the principle of togetherness and the principle of kinship. The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, equitable efficiency, sustainability, environmental perspective, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity.

The current reality shows that business and trade activities in Kabupaten Banyumas are experiencing rapid, dynamic and complex changes. Factors such as science, information technology and the development of payment systems, changes in community behavior, increased trade activities and trade cooperation are accelerating the changes and expanding the scope of regulation. On the one hand, economic growth is increasing along with the rapidly developing era of globalization. This can be seen by the number of shopping centers and convenience stores that have grown in the middle of the country.

society, not only in urban areas but also in rural areas so that it can shift the existence of people's markets. The rapid growth of shopping centers and supermarkets will have an impact and make the level of unhealthy competition between fellow traders because the existence of shopping centers and supermarkets is established in places that are close to the people's market and with unlimited operating time.

The Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency on the Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Supermarkets is based on the adjustment of the Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency No. 3 of 2010 on the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers, and Modern Stores, as well as the Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency No. 4 of 2010 on Market Management with the development of laws and regulations governing the administration of trade.

Management of public markets, shopping centers and supermarkets as a form of concern and responsibility of the local government to the community in the context of carrying out regional development to improve people's living standards and equitable distribution of community income, employment opportunities, business opportunities, improve access and quality of public services and regional competitiveness, and to provide legal certainty to all parties involved in regional development planning. The management of people's markets, shopping centers and supermarkets is carried out based on the principles of national interest, legal certainty, fair and healthy, business security, accountability and transparency, independence, partnership, usefulness, simplicity, togetherness, and environmental insight.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Clear enough

Article 2

Letter a

What is meant by "national interest" is that every policy on the Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Supermarkets must prioritize the interests of the nation, state, and community above other interests.

Letter b

What is meant by "legal certainty" is to put the law and the provisions of laws and regulations as the basis for every policy in the Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores.

Letter c

What is meant by "fair and healthy" is equality of opportunity and position in business activities between producers, traders, and other Business Actors to realize a conducive business climate so as to ensure certainty and equal business opportunities.

Letter d

What is meant by "business security" is the guarantee of security for all Business Actors in every trading activity, starting from the preparation for trading activities to the implementation of trading activities.

Letter e

What is meant by "accountable and transparent" is that the implementation of People's Market, Shopping Center, and Supermarket Management activities must be accountable and open to the public in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Letter f

What is meant by "independence" is that every trade activity is carried out without much dependence on other parties.

Letter g

What is meant by "partnership" is the existence of cooperation in business linkages in the field of trade, either directly or indirectly, on the basis of the principles of mutual need, trust, strengthening, and benefit involving cooperatives, as well as MSEs with large businesses and between the government, Regional Government, and the private sector.

Letter h

What is meant by "expediency" is that all policy arrangements for the Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Supermarket Stores must be beneficial to the national interest, especially in realizing the ideals of general welfare.

Letter i

What is meant by "simplicity" is to provide ease of service to Business Actors as well as ease in providing correct information to the public.

Letter j

What is meant by "togetherness" is the implementation of the Management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Self-Service Stores carried out jointly by the government, Regional Governments, Business Actors, and the community.

Letter k

What is meant by "environmentally sound" is that the policy of managing People's Markets, Shopping Centers, and Supermarkets is carried out with due regard to environmental sustainability and sustainable development.

Article 3

Letter a

Clear

enough Letter b

Simplification also includes integrating with other necessary requirements and is done using an electronic system.

Letter c

With the implementation of this Business Licensing, the Business Licensing process is simpler and nationally standardized in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Furthermore, Business Actors can carry out the Business Licensing process through an electronic Business Licensing system (*online system submission*) to obtain a Business Identification Number (NIB) and the application of the required standards or permits.

