

REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF PEMALANG
NUMBER 2 OF 2024

ON

EMPOWERMENT OF TOURISM VILLAGES

BY THE BLESSINGS OF THE ALMIGHTY GOD

THE REGENT OF PEMALANG,

- Considering : a. that in order to improve the welfare of village communities, protect religious values, culture, customs and preserve nature, it is necessary to empower tourist villages in Pemalang Regency;
- b. that tourism development in tourist villages must be directed towards the village's primary economic activity, thereby generating added value to the village's primary economy;
- c. that to provide a legal basis and certainty for the empowerment of tourist villages in the Region, it is necessary to regulate this through a Regional Regulation;
- d. that based on the considerations referred to in point a, point b, and point c, it is necessary to issue a Regional Regulation on Empowerment of Tourist Villages;
- Observing : 1. Article 18 section (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. Law Number 13 of 1950 on Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java (State Bulletin of the Republic of Indonesia of 1950 Number 42);
3. Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of 2014 Number 244, Supplement to the State Gazette Number 5587) as amended several times last by Law Number 9 of 2015 on Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2014 on Local Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
4. Law Number 11 of 2023 on Province of Central Java (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2023 Number 58, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6867);

5. Regulation of the Province of Central Java Number 2 of 2019 on Empowerment of Tourism Villages in the Province of Central Java (Regional Gazette of the Province of Central Java of 2019 Number 2, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Province of Central Java Number 107);

With the Joint Approval of
THE REGIONAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE REGENCY OF PEMALANG

and

THE REGENT OF PEMALANG

HAS DECIDED:

To issue : REGIONAL REGULATION ON EMPOWERMENT OF TOURISM VILLAGES.

CHAPTER I
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

1. Region means the Regency of Pemalang.
2. Local Government means the Regent as an element of local government administration who leads the implementation of governmental affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.
3. Regent means the Regent of Pemalang.
4. Local Government's Institution means the supporting elements of the Regent and the Regional People's Representative Council in the administration of governmental affairs which fall under the authority of the Region.
5. Village Government means the administration of governmental affairs and the interests of the local community within the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.
6. Village means a legal community unit which has territorial boundaries and is authorized to regulate and manage governmental affairs and the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights which are recognized and respected in the system of government of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

7. Tourist means a person who undertakes tourism activities.
8. Tourism means various kinds of tourism activities supported by a variety of facilities and services provided by the community, entrepreneurs, the Government, and the Local Government.
9. Tourism Sector means all activities related to tourism which are multidimensional and multidisciplinary in nature and emerge as a manifestation of the needs of every person and the State as well as interactions between tourists and local communities, fellow tourists, the Government, Local Governments, and entrepreneurs.
10. Empowerment means an effort to build capacity by encouraging, providing motivation, raising awareness, and developing existing potentials.
11. Tourism Attraction means anything that has uniqueness, beauty, and value in the form of diversity of natural, cultural, and man-made resources that becomes the target or destination of tourist visits.
12. Tourism Village means a form of integration between potential attractions of natural tourism, cultural tourism, and man-made tourism within a certain area supported by attractions, accommodation, and other facilities in accordance with the local community's wisdom.
13. Tourism Village Management means a party responsible for managing the Tourism Village.
14. Tourism Business means a business which provides goods and/or services to meet the needs of tourists and to organize tourism.
15. Village-Owned Enterprise, hereinafter referred to as BUM Desa, means a legal entity established by a village and/or jointly by villages to manage businesses, utilize assets, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and/or provide other types of businesses for the greatest possible welfare of the village community.

Article 2

Tourism Villages shall be organized based on the following principles:

- a. benefit;
- b. sustainability;
- c. participation;
- d. continuity;
- e. kinship;
- f. education;

- g. self-reliance; and
- h. empowerment.

Article 3

Empowerment of Tourism Villages within the Region shall be organized based on:

- a. tourism potential;
- b. development of the local economy;
- c. preservation of culture and environment;
- d. improvement of infrastructure and facilities;
- e. development of human resources; and
- f. direct participation of the community.

Article 4

The scope of regulation in this Regional Regulation shall include:

- a. empowerment strategies and bases;
- b. designation of Tourism Villages;
- c. Tourism Village managers;
- d. development of Tourism Villages;
- e. tourism businesses in Tourism Villages;
- f. community empowerment;
- g. community participation;
- h. cooperation;
- i. financing; and
- j. guidance and supervision.

CHAPTER II
EMPOWERMENT STRATEGIES AND BASES.

