



REGENT SUKOHARJO
PROVINCE OF CENTRAL JAVA
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 7 OF 2017
ABOUT

**ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S MARKETS, SHOPPING CENTERS AND
SELF SERVICE STORE**

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY
REGENT SUKOHARJO,

- Considering:**
- a. that freedom of business in the trade sector is an embodiment of the people's right to do business which must be encouraged and needs to be given opportunities as a consequence of the increasing opening up of competitive and fair business opportunities, based on the principle of kinship and the principle of togetherness so that it can improving the regional economy and spurring sustainable economic growth;**
 - b. that with the rapid growth of supermarkets, shopping centers and people's markets in Sukoharjo Regency and in line with the development vision and mission of the Sukoharjo Regency Government, especially in the economic and trade sectors, it is necessary to organize and develop People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets and so that there is balance and synergy as well as mutual benefit between the business actors in question;**
 - c. that to implement the provisions of Presidential Regulation Number 112 of 2007 concerning Management and Development Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shops, the Regional Government carries out structuring and guidance for People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets so as to provide direction, foundation and legal certainty to all parties;**
 - d. that based on the considerations as intended in letters a, b, and c, it is necessary to establish Regional Regulations concerning the Arrangement and Development of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets;**

- Bearing in mind:**
- 1. Article 18 paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;**
 - 2. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Establishment of Regency Regions within the Province of Central Java;**

3. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning Criminal Procedure Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1981 Number 76, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);
4. Law Number 3 of 1982 concerning Compulsory Company Registration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1982 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3214);
5. Law Number 25 of 1992 concerning Cooperatives (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1992 Number 116, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3502);
6. Law Number 5 of 1999 concerning Prohibition of Monopolistic Practices and Unfair Business Competition (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 33, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3817);
7. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1999 Number 42, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3821);
8. Law Number 38 of 2004 concerning Roads (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2004 Number 132, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4444);
9. Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 67 Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4724);
10. Law Number 26 of 2007 concerning Spatial Planning (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 68 Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4725);
11. Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 106, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4756);
12. Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2008 Number 93, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4866);
13. Law Number 22 of 2009 concerning Road Traffic and Transportation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2009 Number 96, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5025);

14. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation and Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234); 15. Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 45, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5512);
16. 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, most recently by Law Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Law Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 58, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5679);
17. Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 concerning Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1983 Number 36, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3258), as amended by Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 concerning Amendments to Regulations Government Number 27 of 1983 concerning Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2010 Number 90, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5145);
18. Government Regulation Number 44 of 1997 concerning Partnerships (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1997 Number 91, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3718);
19. Government Regulation Number 32 of 1998 concerning the Guidance and Development of Small Businesses (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 1998 Number 46, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3743);
20. Government Regulation Number 42 of 2007 concerning Franchising (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2007 Number 90, Supplement to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4742);
21. Government Regulation Number 17 of 2013 concerning Implementation of Law Number 20 of 2008 concerning Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2013 Number 40, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5404);

22. Presidential Regulation Number 76 of 2007 concerning Criteria and Requirements for Preparing Closed Business Fields and Open Business Fields with Requirements in the Investment Sector; 23. Presidential

Regulation Number 77 of 2007 concerning List of Closed Business Fields and Open Business Fields with Requirements in the Investment Sector as amended by Presidential Regulation Number 111 of 2007 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation Number 77 of 2007 concerning List of Closed Business Fields and Business Fields That Are Open to Requirements in the Field of Capital Investment;

24. Presidential Regulation Number 112 of 2007 concerning the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores;

25. Presidential Regulation Number 87 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 199);

26. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 20 of 2012 concerning Management and Empowerment of Traditional Markets (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 178);

27. Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 70/M-DAG/PER/12/2013 concerning Guidelines for the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shop as amended by Minister of Trade Regulation Number 56/M-DAG/PER/9/2014 concerning Amendments to Regulation of the Minister of Trade Number 70/M-DAG/PER/12/2013 concerning Guidelines for the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shop;

28. Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 80 of 2015 concerning the Formation of Regional Legal Products (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 2036);

29. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 14 of 2011 concerning Sukoharjo Regency Regional Spatial Planning for 2011-2031 (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette 2011 Number 14, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 192);

30. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 4 of 2016 concerning Regional Regulations concerning Civil Servant Investigators (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 4, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 229);

31. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 12 of 2016 concerning the Formation and Structure of Regional Apparatus (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 12, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 236); 32. Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation

Number 15 of 2016 concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2016 Number 15, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 239);

With Mutual Consent

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT

And

REGENT SUKOHARJO

DECIDE:

To stipulate: REGIONAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S MARKETS, SHOPPING CENTERS AND SUPERMANENT SHOPS.

PIG

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

article 1

In this Regional Regulation what is meant by: 1. Region is Sukoharjo Regency.

2. Regional Government is the Regent as the organizing element of Regional Government which leads the implementation of government affairs which are the authority of the autonomous region.

3. The Regent is the Regent of Sukoharjo.

4. The Regional People's Representative Council, hereinafter abbreviated as DPRD, is the Regional People's Representative Council of Sukoharjo Regency.

5. The Department of Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises, hereinafter referred to as Disdagkop and UKM , is the Department of Trade, Cooperatives, Small and Medium Enterprises of Sukoharjo Regency.

6. The One Stop Investment and Integrated Services Service, hereinafter referred to as the PM and PTSP Service, is the Sukoharjo Regency Capital Investment and One Stop Integrated Services Service.