Article 4

Clear enough

Article 5

Clear enough

Article 6

Clear enough

Article 7

Clear enough

Article 8

Clear enough

Article 9

Clear enough

Article 10

Clear enough

Article 11

Clear enough

Article 12

Clear enough

Article 13

Clear enough

Article 14

Clear enough

Article 15

Clear enough

Article 16

Clear enough

Article 17

Clear enough

Article 18

Clear enough

Article 19

Clear enough

Article 20

Clear enough

Article 21

Clear enough

Article 22

Clear enough

Article 23

Clear enough

Article 24

Clear enough

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Restrictions on the use of premises in People's Markets are intended to avoid monopolization of trade in People's Markets, as well as to provide more opportunities for weak economic business actors in developing their businesses.

Article 26

Clear enough

Article 27

Clear enough

Article 28

Clear enough

Article 29

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough

Paragraph (2)

Restrictions on the use of premises in People's Markets are intended to avoid monopolization of trade in People's Markets, as well as to provide more opportunities for weak economic business actors in developing their businesses.

Article 30

Clear enough

Article 31

Clear enough

Article 32

Clear enough

Article 33

What is meant by "special People's Market" is a place to trade certain goods and/or services, such as Fruit Market, Flea Market, Animal Market, and so on.

Article 34

Clear enough

Article 35

Clear enough

Article 36

Clear enough

Article 37

Clear enough

Article 38

Letter a

What is meant by "other specialty products" are products with specific categories sold by minimarkets, supermarkets, and *hypermarkets*.

Letter b

Clear

enough Letter c

Clear enough

Article 39

Clear enough

Article 40

Clear enough

Article 41

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph

(2) is quite clear

Paragraph

(3) is quite clear

What is meant by "Collector Roads" are Secondary Collector Roads and Primary Collector Roads. Primary Collector Roads are roads that connect efficiently between national activity centers and local activity centers, between regional activity centers, or between regional activity centers and local activity centers. Secondary Collector Road is a road that connects the second secondary area with the second secondary area, or the second secondary area with the third secondary area.

Paragraph (4)

What is meant by "Local Roads" are Primary Local Roads and Secondary Local Roads. Primary Local Roads are roads that connect efficiently national activity centers with neighborhood activity centers, regional activity centers with neighborhood activity centers, between local activity centers, or local activity centers with neighborhood activity centers, as well as between neighborhood activity centers. Secondary Local Roads are roads that connect the first secondary area with housing, the second secondary area with housing, the third secondary area and so on to housing.

Article 42

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by "Distance" is Radius Distance, which is the area surrounding a place that is equidistant from its center point.

Paragra

ph (2)

Letter a

What is meant by 'Purwokerto Urban Area' is the Urban Area according to the Regional Regulation of Banyumas Regency which regulates the Detailed Spatial Plan of Purwokerto Urban Area.

Letter b

Clear enough

Letter c

Paragraph (3) is quite clear

Paragraph (4) is quite clear

Clear enough

Article
43

What is meant by "other buildings or areas" includes educational facilities, public transportation facilities, apartments, hotels, hospitals, or offices.

Article
44

Clear enough

Article 45

Clear enough

Article 46

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is quite clear

Paragraph (3) is quite clear

Clear enough

Article 47

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is quite clear

Clear enough

Paragraph (3)

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Paragraph (5) is
quite clear

Paragraph (6) is
quite clear

Paragraph (7) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 48

Clear enough

Article 49

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Paragraph (5) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 50

Clear enough

Article 51

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 52

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough

Paragraph (2)

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 53

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 54

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Article 55

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

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Article 56

Clear enough

Article 57

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Article 58

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 59

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Paragraph (5) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 60

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 61

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 62

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 63

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 64

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Paragraph (5) is
quite clear

Paragraph (6) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 65

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 66

Clear enough

Article 67

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 68

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Paragraph (3) is
quite clear

Paragraph (4) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 69

Paragraph (1)

Paragraph (2) is
quite clear

Clear enough

Article 70

Clear enough

Article 71

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Article 72
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Article 73
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Article 74
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Article 75
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Article 76
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Article 77
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Article 78
Clear enough

Article 79
Clear enough

ADDITION TO THE REGIONAL SHEET OF BANYUMAS DISTRICT NUMBER 68