Part One
Empowerment Strategies

Article 5

Empowerment strategies for Tourism Villages shall include:

- a. identifying cultural values that are potential to be preserved and developed;
- b. empowering village tourism potentials to be developed;
- c. institutionalizing forums for the actualization of village culture and tourism in strategic activities at local, regional, national, and international levels; and
- d. enhancing coordination, information, promotion, and communication among Village Governments, the Local Government, other local governments, and tourism stakeholders in an effort to develop sustainable Tourism Villages.

Part Two
Empowerment Bases

Article 6

- (1) Empowerment bases for Tourism Villages shall include:
- a. nature-based tourism, which includes tourist attractions based on rural natural resources;
 - b. cultural tourism, which includes tourist attractions based on cultural traditions and local wisdom such as traditional ceremonies, traditional music, traditional dances, heritage sites/objects, religious activities, local architecture, local handicrafts, culinary products, and other cultural specificities; and
 - c. artificial tourism, which includes tourist attractions based on creations and creativity of individuals or groups, such as handicrafts in the form of fine arts, paintings, recreational parks, galleries, and local cultural studios.
- (2) In addition to the empowerment bases for Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1), a combination of nature-based tourism, cultural tourism, and artificial tourism may be developed.

CHAPTER III
DESIGNATION OF TOURISM VILLAGE

Part One
General

Article 7

- The designation of a Tourism Village shall be carried out through the following stages:
- a. pre-declaration of the Tourism Village;
 - b. declaration of the Tourism Village;
 - c. assessment of the Tourism Village; and
 - d. stipulation of the Tourism Village.

Part Two
Pre-Declaration of Tourism Village

Article 8

- (1) The pre-declaration of a tourism village shall be carried out by determining a prospective Tourism Village management.

- (2) The Regent shall establish an Assistance Team to provide assistance in fulfilling technical and administrative requirements to the prospective Tourism Village management.
- (3) Assistance in fulfilling technical and administrative requirements to the prospective Tourism Village manager as referred to in section (2) shall be carried out for a maximum of 6 (six) months.
- (4) Based on the results of the assistance as referred to in section (3), the Assistance Team shall provide recommendations to the prospective Tourism Village management to propose the declaration of the tourism village.
- (5) Further provisions regarding assistance in fulfilling technical and administrative requirements to the prospective Tourism Village management as referred to in section (2) shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Three Declaration of Tourism Villages

Article 9

- (1) Based on the recommendation of the Assistance Team as referred to in Article 8 section (4), the prospective Tourism Village management shall carry out the declaration of the Tourism Village through the head of village or the head of urban village.
- (2) The head of village or the head of urban village shall submit an application for designation as a Tourism Village to the Regent.
- (3) The application as referred to in section (2) shall be accompanied by at least the following supporting documents:
 - a. data on the profile of the area;
 - b. data on tourism attractions to be developed;
 - c. data on visitors to the Tourism Village;
 - d. data on the institute of the prospective Tourism Village management;
 - e. conformity with the regional spatial plan;
 - f. disaster mitigation plan; and
 - g. availability of homestay.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the declaration of tourism village shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

Part Four
Assessment of Tourism Village

Article 10

- (1) The Regent shall assess the feasibility of the application for designation as a Tourism Village as referred to in Article 9 section (3) as a basis for considering the designation of the Tourism Village.
- (2) The assessment as referred to in section (1) shall be conducted by verifying administrative data and carrying out field inspections.
- (3) The assessment as referred to in section (2) shall include:
 - a. the geographical condition of the village that concerning the number of houses, number of inhabitants, characteristics and area of the village in relation to the carrying capacity for tourism in the village;
 - b. the most interesting and attractive tourism performance in the village;
 - c. the development of the number of visitors to the Tourism Village;
 - d. the planned institutional arrangement of the Tourism Village management;
 - e. analysis of conformity with the regional spatial plan;
 - f. analysis of the disaster mitigation plan;
 - g. fulfillment of homestay standardization; and
 - h. availability of infrastructure, including transportation facilities and services, electricity facilities, clean water, drainage, waste treatment, telephone, and other similar facilities.

Part Five
Designation of Tourism Village

Article 11

The Regent shall designate a village/urban village as a Tourism Village after an assessment has been conducted by taking into account the results of the assessment as referred to in Article 10 by a Regent Decree.

Article 12

- (1) The Regent shall assign the Local Government's Institution which organizes governmental affairs in the tourism sector to classify Tourism Villages based on the Regent Decree on the designation of Tourism Village.