7. The Business License Issuing Official is the One Stop Integrated Service Official who is tasked and responsible for granting permits after obtaining recommendations from other relevant agencies and/or agencies.
8. Arrangement is all efforts made by the Regional Government to regulate and manage the existence and establishment of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets in an area, so as not to harm or kill existing People's Markets, micro, small, medium enterprises and cooperatives.
9. Business Actors are every individual citizen Indonesia or a business entity in the form of a legal entity or non-legal entity established and domiciled in the legal territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which carries out business activities in field of Commerce.
10. Market is an economic institution where buyers and sellers meet, either directly or indirectly, to carry out trade transactions.
11. Supermarkets are shops with an independent 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.
12. *Department Store* is a facility or place of business that retails consumer goods, especially clothing and equipment products, with the arrangement of goods based on the gender and/or age level of consumers.
13. *Minimarket* is a facility or place of business for selling daily necessities at retail directly to consumers by means of self-service (self-service).
14. *Supermarket* is a facility or place of business for selling household goods including nine basic necessities at retail and directly to consumers by means of self-service.
15. *Hypermarket* is a facility or place of business for selling household goods including nine basic necessities at retail and directly to consumers, which consists of supermarkets, modern shops and department stores, which are combined in one building. management is carried out solely.
16. Wholesaling/Wholesale is a means or business place for purchasing various kinds of goods in large quantities from various parties and selling these goods in large quantities to sub-distributors and/or retail traders.

17. A shopping center is a certain area consisting of one or several buildings erected vertically or horizontally, which are sold or rented to business actors or managed by themselves to carry out goods trading activities.
18. People's Market is a business place organized, built and managed by the Government, Regional Government, Private, State-Owned Enterprises, Regional-Owned Enterprises and/or Village-Owned Enterprises which can be in the form of shops, kiosks, stalls and tents owned or managed by small and medium traders, non-governmental organizations, or cooperatives as well as micro, small and medium enterprises with a process of buying and selling goods through bargaining.
19. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, hereinafter abbreviated as MSMEs, are economic activities on a micro, small and medium scale in accordance with the following definition: a.
 Micro Business is a business that has a net worth of a maximum of Rp. 50,000,000,- (fifty million rupiah) excluding land and buildings where the business is located with annual sales proceeds of a maximum of Rp. 300,000,000,- (three hundred million rupiah);
 b. Small Business is a business that has a net worth of more than IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) up to a maximum of IDR 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) excluding land and buildings of business premises with annual sales proceeds of more than Rp. 300,000,000,- (three hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 2,500,000,000,- (two billion five hundred million rupiah);
 and c. Medium Business is a business that has a net worth of more than IDR 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 10,000,000,000,- (ten billion) excluding land and buildings with annual sales proceeds of more than Rp. 2,500,000,000,- (two billion five hundred million rupiah) up to a maximum of Rp. 50,000,000,000,- (fifty billion rupiah).
20. Partnership is business cooperation between micro businesses, small, medium and cooperatives with large-scale businesses accompanied by guidance and development carried out by large-scale business operators, taking into account the principles of mutual need, mutual strengthening and mutual benefit.
21. Self-service Shop Business License, hereinafter abbreviated to IUTS, is a permit to carry out a supermarket management business issued by the Regional Government.
22. Shopping Center Business Permit, hereinafter abbreviated to IUPP, is a permit to carry out a Shopping Center business issued by the Regional Government.

23. **People's Market Management Business License**, hereinafter abbreviated to IUPPR, is a permit to carry out People's Market management business issued by the Regional Government.
24. **Regency Regional Spatial Planning**, hereinafter referred to as Regency RTRW, is a policy direction and Regency spatial utilization strategy.
25. **Detailed Regency Spatial Plan**, hereinafter referred to as Regency RDTR, is a detailed plan regarding Regency spatial layout which is completed with the District Zoning Ordinance.
26. **Zoning Regulations** are Regional Government Regulations which regulates space utilization and control elements prepared for each designated zone in accordance with the general spatial planning plan and detailed spatial planning plan.
27. **Application Letter** is a letter requesting the issuance of a Supermarket Business Management Business License, Shopping Center and People's Market Business License.
28. **Third Parties** are the Government, Provincial Government, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD), Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa), Cooperatives, and the Private Sector.
29. **Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility**, hereinafter abbreviated as TJSLP, is the company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and a beneficial environment, both for the company itself, the local community and society in general.
30. **Investigation** is a series of investigative actions in terms of and according to the methods regulated by law to search for and collect evidence which will shed light on the criminal act that occurred and in order to find the suspect.
31. **Investigators** are State Police Officials of the Republic of Indonesia, or Civil Servant Officials who are given special authority by law to carry out investigations.
32. **Civil Servant Investigators**, hereinafter abbreviated as PPNS, are certain Civil Servant Officials within the Regional Government who are given special authority by law to carry out investigations into violations of Regional Regulations.

CHAPTER II

PRINCIPLES, OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE**Section 2**

The arrangement and development of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets is carried out based on the principles of: a. national interests; b. legal certainty; c. fair and healthy; d. business security; e. accountable and transparent; f. independence; g. partnership; h. expediency; i. simplicity; j. togetherness; and K. environmentally friendly.

Article 3

The aim of structuring and developing People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets is to: a. provide protection to MSMEs and cooperatives as well as people's markets;

- b. empowering micro, small, medium and entrepreneurs cooperatives and people's markets in general, so that they are able to develop, compete, be strong, advanced, independent, and can improve their welfare;
- c. regulate and regulate the existence and establishment of shopping centers and supermarkets in a certain area so as not to harm and kill existing people's, micro, small, medium and cooperative markets;
- d. encourage the implementation of partnerships between people's market, micro, small, medium and cooperative business actors and shopping center and supermarket business actors based on the principles of equality and justice in running businesses in the trade sector; And
- e. realizing a mutually necessary and strengthening synergy between shopping centers and supermarkets with people's markets, MSMEs and cooperatives so that they can grow and develop more quickly as an effort to realize a steady, smooth, efficient and sustainable trading system and distribution pattern.

Article 4

The scope of this Regional Regulation includes structuring, empowerment, partnership, management, roles, licensing, reporting, prohibitions, guidance and supervision, administrative sanctions, investigative provisions, criminal provisions regarding People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets.

