

REGENT OF SUKOHARJO  
REGIONAL REGULATION OF SUKOHARJO REGENCY  
NUMBER 7 OF 2012

ON  
SUPERVISION, CONTROL OF CIRCULATION,  
AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

BY THE GRACE OF GOD ALMIGHTY  
THE REGENT OF SUKOHARJO,

- Considering :
- a. That in order to achieve development goals, efforts need to be made sustainably in all fields, including the development of public welfare, particularly health, by paying attention to the abuse of alcoholic beverages and their circulation;
  - b. That in order to maintain and preserve the physical and mental health of the community, public peace and order, tourism objectives, customs, and religion, there is a need for supervision, control of circulation, and sale of alcoholic beverages in Sukoharjo Regency;
  - c. That in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1997 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages, the Regional Government has the authority to regulate the supervision and control of alcoholic beverages;
  - d. That based on the considerations as referred to in points a, b, and c, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation concerning the Supervision, Control of Circulation, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages;

- Remember :
1. Article 18, paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;
  2. Ordinance on Company Regulations (Bedrijfsreglementerings Ordonnantie 1934) (Staatsblad 1938 Number 86);
  3. Law Number 13 of 1950 concerning the Formation of Regency Areas within the Central Java Province;
  4. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 8 of 1962 concerning the Trade of Goods under Supervision (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1962 Number 42,

- Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2469);
5. Law Number 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1981 Number 76, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3209);
  6. Law Number 3 of 1982 concerning Mandatory Company Registration (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1982 Number 7, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3214);
  7. Law Number 5 of 1984 concerning Industry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1984 Number 22, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3274);
  8. Law Number 9 of 1990 concerning Tourism (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1990 Number 78, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3427);
  9. Law Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1996 Number 99, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3656);
  10. Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1999 Number 42, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3821);
  11. Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2004 Number 125, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4437), as amended by Law Number 12 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2008 Number 59, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4844);
  12. Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 Number 144, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5063);
  13. Law Number 12 of 2011 concerning the Formation of Legislation (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2011 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5234);
  14. Government Regulation Number 11 of 1962 concerning the Trade of Goods under Supervision (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1962 Number 46, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2473) as amended by Government Regulation Number 19 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Government

- Regulation Number 11 of 1962 concerning the Trade of Goods under Supervision (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2004 Number 68, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4402);
15. Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1983 Number 36, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3258), as amended by Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 27 of 1983 concerning the Implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2010 Number 90, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5145);
  16. Government Regulation Number 17 of 1986 concerning the Authority to Regulate, Supervise, and Develop Industry (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1986 Number 23, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3330);
  17. Government Regulation Number 15 of 1991 concerning Indonesian National Standards (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 1991 Number 19, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3434);
  18. Government Regulation Number 79 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for the Development and Supervision of Regional Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2005 Number 165, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4593);
  19. Government Regulation Number 38 of 2007 concerning the Distribution of Government Affairs between the Central Government, Provincial Government, and Regency/City Governments (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2007 Number 82, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4737);
  20. Government Regulation Number 26 of 2009 concerning the Procedure for Imposing Administrative Sanctions in the Form of Fines in the Excise Field (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 Number 49, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4989);
  21. Presidential Regulation Number 1 of 2007 concerning the Ratification, Promulgation, and Dissemination of Laws and Regulations;
  22. Presidential Decree Number 3 of 1997 concerning the Supervision and Control of Alcoholic Beverages;
  23. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Level II Number 8 of 1986 concerning the Proposal for the

- Appointment and Dismissal of Civil Servants as Investigators at the Level II Sukoharjo Regency Government (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Level II 1987 Number 6 Series D Number 3);
24. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 1 of 2008 concerning Government Affairs under the Authority of the Sukoharjo Regency Government (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency 2008 Number 1, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 155);
  25. Regional Regulation of Sukoharjo Regency Number 3 of 2011 concerning the Arrangement and Supervision of Traditional Markets, Shopping Centers, and Modern Stores in Sukoharjo Regency (Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency 2011 Number 3, Supplement to the Regional Gazette of Sukoharjo Regency Number 183);

WITH THE JOINT APPROVAL OF  
THE REGIONAL PEOPLE’S REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL OF SUKOHARJO  
REGENCY  
AND  
THE REGENT OF SUKOHARJO

DECIDES:

To enact: REGIONAL REGULATION CONCERNING THE SUPERVISION, CONTROL OF CIRCULATION, AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

CHAPTER I  
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Regional Regulation, the following terms are defined as:

1.	Region refers to Sukoharjo Regency.
2.	Regent refers to the Regent of Sukoharjo.

3.	Local Government refers to the Regent and the regional apparatus as the organizers of local government.
4.	Body refers to a group of people and/or capital that forms a unit, whether it conducts business or not, including limited liability companies, partnerships, other companies, state-owned or regional-owned enterprises, in any name or form, associations, firms, joint ventures, cooperatives, foundations, or similar organizations, institutions, pension funds, permanent business forms, and other body types.
5.	Business refers to any act or activity in the economic field carried out by any entrepreneur with the aim of obtaining profit or gain.
6.	Company refers to any form of individual business or business entity owned by Indonesian citizens and domiciled in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, whether in the form of a legal entity or not, engaged in the trade of alcoholic beverages.
7.	Trade refers to the activity of buying and selling goods or services continuously with the goal of transferring ownership of goods or services with compensation.
8.	Alcoholic Beverages refer to beverages that contain ethanol processed from agricultural products containing carbohydrates through fermentation and distillation or fermentation without distillation, with or without prior treatment, with or without the addition of other materials, or those processed by mixing concentrates with ethanol or diluting ethanol-based drinks derived from fermentation.
9.	Ciu or other similar names refers to a liquid containing ethanol less than 70% (seventy percent) that is misused as an alcoholic beverage, produced locally, without a distribution license, and recognized by the public.
10.	Distribution of Alcoholic Beverages refers to the business activity of distributing alcoholic beverages for domestic trade.
11.	Sale of Alcoholic Beverages refers to the business activity of selling alcoholic beverages for consumption.
12.	Use of Alcoholic Beverages refers to the consumption of alcoholic beverages.
13.	Direct Seller of Alcoholic Beverages (hereinafter referred to as "Direct Seller") refers to a company that sells alcoholic beverages to end consumers for immediate consumption at a specified location.

14.	Retailer of Alcoholic Beverages (hereinafter referred to as "Retailer") refers to a company that sells alcoholic beverages to end consumers in packaged form at a specified location.
15.	Hotel refers to a type of accommodation that uses part or all of the building to provide lodging, food and beverages, and other services for the public, operated commercially.
16.	Trade Business License (abbreviated as SIUP) refers to a license to carry out trade business activities.
17.	Alcoholic Beverage Trade Business License (abbreviated as SIUP-MB) refers to a license to carry out trade business activities specifically for alcoholic beverages, class B and/or class C.
18.	Hospital refers to a healthcare facility, including maternity homes, community health centers (Puskesmas), health clinics, and medical practices.
19.	School refers to a facility for learning and teaching, from Kindergarten to Higher Education, including course centers.
20.	SIUP-MB Object refers to the issuance/provision of the SIUP-MB by the Regency Government.
21.	SIUP-MB Subject refers to the individual or entity that receives the SIUP-MB service.
22.	Investigation refers to a series of actions by an investigator, according to the procedures established by law, to search for and gather evidence that clarifies a criminal act and to determine the suspect.
23.	Investigator refers to a member of the Indonesian National Police or a Civil Servant Investigator authorized by law to carry out investigations.
24.	Civil Servant Investigator (abbreviated as PPNS) refers to a designated Civil Servant Investigator within the Local Government who is granted special authority by law to investigate violations of Regional Regulations.

## CHAPTER II

### PRINCIPLES AND OBJECTIVES

#### Article 2

The supervision, control of circulation, and sale of alcoholic beverages shall be organized based on the following principles:

- a. Protection;
- b. Humanity;
- c. Unity in Diversity (Bhinneka Tunggal Ika);
- d. Justice;
- e. Equality before the law and government; and
- f. Order and legal certainty.

### Article 3

The supervision, control of circulation, and sale of alcoholic beverages aims to:

- a. Regulate the circulation of alcoholic beverages in the community and achieve public welfare and order;
- b. Provide a legal basis for the Local Government to supervise, control the circulation, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages in the region, in order to protect and maintain public peace and order;
- c. Provide a legal basis for law enforcement officials in the region to implement regulations, enforcement, and sanctions against violations of the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages;
- d. Provide a legal basis for licensing the sale of alcoholic beverages;
- e. Provide guidance and supervision over the circulation, sale, and use of alcoholic beverages in the region; and
- f. Limit the circulation of alcoholic beverages to the smallest scope.

## CHAPTER III

### CLASSIFICATION, TYPES, AND QUALITY STANDARDS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

#### Article 4

(1) Alcoholic beverages, whether domestic or imported, are classified into the following categories:

- a. Category A alcoholic beverages are those with an ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) content ranging from 1% (one percent) to 5% (five percent);
- b. Category B alcoholic beverages are those with an ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) content ranging from more than 5% (five percent) to 20% (twenty percent);
- c. Category C alcoholic beverages are those with an ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) content ranging from more than 20% (twenty percent) to 55% (fifty-five percent).