- (2) The classification of Tourism Village as referred to in section (1) shall consist of:
 - a. pioneering Tourism Village;
 - b. developing Tourism Village; and
 - c. advanced Tourism Village.
- (3) The classification of Tourism Village as referred to in section (2) shall be stipulated by a decree of the head of the Local Government’s Institution in charge of the tourism sector.
- (4) Evaluation of each classification of Tourism Village as referred to in section (2) shall be conducted once every 4 (four) years as of the date of designation.
- (5) Further provisions regarding the classification mechanism of Tourism Villages shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER IV
TOURISM VILLAGE MANAGERS

Article 13

- (1) A Tourism Village shall be managed by one Tourism Village management.
- (2) The Tourism Village management as referred to in section (1) shall be determined by the head of village or the head of urban village (lurah) based on the recommendation of the Assistance Team.
- (3) The Tourism Village management as referred to in section(1) may consist of:
 - a. community groups;
 - b. Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa); and
 - c. other business entities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (4) The organizational structure of the Tourism Village management as referred to in section (1) shall consist of at least:
 - a. a Chairperson;
 - b. a Secretary; and
 - c. a Treasurer.

Article 14

The Tourism Village management shall have the following duties:

- a. to manage the Tourism Village, among others:
 - 1. registration of tourism businesses;
 - 2. tourism attraction activities;
 - 3. tool and infrastructure; and/or

- b. facilities and security;
- c. to assist existing tourism businesses;
- d. to organize partnership cooperation; and
- e. to coordinate with the Village Governments, the Local Government, other local governments, and tourism stakeholders in an effort to develop sustainable Tourism Village.

CHAPTER V
DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM VILLAGES

Article 15

The development of Tourism Village shall include:

- a. strengthening of Tourism Village institutions;
- b. development of Tourism Village infrastructure;
- c. marketing of Tourism Villages; and
- d. partnership cooperation.

Article 16

Strengthening of Tourism Village institutions as referred to in Article 15 point a shall include, among others:

- a. development of the organizational capacity of Tourism Village;
- b. mechanisms, operations, and tourism systems; and
- c. enhancement of the capacity of community resources in Tourism Village.

Article 17

Development of Tourism Village infrastructure as referred to in Article 15 point b shall include:

- a. development of facility and infrastructure for tourist attractions;
- b. development of infrastructure for village creative industries;
- c. development of transportation and communication infrastructure; and
- d. development of other infrastructure as needed.

Article 18

Marketing of Tourism Village as referred to in Article 15 point c shall include integrated, continuous, and responsible marketing of Tourism Village.

Article 19

- (1) Partnership cooperation as referred to in Article 15 point d shall be carried out by Tourism Village management with third parties in order to improve the welfare of the Tourism Village community.
- (2) The cooperation as referred to in section (1) shall be set forth in a cooperation agreement.

Article 20

Partnership cooperation of Tourism Village management as referred to in Article 19 section (1) may take the form of, among others:

- a. profit-sharing cooperation in business;
- b. production cooperation;
- c. management cooperation; and/or
- d. cooperation in the provision of business space.

Article 21

The cooperation agreement as referred to in Article 19 section (2) shall contain at least:

- a. scope of cooperation;
- b. procedures and provisions for the implementation of cooperation;
- c. term;
- d. rights and obligations;
- e. funding;
- f. procedures for amendment, postponement, and termination; and
- g. dispute settlement.

CHAPTER VI

TOURISM BUSINESSES IN TOURISM VILLAGE

Article 22

- (1) Tourism Businesses in Tourism Villages shall include, among others:
 - a. food and beverage services;
 - b. provision of accommodation;
 - c. organization of entertainment and recreation activities;
 - d. tourism attractions;
 - e. tourism performances;
 - f. tourism areas;
 - g. tourism transportation services;
 - h. tour and travel services;
 - i. organization of meetings, incentive trips, conferences, and exhibitions;

- j. tour guide services;
 - k. tourism information services; and
 - l. tourism consultancy services.
- (2) The types of tourism businesses in Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1) shall reflect the local traditions and wisdom of the Tourism Village community.

Article 23

- (1) In order to provide protection for the management of Tourism Villages, the Local Government may restrict existing tourism businesses.
- (2) The restrictions on businesses as referred to in section (1) shall include:
- a. restrictions on certain types of businesses deemed to be contrary to the cultural values of the Tourism Village community and/or types of businesses that are not in line with the determined Tourism Village concept; and
 - b. restrictions on the scale of tourism businesses in order to provide protection for micro, small, and medium-scale tourism entrepreneurs.
- (3) The restrictions on businesses as referred to in section (1) and section (2) shall be implemented in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

Article 24

- (1) Every tourism business in a Tourism Village shall register its Tourism Service Business to the Local Government.
- (2) Registration of Tourism Businesses as referred to in section (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

CHAPTER VII
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT

Article 25

- (1) The Local Government shall prioritize the concept of community empowerment in facilitating and implementing efforts to develop Tourism Village.
- (2) Community empowerment as referred to in section (1) shall be implemented together with the community in a coordinated and integrated manner, based on the principles of transparency, participation, and accountability, and shall reflect the social and cultural values that exist and grow within the community.