CHAPTER III

ARRANGEMENT OF PEOPLE'S MARKETS, SHOPPING CENTERS AND
SELF SERVICE STORE

Part One

General

Article 5

- (1) The establishment of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets must be guided by Regency RTRW and Regency RDTR, including Zoning Regulations.
- (2) The Regional Government determines the number of people's markets, shopping centers and supermarkets, and determines the distance between Shopping Centers and Supermarkets and People's Markets or traditional retail stores.
- (3) The Regional Government in determining the number and distance of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets as intended in paragraph (2) must consider: a. density and population growth levels in each region according to Central Agency census data

Last year statistics; b. local regional economic potential; c. area accessibility (traffic flow); d. security support and infrastructure availability; e. development of new settlements; f. local community life patterns; and/or g. supermarket working hours that are synergistic and do not kill the traditional retail stores in the area.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the determination of the number, distance and consideration of the arrangement of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets as intended in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) are regulated by Regent Regulations.

The second part

Arrangement of People's Markets

Article 6

- (1) Business actors can establish People's Markets.

- (2) Business actors who establish People's Markets as intended in paragraph (1) are required to fulfill the following provisions: a. taking into account the socio-economic conditions of the community and the existence of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets and Small Businesses, including cooperatives in the area concerned;
- b. provide a parking area at least as large as the parking required for 1 (one) four-wheeled vehicle for every 100 m² (one hundred square meters) sales floor area of Pasar Rakyat; And
- c. provide facilities that ensure the People's Market is clean, healthy (hygienic), safe, orderly and a comfortable public space.
- (3) The provision of parking areas as intended in paragraph (2) letter b can be carried out through collaboration between the People's Market management and third parties.

Article 7

People's Markets may be located on any road network system, including local road network systems or neighborhood roads in regional or local service areas or neighborhoods (residential) within the area.

Article 8

- (1) People's Markets which have historical value, cannot be changed or made into Shopping Centers and Supermarkets, except for revitalization efforts to become People's Markets that are clean, orderly, comfortable, safe, have uniqueness, becomes a city icon and has value for tourism industry.
- (2) In order to provide protection and empowerment for People's Markets, MSMEs, Cooperatives, the Regional Government regulates and provides guidance to informal sector economic actors.

Part Three

Arrangement of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets

Article 9

- (1) Business actors can establish:
- a. Stand-alone Shopping Centers and Supermarkets; and/or
- b. Supermarkets that are integrated with shopping centers or other buildings/areas.

- (2) Business actors who establish shopping centers and Independent supermarkets as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a must be equipped with documents analyzing the socio-economic conditions of the local community which include:
- a. population structure according to livelihood and education;
 - b. household economic income level;
 - c. the density and population growth levels of each region are in accordance with the latest year's Central Statistics Agency census data;
 - d. partnership plans with MSMEs;
 - e. employment;
 - f. resilience and growth of the People's Market as facilities for MSMEs;
 - g. availability of social facilities and public facilities;
 - h. positive and negative impacts of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets on People's Markets or pre-existing traditional retail stores; And
 - i. corporate social responsibility (Corporate Social Responsibility) which is directed at assisting People's Market managers.
- (3) Business actors who establish supermarkets that are integrated with shopping centers or other buildings/areas as intended in paragraph (1) letter b must be equipped with documents analyzing the socio-economic conditions of the local community which include: a. partnership plans with MSMEs; b. employment;
- c. resilience and growth of the People's Market as facilities for MSMEs;
 - d. positive and negative impacts of the establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets on People's Markets or pre-existing Traditional Retail Stores; And
 - e. corporate social responsibility (*Corporate Social Responsibility*) which is directed at assisting People's Market managers.
- (4) Analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the community as intended in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) is carried out by a competent independent agency/institution.
- (5) Independent bodies/institutions as intended in paragraph (4) may be educational institutions, research institutions or consulting institutions.

- (6) Provisions regarding techniques for preparing analyzes of community socio-economic conditions as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) are listed in attachment I which is an inseparable part of this Regional Regulation.

Article 10

Business actors who establish supermarkets in the form of minimarkets are exempt from completing documents analyzing the socio-economic conditions of the community as intended in Article 9 while still considering the level of population density and growth.

Article 11

The limitations of the sales floor area for supermarkets are as follows:

- a. Minimarket, less than 400 m² (four hundred meters per facet);
- b. Supermarket, 400 m² (four hundred square meters) up to 5,000 m² (five thousand square meters); c. *Department Store*, above 400 m² (four hundred square meters) d. *Hypermarket*, above 5,000 m² (five thousand square meters); and e. Wholesale, above 5,000 m² (five thousand square meters).

Article 12

- (1) The establishment of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets must comply with the following provisions:
- a. taking into account the existence of People's Markets, Small and Medium Enterprises in the area concerned by conducting a study of the socio-economic conditions of the community carried out by an authorized independent institution;
 - b. pay attention to the distance between Supermarkets and Shopping Centers and People's Markets;
 - c. provide a parking area at least as large as the parking required for 1 (one) four-wheeled vehicle for every 60 m² (sixty square meters) sales floor area of Supermarkets and/or Shopping Centers; and
 - D. provide facilities that guarantee supermarkets and shopping centers that are clean, healthy, safe, orderly and comfortable public spaces.

- (2) The provision of parking areas as intended in paragraph (1) letter c can be carried out based on cooperation between the management of Shopping Centers and/or Supermarkets and third parties.

Article 13

The sales system and types of supermarket merchandise are as follows:

- a. Minimarkets, Supermarkets and *Hypermarkets* retail consumer goods, especially food products and other household products;
- b. *Department Stores* retail consumer goods, especially clothing and equipment products, with the arrangement of goods based on gender and/or age level of consumers; And
- c. Wholesalers sell consumer goods wholesale.

Article 14

Supermarkets can only sell main business supporting goods of a maximum of 10% (ten percent) of the total number of goods sold at supermarket outlets/stores.