(2) Category B and Category C alcoholic beverages, whether produced domestically or imported, shall be classified as goods under supervision for their circulation and sale.

(3) The quality standards for alcoholic beverages as referred to in paragraph (1) are determined based on applicable laws and regulations.

(4) The types and products of Category A, Category B, and Category C alcoholic beverages that may be sold or traded in the region are the types or products listed in Appendix I and Appendix II, which are an integral part of this Regional Regulation.

## CHAPTER IV

### SUPERVISION

#### Article 5

(1) Supervision and control shall be conducted on:

- a. Direct sales of alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C for consumption, including licensing, locations of circulation, and sales;
- b. Licensing, importers of alcoholic beverages, distributors, sub-distributors;
- c. Locations for the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C; and
- d. Individuals and/or entities that control alcoholic beverages.

(2) The implementation of supervision and control shall be carried out by the Supervision and Enforcement Team from the relevant agencies, appointed by a Decree from the Regent.

(3) The Supervision and Enforcement Team shall be required to report their supervisory and control activities to the Regent.

## CHAPTER V

### CONTROL OF CIRCULATION

#### Part One

#### General

#### Article 6

The Local Government is authorized to control the circulation of alcoholic beverages with the following provisions:

- a. Labeling; and
- b. Licensing.

#### Part Two

#### Labeling

#### Article 7

(1) Every package or bottle of alcoholic beverages from Category A, Category B, or Category C must be equipped with a label in accordance with the provisions of the applicable regulations.

(2) The label referred to in paragraph (1) must be in the Indonesian language, using Arabic numerals, Latin letters, and at least contain the following information:

- a. Product name;
- b. Alcohol content;
- c. List of ingredients used;
- d. Net weight or net content;
- e. Name and address of the company producing or importing the alcoholic beverage;
- f. Expiry date (day, month, and year);
- g. The text "alcoholic beverage"; and
- h. Warning: "Under 21 years old or pregnant women are prohibited from drinking."

### Part Three

#### Licensing

#### Article 8

(1) Every individual or entity engaged in the circulation and/or sale of alcoholic beverages of Category A must have a SIUP (Business License).

(2) Every individual or entity engaged in the circulation and/or sale of alcoholic beverages of Category B and Category C must have a SIUP-MB (Alcoholic Beverage Business License).

(3) SIUP-MB consists of:

- a. SIUP-MB for retail sellers of alcoholic beverages of Category B;
- b. SIUP-MB for retail sellers of alcoholic beverages of Category C;
- c. SIUP-MB for consumption on the premises of alcoholic beverages of Category B; and
- d. SIUP-MB for consumption on the premises of alcoholic beverages of Category C.

(4) The provisions and procedures for granting the SIUP and SIUP-MB mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) are regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

Article 9

SIUP-MB is valid for 3 (three) years and may be extended.

Article 10

SIUP-MB cannot be transferred.

Article 11

(1) Every company that has obtained SIUP-MB must submit a report on the procurement and distribution/sale every 3 (three) months in writing to the Regent through the Head of the relevant SKPD (Regional Government Working Unit) in charge of industry and trade.

(2) The procedure for reporting as mentioned in paragraph (1) is regulated by a Regent's Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

Article 12

(1) Alcoholic beverages with an ethanol (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH) content above 55% (fifty-five percent) are prohibited from being imported, circulated, or sold domestically.

(2) Raw materials for alcoholic beverages in the form of concentrates are prohibited from being imported.

Article 13

Retail sellers and/or retailers of alcoholic beverages of Category B containing spices, herbal medicine, and similar substances are prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages with an ethanol content above 15% (fifteen percent) and Category C beverages.

Article 14

Registered Importers of Alcoholic Beverages, Distributors, Sub-distributors, Direct Sellers, and Retailers are prohibited from advertising alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C.

#### Article 15

It is prohibited for any person to sell alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C in retail packaging and/or sell directly for consumption on the premises at the following locations:

- a. Youth centers, street vendors, terminals, stations, small kiosks, youth inns, and campgrounds;
- b. Locations near places of worship, schools, hospitals, and residential areas; and
- c. Other specific locations designated by the Regent.

#### Article 16

Direct sellers and retailers are prohibited from selling alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C to buyers under the age of 21 (twenty-one) years, as evidenced by an identification card in accordance with applicable regulations.

#### Article 17

It is prohibited for any person or entity to distribute, sell, or trade "ciu" or any other similar substance in the region.

#### Article 18

(1) Any person or entity that has a permit to sell alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C is prohibited from selling "ciu" or any other similar substances, both in retail packaging and for direct consumption on the premises.

(2) Any person or entity authorized to produce alcohol is prohibited from diverting production to make "ciu" for sale.

#### Article 19

It is prohibited for any person to use "ciu" or any other similar substance that is misused for consumption.