CHAPTER VIII COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Article 26

- (1) The community shall be given the opportunity to participate in the development process of Tourism Villages.
- (2) Community participation as referred to in section (1) shall take the form of providing suggestions, considerations, opinions, responses, and inputs regarding development, information on potentials and problems, as well as plans for the Tourism Village development.
- (3) The suggestions, considerations, opinions, responses, and inputs as referred to in section (2) shall be submitted in writing to the Tourism Village management.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the mechanism for community participation shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER IX COOPERATION

Article 27

- (1) In the context of organizing, managing, and developing Tourism Villages, the Local Government, Village Governments, and/or Tourism Village management may enter into cooperation.
- (2) The cooperation as referred to in section (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
- (3) The cooperation as referred to in section (2) may be conducted with:
 - a. Ministries/Central Government Institutions;
 - b. Provincial Governments;
 - c. Regency/Municipal Governments;
 - d. Village Governments; and/or
 - e. third parties.
- (4) The forms of cooperation as referred to in section (3) shall include:
 - a. assistance in education and training;
 - b. assistance in facilities and infrastructure;
 - c. information systems; and
 - d. other cooperation in the field of Tourism Village development.

CHAPTER X
FINANCING

Article 28

- (1) The Local Government and Village Governments shall allocate budgets for the empowerment of Tourism Villages, starting from pre-declaration, declaration, assessment, designation, up to development of Tourism Village, in accordance with budget capacity.
- (2) The sources of financing as referred to in section (1) may come from:
 - a. the Regional Budget (APBD);
 - b. the Village Budget (APBDes); and/or
 - c. other legitimate and non-binding sources of financing.

CHAPTER XI
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION

Article 29

- (1) Guidance and supervision are carried out by the Local Government in the form of monitoring and evaluation of the management of Tourism Village.
- (2) Guidance as referred to in section (1) shall include:
 - a. institutional guidance;
 - b. assistance;
 - c. facilitation of tourism licensing;
 - d. quality of rural tourism products;
 - e. guidance on improving the capacity of tourism workers;
 - f. technical guidance on marketing/promotion;
 - g. dissemination of laws and regulations; and
 - h. granting awards for outstanding management of Tourism Villages.
- (3) Supervision as referred to in section (1) shall include:
 - a. the development of management of Tourism Village; and
 - b. the development of number of tourist visits.
- (4) Further provisions regarding guidance and supervision of Tourism Village shall be regulated in a Regent Regulation.

CHAPTER XIII
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 30

- (1) Tourism Villages that have been designated before this Regional Regulation comes into force shall be declared to be at the pre-declaration stage of Tourism Villages.

(2) The designation of Tourism Villages as referred to in section (1) shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER XIV
CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 31

The Regent Regulation as the implementing regulation of this Regional Regulation shall be stipulated no later than 6 (six) months as of the date this Regional Regulation is promulgated.

Article 32

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

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

Issued in Pemalang
on 21 June 2024

REGENT OF PEMALANG,

signed

JUNAEDI

Promulgated in Pemalang
on 21 June 2024

REGIONAL SECRETARY OF
THE REGENCY OF PEMALANG,

signed

HERIYANTO

ELUCIDATION OF
REGULATION OF THE REGENCY OF PEMALANG
NUMBER 2 OF 2024

ON

EMPOWERMENT OF TOURISM VILLAGES

I. GENERAL

In line with the objectives of tourism development, the Local Government develops Tourism Village in order to foster economic growth, improve public welfare, alleviate poverty, reduce unemployment, preserve nature, the environment and resources, and promote culture, while maintaining the village’s main economic activities and providing additional value to the existing local economy.

Furthermore, the development of Tourism Villages is closely related to the implementation of sustainable tourism development, which rests on four basic principles in Tourism Villages, namely:

1. Economically feasible, means conomically feasible and can have a positive impact on the village economy and community
2. Environmentally feasible, means feasible from an environmental conservation perspective, where the development of tourism villages takes into account natural and environmental conditions and potential changes
3. Socially acceptable, means the development of tourism villages is accepted by the local community
4. Technologically appropriate, means the development of the tourism village applies technological development in order to achieve efficient, extensive, and long-term-oriented development..