Article 15

- (1) Minimarkets may be established on all road functions and in environmental service areas (residential) in cities/urban areas.
- (2) Supermarkets and *Department Stores* may only be established on arterial roads, collector roads or local roads and located outside environmental service areas in cities/urban areas.
- (3) *Hypermarkets* and shopping centers may only be established on arterial roads or collector roads and located outside local service areas or neighborhoods within cities/urban areas.
- (4) Wholesalers may only be established on arterial roads or roads collector.

Article 16

Shopping Centers and Supermarkets are obliged to provide business premises for small businesses with selling prices or rental fees that are in accordance with the capabilities of the Small Business, or which can be utilized by Small Businesses through other collaborations within the framework of partnerships.

Article 17

- (1) ***Supermarket, Department Store Hypermarket*** working hours and wholesale are as follows:
 - a. Monday to Friday, 10.00 WIB until 22.00 WIB.
 - b. Saturday and Sunday, 10.00 WIB to 23.00 WIB.
- (2) The Regent may determine working hours other than those referred to in paragraph (1) on religious holidays, national holidays and other certain days beyond 22.00 WIB.
- (3) Provisions regarding minimarket working hours are regulated by Regent's Regulations.

CHAPTER IV

PARTNERSHIP

Article 18

- (1) In conducting business, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets are required to enter into partnerships with MSMEs based on a written agreement agreed to by both parties.
- (2) Partnerships are implemented with the principles of mutual benefit, clarity, fairness, justice and transparency.
- (3) The partnership agreement must be made in Indonesian and based on Indonesian law.

Article 19

- (1) Partnerships in developing MSMEs in People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets can be carried out using general trading patterns and/or franchises.
- (2) Partnerships with general trading patterns as intended in paragraph (1) can be carried out in the form of:
 - a. marketing cooperation;
 - b. provision of business location; and/or
 - c. provision of supplies.
- (3) Marketing cooperation as intended in paragraph (2) letter a can be carried out in the form of marketing goods produced by MSMEs that are packaged or repackaged *with* the goods owner's brand, supermarket brand or other brands agreed in order to increase the selling value of goods.

- (4) The provision of business locations as intended in paragraph (2) letter b is carried out in the form of providing business space in the Shopping Center area for micro and small businesses in accordance with the agreed designation.
- (5) Provision of supplies as intended in paragraph (2) letter c is carried out in the form of provision of goods from Suppliers to People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets.
- (6) Partnership with a franchise pattern as intended in paragraph (1) is carried out based on statutory regulations regarding franchises.

Article 20

- (1) Payment for goods from Supermarkets to Suppliers carried out by MSMEs for supply value up to Rp. 10,000,000 (ten million rupiah) can be paid directly on the day of payment in cash or within 15 (fifteen) calendar days after all billing documents are received.
- (2) The provisions as intended in paragraph (1) apply to every 1 (one) outlet/stall or within a business network.
- (3) MSMEs that supply goods to supermarkets are exempt from being charged the administration fee for goods registration (*listing fee*).

Article 21

- (1) Shopping Centers and Supermarkets must prioritize the supply of domestically produced goods produced by MSMEs as long as they meet the requirements designated shopping centers and supermarkets.
- (2) Shopping Centers and Supermarkets in receiving The supply of goods produced by MSMEs as intended in paragraph (1) requires training, consultation, capital and/or other forms of assistance.
- (3) In developing partnerships between the Center Shopping and Supermarkets with People's Markets, carried out in the form of providing facilitation in the form of:
 - a. training;
 - b. consultation;
 - c. supply of goods;
 - d. capital; and/or
 - e. other forms of assistance.

CHAPTER V

PEOPLE'S MARKET MANAGEMENT

Article 22

- (1) Management of People's Markets can be carried out by Cooperatives, Private Companies, State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN), Regional-Owned Enterprises (BUMD) or Village-Owned Enterprises (BUM Desa).**
- (2) The Regent empowers the management of the People's Market in order to increase competitiveness.**
- (3) Increasing competitiveness as intended in paragraph (2) is carried out in the form of:**
 - a. rejuvenation or revitalization of the Pasar Rakyat building;**
 - b. implementation of professional management;**
 - c. providing merchandise with good quality and competitive prices; and/or**
 - d. Facilitate the financing process for market traders for working capital and business premises ownership credit.**

Article 23

- (1) People's Market Managers have roles including:**
 - a. increase the amount of supply of goods in order stabilize prices;**
 - b. ensure compliance with weight and size standards (orderly measurements); c. carry out coaching, assistance and supervision to traders; And**
 - d. Providing business space for traders.**
- (2) Guidance, assistance and supervision activities for traders as intended in paragraph**
 - (1) letter c is carried out through:**
 - a. improving services to consumers regarding the quality of goods, cleanliness, dosage, packaging, presentation/ arrangement of goods and the use of market facilities;**
 - b. increasing the competence of traders through education, training and counseling; And**
 - c. formation of traders' associations/groups in order to capture the aspirations of traders.**

(3) In providing business space for traders as intended in paragraph (1) letter d, the manager

People's Markets must pay attention to:

a. placement of traders is carried out fairly and transparently and provides equal opportunities for traders; b. zoning according

to merchandise grouping; c. placement of traders is

directed at giving a priority scale to existing traders who have registered with the Market Manager;

d. if there is excess or development of the place business, the priority scale is given to:

1. old traders who do not have official permits; or

2. traders who rent business premises from traders official.

e. The division of business areas is intended so that each trader's business location has the same opportunities to visit; And

f. coaching, management and supervision of Street Vendors (PKL).

CHAPTER VI

THE ROLE OF SHOPPING CENTERS AND

SELF SERVICE STORE

Article 24

Shopping centers are required to provide or offer a proportional and strategic "*counter image*" and/or business space for marketing goods with domestic brands on certain floors.

Article 25

(1) Supermarkets can market goods with their own brand (*private label* and/or *house brand*) by prioritizing goods produced by MSMEs.

(2) Supermarkets can only market their own brand goods at a maximum of 15% (fifteen percent) of the total number of merchandise (*stock keeping units*) sold in Supermarket outlets/ stores, except within the framework of a partnership.

(3) Supermarkets in marketing their own brand goods (*private labels* and/or *house brands*) are responsible for following the provisions of laws and regulations in the fields of environmental security, health and safety (K3L), Intellectual Property Rights, packaged goods and/or other provisions for circulating goods.

- (4) Supermarkets that sell goods produced by MSMEs with their own brand (*private label* and/or *house brand*) are required to include the name of the MSMEs producing the goods.

Article 26

- (1) Shopping centers and self-managed supermarkets that carry out goods trading activities are obliged to provide domestically produced merchandise of at least 80% (eighty percent) of the number and types of goods traded.
- (2) The supply of domestically produced merchandise of less than 80% (eighty percent) to supermarkets in the form of *stand alone brands* and/or outlets/specialty stores *can* be carried out with the permission of the Minister who administers affairs in the trade sector, in the case merchandise :
- a. requires production uniformity *and* is sourced from a single global marketing network (*global supply chain*);
 - b. has its own brand/brand that is known throughout the world (*premium product*) and does not yet have a production base in Indonesia; or
 - c. originating from certain countries to meet the needs of its citizens living in Indonesia.

Article 27

Supermarkets are required to list the prices of goods clearly, easily read and easily seen.

CHAPTER VII

PERMISSIONS

Article 28

- (1) Business actors who carry out business activities in the areas of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets, Must have a business license for legality.
- (2) The business license as intended in paragraph (1), includes:
- a. IUPPR for People's Market.
 - b. IUPP for Shops, Malls, Plazas and Centers Trading; or
 - c. IUTS for Minimarkets, Supermarkets, Department Stores, Hypermarkets and Wholesalers.

- (3) IUTS for Minimarkets is prioritized for local Small and Medium Enterprises.**

Article 29

- (1) The business permit as intended in Article 28 is issued by the Head of the PM and PTSP Service based on the delegation of authority given by the Regent.**
- (2) The Head of PM and PTSP Services in issuing business permits as intended in paragraph (1) must provide notification to the Head of Disdagkop and UKM.**

Article 30

- (1) The applicant submits the application for a business permit as intended in Article 28 to the Head of the PM and PTSP Service by attaching administrative and technical requirements.**
- (2) The administrative requirements as intended in paragraph (1) consist of:**
- a. for IUPPR:**
- 1. photocopy of investment principle permit;**
 - 2. results of analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the community as well as recommendations from the Head of Service responsible for the trade sector;**
 - 3. photocopy of the Space Utilization Permit letter from the agency authorized person for the required business;**
 - 4. photocopy of Disturbance Permit letter;**
 - 5. photocopy of Building Construction Permit (IMB); and 6. photocopy of the deed of establishment and/or changes to the company and its validation.**
- b. for stand-alone IUPP and IUTS:**
- 1. photocopy of investment principle permit;**
 - 2. results of analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the community and recommendation from the Head of Service responsible for the trade sector;**
 - 3. photocopy of the Space Utilization Permit from the authorized agency for the required business;**
 - 4. photocopy of Disturbance Permit;**
 - 5. photocopy of Building Construction Permit (IMB);**

6. photocopy of deed of establishment and/or changes to the company and its validation; And
 7. Partnership plans with Micro Enterprises and Enterprises Small.
- c. for IUTS that is integrated with a shopping center or other building/area: 1. results of analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the community as well as recommendations from the Head of the Service in charge of trade;
2. photocopy of the IUPP for the Shopping Center or other building where the Supermarket is located;
 3. photocopy of the deed of establishment and/or changes to the company and its validation; And
 4. Partnership plans with Micro Businesses or Small Businesses for Shopping Centers or Supermarkets.
- (3) The technical requirements as intended in paragraph (1) are in accordance with the provisions regulated in the Regulations This region.
- (4) The application as intended in paragraph (1) is signed by the owner or person in charge of the company.
- (5) Further provisions regarding requirements and procedures regarding the application and issuance of IUPPR, IUPP and IUTS as intended in paragraph (1) are regulated by Regent Regulations.

Article 31

- (1) Companies managing People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets that have obtained a business license as intended in Article 28 are not required to have a Trading Business License (SIUP).
- (2) If there is a transfer of the business location of the People's Market, Shopping Center and Supermarket, the manager/person in charge of the company is required to submit an application for a new business permit.
- (3) Business license as intended in Article 28 applies:
 - a. only for 1 (one) business location; and b. while still carrying out business activities at the location the same one.
- (4) The business license as intended in paragraph (3) letter b must be re-registered every 5 (five) years.
- (5) The procedure for applying for re-registration of a business permit as intended in paragraph (4) is regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

Article 32

In the case of People's Markets which are managed by the agency in charge of trade, they are exempt from having an IUPPR.

CHAPTER VIII

REPORTING

Article 33

- (1) The business permit issuing official as intended in Article 29 paragraph (1) must submit a report on the implementation of the business permit issuance to the Regent with a copy to the Head of the Provincial Service in charge of trade, every July of the year concerned for the first semester and January of the following year for the second semester.
- (2) The report on the implementation of the issuance of business permits as intended in paragraph (1) includes:
 - a. number and type of business permits issued;
 - b. sales turnover of each outlet;
 - c. number of partnering MSMEs; And
 - d. the number of workers absorbed.

Article 34

- (1) Business actors who already have IUPPR, IUPP and IUTS are required to submit reports in the form of:
 - a. number of outlets owned;
 - b. sales turnover of all outlets;
 - c. number of partnering MSMEs and their partnership patterns;
And
 - d. the number of workers absorbed.
- (2) The report as intended in paragraph (1) is submitted every semester to the Head of Service in charge of trade.
- (3) The report as intended in paragraph (2) is submitted no later than the 10th of July of the year concerned for the first semester and no later than January 10 of the following year for the second semester.