Tourism Village empowerment is a concept that involves various elements and aspects in efforts to enhance the welfare of rural communities through sustainable tourism development. Based on the foregoing, it is necessary to establish regulation in the form of a Regional Regulation governing the Empowerment of Tourism Village, which is ultimately expected to improve the local economy and the welfare of the local community.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Sufficiently clear.

Article 2

The “principle of benefit” means tourism development must be felt and provide the greatest possible benefits for the welfare of the community living in the village.

The “principle of sustainability” means the culture, customs, and values upheld and practiced by the community must be maintained and their existence preserved.

The “participatory principle” means community involvement (participation) must form part of the initiation, designation, and implementation of the tourism village, so that the community is clearly positioned as the subject of development and not merely as its object.

The “principle of continuity” means the management of the tourism village must maintain a balance between economic, environmental, and socio-cultural aspects, so that tourism activities can continue to develop and provide benefits for community welfare while preserving the environment and local cultural heritage.

The “principle of kinship” means human relations based on customary values upheld by the community, including forms of social stratification, must continue to be taken into account.

The “principle of self-reliance” means the Tourism Village Empowerment Program in the Province of Central Java aims to improve the welfare of Tourism Village communities so that they become self-reliant or have good fortune and enhance their economy to a level that enables them to compete with communities in other sub-sectors.

The “principle of empowerment” means every village community has the right to be empowered and must be empowered so that the community can understand the proper and correct management of the Tourism Village.

Article 3

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Improvement of infrastructure and facilities means all types of facilities and infrastructure intended to support the convenience, comfort, and safety of tourists.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Direct participation of the community means village residents take part directly in tourism activities.

Article 4

Sufficiently clear.

Article 3

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Other local governments means regency/municipal governments, the provincial government, and relevant ministries/agencies.

Article 6

Sufficiently clear.

Article 7

Point a

The pre-declaration of the tourism village is carried out as an assistance process for prospective tourism village management.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Article 8

Sufficiently clear.

Article 9

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Sufficiently clear.

Point d

Sufficiently clear.

Point e

Sufficiently clear.

Point f

Sufficiently clear.

Point g

Homestay is accommodation in the form of a residential house occupied by its owner, part of which is rented out, providing tourists with the opportunity to interact with the owner’s daily life, and which is owned by the local community as a means of empowering the local economy..

Article 10

Sufficiently clear.

Article 11

Sufficiently clear.

Article 12

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Point a

A pioneering Tourism Village is a Tourism Village that potential to be developed into a tourist destination but still has limited tourism facilities, infrastructures, and amenities, where community awareness of tourism potential has begun to grow, tourists have begun to visit, and a management body is already in place.

Point b

A Developing Tourism Village is a Tourism Village that integrates various natural, cultural, and man-made potentials into a tourist destination, has begun to be known and visited by tourists, has tourism facilities and infrastructure that still need to be further developed, has generated local community economic activities, and has good institutional governance.

Point c

An Advanced Tourism Village is a Tourism Village that has become a well-known tourist destination frequently visited by tourists, has adequate tourism facilities and infrastructures, and is capable of carrying out capacity-building activities (for human resources, tourism enterprises, institutions, and products).

Section (3)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (5)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 13

Section (1)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (2)

Sufficiently clear.

Section (3)

Point a

Sufficiently clear.

Point b

Sufficiently clear.

Point c

Other business entities means other business actors/entities outside community groups and Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa).

Section (4)

Sufficiently clear.

Article 14

Sufficiently clear.

Article 15

Sufficiently clear.

Article 16

Sufficiently clear.

Article 17

Sufficiently clear.

- Article 18
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 19
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 20
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 21
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 22
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 23
- Section (1)
- Sufficiently clear.
- Section (2)
- Point a
- Sufficiently clear.
- Point b
- Tourism entrepreneur means a person, a group of persons, or a business entity that carries out tourism business activities.
- Section (3)
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 24
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 25
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 26
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 27
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 28
- Sufficiently clear.
- Article 29
- Sufficiently clear.

Article 30
Sufficiently clear.

Article 31
Sufficiently clear.

Article 32
Sufficiently clear.

Has been translated by JDIH Kabupaten Pemalang.

In the event that there is a difference in meaning between the translation and the Indonesian version of this Regional Regulation, the official document of this Regional Regulation archived in the Law Department of the Regional Secretariat of the Regency of Pemalang shall prevail.

Pemalang, 8 December 2024

Head of the Law Department,



ARIEF RACHMAN HAKIM, S.H., M.H.

Pembina

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