CHAPTER IX
PROHIBITION
Article 35

- (1) Every business actor in People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets are prohibited:
 - a. exercising control over the production and/or marketing of goods which could result in monopolistic practices and/or unfair business competition;
 - b. hoarding and/or storing people's basic necessities in warehouses in quantities exceeding reasonable amounts for speculative purposes detrimental to the interests of society;
 - c. hoarding, storing and/or selling goods whose nature and type endanger the public interest;
 - d. selling damaged/expired goods;
 - e. selling alcoholic beverages; And
 - f. using underage workers and/or foreign workers without permission in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- (2) Shopping Centers and Supermarkets are prohibited from forcing MSME producers who will market their products in Shopping Centers and Supermarkets, to use brands owned by Shopping Centers and Supermarkets.
Self-service on MSME production products that have their own brands.
- (3) Supermarkets in the form of minimarkets are prohibited selling fresh products in bulk form.

CHAPTER X
GUIDANCE AND SUPERVISION
Article 36

- (1) The Regent carries out guidance and supervision of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets.
- (2) The Regent delegates the authority for guidance and supervision as intended in paragraph (1) to the head of the Service in charge of trade.

Article 37

In the context of guidance as intended in Article 36 paragraph (1), the Regent can:

- a. facilitating MSMEs so that they can meet the quality standards of goods traded in supermarkets;
- b. facilitating the implementation of Partnerships between Shopping Centers and Supermarkets and MSMEs;
- c. encouraging supermarkets and shopping centers to develop marketing of MSME goods;
- d. carry out monitoring/evaluation of the existence of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets in the Region;
- e. do anticipation the possibility of problems arising in the management of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets; And
- f. take the necessary steps to resolve problems as a result of the establishment of People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets.

Article 38

In order to develop the People's Market, the Regent can:

- a. develop a Market management management system People;
- b. providing training and consultation to traders at the People's Market;
- c. facilitating cooperation between Pasar Rakyat traders and suppliers; and/or
- d. carry out construction and improvement of People's Market facilities and infrastructure.

Article 39

The Regent supervises:

- a. use of permits;
- b. implementation of partnerships;
- c. implementation of sanctions;
- d. businessmen;
- e. arrangement;
- f. reporting; and/or
- g. management.

CHAPTER XI

ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

Article 40

(1) People's Market, Shopping Center and Supermarket Business

Actors violate the provisions as intended in Article 6, Article 12 paragraph (1), Article 14, Article 15 paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4), Article 16, Article 17, Article 18, Article 21 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 24, Article 25 paragraph (2), paragraph (3) and paragraph (4), Article 26, Article 27, Article 28 paragraph (1), Article 31 paragraph (2) and paragraph (4), Article 34 and Article 35 are subject to administrative sanctions.

(2) Administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (1) may be in the form of:

- a. verbal warning;
- b. written warning;
- c. temporary suspension of activities;
- d. permanent cessation of activities;
- e. temporary revocation of permits;
- f. permanent revocation of permits;

and/or g. other administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.

(3) Further provisions regarding the procedures for imposing administrative sanctions as intended in paragraph (2) are regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

CHAPTER XII

PROVISIONS OF INVESTIGATION

Article 41

(1) Apart from Indonesian National Police Investigators, certain Civil Servant Investigating Officers within the Sukoharjo Regency Government are given authority to carry out investigations into violations of the provisions of this Regional Regulation.**(2) The investigator's authority as intended in paragraph (1) is:**

- a. receive, search for, collect and examine information or reports relating to criminal acts;
- b. researching, searching for and collecting information about individuals or bodies regarding the truth deeds carried out; c. request information and evidence from individuals or entities in connection with criminal acts;

- d. check notebooks and documents
other documents relating to criminal acts;
 - e. carry out searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, records and other documents and confiscate evidence
the;
 - f. request assistance from experts in carrying out criminal investigation duties;
 - g. ordering to stop and/or prohibiting someone from leaving the room or place while the inspection is in progress and checking the person's identity and/or documents;
 - h. photographing someone related to an act criminal;
 - i. call people to hear their statements and examined as a suspect or witness;
 - j. stop the investigation; And
 - k. take other actions necessary for smooth running investigation of criminal acts according to law that can accountable.
- (3) The investigator as intended in paragraph (1) notifies the start of the investigation to the Indonesian National Police Investigator.
- (4) If the implementation of the authority as intended in paragraph (2) requires the arrest and detention of Civil Servant investigators to coordinate with the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police in accordance with statutory regulations.
- (5) Civil Servant Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Investigating Officer of the Republic of Indonesia State Police.

CHAPTER XIII

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42

- (1) People's Market, Shopping Center and Supermarket Business
Actors who violate the provisions as intended in Article 28 paragraph (1), after being given administrative sanctions for continuing to carry out business, punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of a maximum of IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah).

(2) The criminal act as intended in paragraph (1) is a criminal offense.

Article 43

People's Market, Shopping Center and Supermarket Business Actors who violate the provisions as intended in Article 27 and Article 35 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) in addition to being subject to administrative sanctions as intended in Article 40, may be subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

CHAPTER XIII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 44

When this Regional Regulation comes into force, then:

- a. Shopping Centers or Supermarkets that are already operational and have obtained a Trading Business License (SIUP) before the enactment of this Regional Regulation will still remain valid until the expiration of the permit. b. Shopping Centers or Supermarkets that are already operational and have obtained a Shopping Center Business Permit (IUPP) or Modern Shop Business Permit (IUTM) before the enactment of this Regional Regulation will still remain valid until the expiration of the permit.**
- c. Shopping Centers and Supermarkets which are in the process of finalizing permits are completed in accordance with the provisions of Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2011 concerning the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shops in Sukoharjo Regency.**
- d. Shopping Centers and Supermarkets that already have a Space Utilization Permit issued by the Regent and are still valid and have not had any construction carried out before the enactment of this Regional Regulation, can apply for an IUPP or IUTS as long as they comply with and fulfill the provisions of this Regional Regulation and its implementing regulations.**
- e. Shopping Centers and Supermarkets that have been built in accordance with the provisions of existing laws and regulations and do not have a business permit before the enactment of this Regional Regulation, can apply for an IUPP or IUTS as long as they comply with and fulfill the provisions of this Regional Regulation and its implementing regulations.**

f. Shopping Centers and Supermarkets that have not provided business premises for small businesses as intended in Article 16 must carry out their obligations within a maximum of 1 (one) year from the enactment of this Regional Regulation. g. Supermarkets or Shopping Centers that have been

operating before the enactment of this Regional Regulation and have not implemented the partnership program as intended in Article 18, are obliged to implement the program

partnership within a maximum period of 1 (one) year from the enactment of this Regional Regulation.

h. Supermarket Business Actors who have operated and marketed their own brand of goods more than 15% (fifteen percent) of the total number of merchandise sold in Supermarket outlets must comply with the provisions in this Regional Regulation within a maximum period of 2 (two) years from the implementation of this Regional Regulation.

i. Shopping Center and Supermarket Business Actors which have been operating and providing less than 80% (eighty percent) of domestically produced merchandise must comply with the provisions in this Regional Regulation within a maximum of 2 (two) years from the enactment of this Regional Regulation.

j. In the context of structuring, People's Markets, Shopping Centers and Supermarkets which have been established and operating legally before this Regional Regulation comes into effect, are obliged to comply with and adapt to the provisions stipulated in This Regional Regulation and its implementing regulations.

CHAPTER XIII

CLOSING

Article 45

(1) When this Regional Regulation comes into force, Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2011 concerning Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shops in Sukoharjo Regency (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette 2011 Number 3, Supplement to Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette Number 183) is revoked and declared invalid.

(2) All provisions of statutory regulations which are implementing regulations of the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Regulation Number 3 of 2011 concerning the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shops in Sukoharjo Regency (Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette of 2011 Number 3, Supplement to the Regional Gazette Sukoharjo Regency Number 183) is declared to still be valid as long as it does not conflict with and has not been replaced by the provisions of this Regional Regulation.

Article 46

This local regulation are applied at the date stated.

So that everyone is aware, this Regional Regulation is ordered to be promulgated by placing it in the Sukoharjo Regency Regional Gazette.

Stipulated in Sukoharjo on
July 20 2017

REGENT SUKOHARJO

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo on
July 20 2017

REGIONAL SECRETARY
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT,

signed

AGUS SANTOSA
SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL GAZETTE
YEAR 2017 NUMBER 7

The copy corresponds to the original
HEAD OF LEGAL SECTION,

BUDI SUSETYO, SH, MH
NIP
Trustee. 19730705 199203 1 004

**EXPLANATION
ON
REGIONAL REGULATIONS OF SUKOHARJO DISTRICT
NUMBER 7 OF 2017
ABOUT
ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S MARKETS, SHOPPING CENTERS AND
SELF SERVICE STORE**

I. GENERAL

Sukoharjo Regency is experiencing development as an attractive investment destination in the Central Java region. This is marked by the development of trade and industrial infrastructure in several places. Several shopping centers and supermarkets were built in busy centers as trade facilities supported by modern infrastructure and the support of large capital ownership. The growth of shopping centers, supermarkets and wholesale wholesalers, including general distribution chains, especially franchises, has made the People's Market entity, which is the lifeblood of the economy of the lower middle class, increasingly competitive and even marginalized.

To protect the People's Market from unequal competition, but without reducing the level of regional investment friendliness in Sukoharjo Regency, the Sukoharjo Regency Government needs to organize and control the growth of trading facilities established by business actors with large-scale capital, both within and outside originating from abroad (*domestic and foreign investment*) which has modern chains, management and distribution. Protection of the People's Market is carried out in the form of revitalization (market rejuvenation) as well as day-to-day management of the People's Market in the form of structuring, empowerment, guidance and supervision. The arrangement and control of Shopping Centers and Supermarkets is carried out using licensing instruments followed by guidance and supervision.

In relation to the issuance of Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade which changes various definitions and nomenclature of various statutory regulations governing

People's Markets (formerly called Traditional Markets) as well as Shopping Centers and Supermarkets (formerly called Modern Stores), then various statutory regulations such as Presidential Regulation Number 112 of 2007 concerning the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores as later in this regulation also adopted in lower statutory regulations, namely:

Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 53/M/DAG/PER/8/2008 concerning Guidelines for Management and Development Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores as stated

amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 70/M/DAG/PER/12/2013 concerning Guidelines for the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Shops as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 56/M-DAG/ PER/9/2014 concerning Amendments to the Regulation of the Minister of Trade concerning Guidelines for the Arrangement and Development of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers and Modern Stores must be adjusted to higher provisions, namely Law Number 7 of 2014 concerning Trade, in accordance with the hierarchy of statutory regulations as specified in Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislative Regulations.

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

article 1

Quite clear

Section 2

Letter a

What is meant by "the principle of national interest" is that every trade policy must prioritize the interests of the nation, state and society above other interests.

Letter b

What is meant by "principle of legal certainty" is laying down laws and statutory provisions as the basis for every policy and control in the field of trade.

Letter c

What is meant by "fair and healthy principles" is the existence of equality of opportunity and position in business activities between producers, traders and other business actors to create a conducive business climate so that
guarantee certainty and business opportunities

The same.

Letter d

What is meant by "principle of business security" is the existence of security guarantees for all business actors at every stage of trading activities, starting from preparation for trading activities to implementation of trading activities.

Letter e

What is meant by "principle of accountability and transparency" is that the implementation of trading activities must be successful accountable and open to the public
in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations.

Letter f

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

Letter g

What is meant by "principle of partnership" is the existence of cooperation in business relationships in the field of Trade, both directly and indirectly, based on the principles of mutual need, trust, strengthening and benefit involving cooperatives as well as micro, small and medium enterprises with large businesses and between the Government and the private sector.

Letter h

What is meant by "principle of benefit" is that all policy arrangements and trade controls must be beneficial for the national interest, especially in realizing the ideals of general welfare.

Letter i

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

Letter j

What is meant by "principle of togetherness" is the implementation of Trade carried out jointly by the Government, Regional Government, Business Actors and the community.

Letter k

What is meant by "environmentally sound principles" are trade policies carried out with due regard to environmental sustainability and sustainable development.

Article 3

Quite clear

Article 4

Quite clear

Article 5

Quite clear

Article 6

Quite clear

Article 7

Quite clear

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Quite clear

Letter b

What is meant by integrated is being one unit in one building/location/area.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

Quite clear

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear

Paragraph (5)

Quite clear

Paragraph (6)

Quite clear

Article 9

Quite clear

Article 10

Quite clear

Article 11

Quite clear

Article 12

Quite clear

Article 13

Quite clear

Article 14

What is meant by "main business supporting goods" are goods sold in supermarkets that support the main goods, for example a supermarket that sells clothing, where the main goods are clothing as much as 90% (ninety percent) and the main business supporting goods such as accessories are 10% (ten percent).

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

Arterial roads are public roads that function to serve main transportation with the characteristics of long distance travel, high average speeds, and the number of access roads is limited in an efficient manner.

Collector roads are public roads that function to serve collector or share transportation with the characteristics of medium distance travel, moderate average speed, and a limited number of entrance roads.

Paragraph (2)

Quite clear

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by local roads are public roads that function to serve local transportation with the characteristics of short distance travel, low average speed, and an unlimited number of access roads. (Law 38/2004)

Paragraph (4)

Quite clear

Article 16

Quite clear

Article 17

Quite clear

Article 18

Quite clear

Article 19

Quite clear

Article 20

Quite clear

Article 21

Quite clear

Article 22

Quite clear

Article 23

Quite clear

Article 24

Sufficiently

clear

Article 25

Sufficiently

clear Article 26 Paragraph (1)

Quite clear.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by *stand alone brand* is a special store (*speciality store*) with the characteristics of the goods traded requiring uniformity of production and sourced from a unified global marketing network, merchandise

This is a premium product and does not have a production base in Indonesia and the products sold come from certain countries to meet the needs of their citizens living in Indonesia.

Article 27

Quite clear

Article 28

Quite clear

Article 29

Quite clear

- Article 30
 - Quite clear
- Article 31
 - Quite clear
- Article 32
 - Quite clear
- Article 33
 - Quite clear
- Article 34
 - Quite clear
- Article 35
 - Quite clear.
- Article 36
 - Sufficiently clear
- Article 37
 - Sufficiently clear
- Article 38
 - Quite clear
- Article 39
 - Quite clear
- Article 40
 - Quite clear
- Article 41
 - Quite clear
- Article 42
 - Quite clear
- Article 43
 - Quite clear
- Article 44
 - Quite clear
- Article 45
 - Quite clear
- Article 46
 - Quite clear

**ATTACHMENT TO SUKOHARJO DISTRICT REGIONAL
REGULATION NUMBER 7 OF
2017 CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION AND
DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLE'S MARKETS, SHOPPING
CENTERS AND SELF- SERVICE STORE.**

**1. ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE CENTER ESTABLISHED COMMUNITIES
SHOPPING AND STAND-ALONE SUPERVISORY STORE**

A. Introduction

1. Population structure according to livelihood and education;
2. Describe population groupings based on eyes
livelihood and education level of the population in Sukoharjo Regency; 3.
Level of
household economic income;
4. The level of household income is reflected in Income
Per Capita Population;
5. Population density;
6. Describe the comparison between population and
an area;
7. Population growth; And
8. Describe the percentage increase in population in
within the last 5 (five) years.

B. Business Activity Plan

1. Business technical data

Contains technical data related to the upcoming business
executed, such as; business name, business address, business activities,
wide land, building area, spacious floor, Quantity
stall/kiosk/lot/lot/shop, number of suppliers "suppliers".

2. Social facilities and public facilities

Describe the social facilities and public facilities provided
in the People's Market/Shopping Center/Modern Shop area.

C. Benefits of Business Existence

1. Partnership Plan with local MSMEs

Tells about the relationship between business and the existence/
development of local MSMEs.

2. Local workforce absorption plan

The number of workers that will be used, especially for
absorption of local labor

3. Resilience and growth of the People's Market as a means for
Local MSMEs (For those who apply for a business permit
management of the People's Market)

4. Positive and negative impacts caused by the distance between *the
Hypermarket* and the existing People's Market (Section
who apply for a Modern Shop Business License)

D. Corporate social responsibility .

Plan of activities to be implemented in the context of implementation
CSR in Sukoharjo Regency.

**2. ANALYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SHOP ESTABLISHMENT COMMUNITY
SELF SERVICE INTEGRATED WITH THE PEOPLE'S MARKET, CENTRAL
SHOPPING OR OTHER BUILDINGS/AREAS**

a. Benefits of Business Existence

1. Partnership Plan with local MSMEs;
2. Explain the relationship between business and the existence/
development of local MSMEs;
3. Local workforce absorption plan;
4. The number of workers that will be used, especially for
absorption of local labor;
5. Resilience and growth of the People's Market as a means for
local MSMEs; And
6. Positive and negative impacts on the establishment of shopping centers and
Modern Shops against People's Markets or Traditional Retail Shops
which has existed before.

b. Corporate social responsibility (*Corporate Social Responsibility*).

Plan of activities to be implemented in the context of implementation
Corporate social responsibility in Sukoharjo Regency.

REGENT SUKOHARJO,

signed

WARDOYO WIJAYA