## CHAPTER VII

### SALES

#### Section One

#### Sales System

##### Article 20

The sales system for alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C consists of:

- a. Direct sales for consumption; and
- b. Retail sales.

#### Section Two

#### Direct Sales for Consumption

##### Article 21

Direct sales for consumption of alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and Category C are only allowed for the sale of alcoholic beverages to be consumed on the premises.

##### Article 22

Direct sellers are only allowed to sell alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and/or Category C for direct consumption at specific places, namely:

- a. Three-star, four-star, and five-star hotels; and
- b. Bars, including pubs and nightclubs.

##### Article 23

The sale of alcoholic beverages of Category B and/or Category C that are sold at the places specified in Article 22 may be consumed in hotel rooms, with a maximum limit per package of 187 ml (one hundred eighty-seven milliliters).

### Section Three

#### Retail Sales

#### Article 24

(1) Retailers are only allowed to sell alcoholic beverages of Category A, Category B, and/or Category C in packaged form at specific places as stated in Article 22 and for consumption on the premises.

(2) The provisions regarding the quantity and procedure for retail sales of alcoholic beverages in packaged form as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be regulated by the Regent's Regulation.

### CHAPTER VIII

#### COACHING

#### Article 25

The Regional Government shall carry out coaching on the circulation, sale, and/or use of alcoholic beverages by:

- a. disseminating applicable laws and regulations regarding the circulation, sale, and/or use of alcoholic beverages; and
- b. carrying out supervision in accordance with its authority to ensure public peace and order.

#### Article 26

Coaching on the circulation, sale, and/or use of alcoholic beverages shall be carried out for:

- a. users of alcoholic beverages;

- b. sellers/distributors of alcoholic beverages; and
- c. the community.

## CHAPTER IX ENFORCEMENT

### Article 27

(1) The Regional Government shall carry out enforcement on the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages by:

- a. taking action against sellers who do not have licenses and/or sellers who misuse their licenses; and
- b. carrying out confiscation of alcoholic beverages that are outside the permitted and designated places.

(2) The procedures for enforcement and confiscation of alcoholic beverages shall follow the applicable laws and regulations.

## CHAPTER X COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Article 28

The community has the widest opportunity to participate in assisting efforts to prevent, eradicate, circulate, and use alcoholic beverages through activities:

- a. providing information about the abuse and improper storage or use of alcoholic beverages to the relevant authorities; and
- b. providing information and testimony regarding cases related to the circulation and trade of alcoholic beverages.

## CHAPTER XI ADMINISTRATIVE SANCTIONS

## Article 29

The owner of SIUP-MB may be subject to administrative sanctions in the form of the revocation of the SIUP-MB if:

- a. the holder of SIUP-MB violates the provisions of the laws and regulations;
- b. fails to submit reports on time; and/or
- c. submits reports that do not reflect the actual conditions.

## Article 30

(1) The revocation of SIUP-MB as referred to in Article 29 is carried out through a written warning process in 3 (three) consecutive stages with the following deadlines:

- a. the first stage with a period of 7 (seven) days;
- b. the second stage with a period of 3 (three) days; and
- c. the third stage with a period of 1 (one) day.

(2) If the written warning as referred to in paragraph (1) is ignored, it is followed by a temporary suspension of SIUP-MB for 1 (one) month.

(3) If the temporary suspension of SIUP-MB as referred to in paragraph (2) expires without any corrective action, the SIUP-MB will be revoked.

## CHAPTER XII

### INVESTIGATION

## Article 31

(1) In addition to Investigators from the Indonesian National Police, certain Civil Servant Officials within the Sukoharjo Regency Government are authorized to carry out investigations into violations of the provisions in this Regional Regulation.

(2) The authority of Investigators as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. receiving, searching, collecting, and examining information or reports related to criminal acts;
- b. researching, searching, and collecting information about individuals or entities regarding the truth of the actions performed;
- c. requesting information and evidence from individuals or entities in relation to criminal acts;
- d. examining books, records, and other documents related to criminal acts;
- e. conducting searches to obtain evidence of bookkeeping, recording, and other documents, and conducting seizures of such evidence;
- f. requesting expert assistance in carrying out investigative tasks related to criminal acts;
- g. ordering someone to stop and/or forbidding them from leaving the room or place while an investigation is ongoing, and checking the identity of people and/or documents they carry;
- h. photographing individuals related to criminal acts;
- i. summoning people to be questioned and examined as suspects or witnesses;
- j. halting the investigation; and
- k. taking other necessary actions for the smooth conduct of criminal investigations in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(3) The investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall notify the start of the investigation to the Investigator from the Indonesian National Police.

(4) If the exercise of authority as referred to in paragraph (2) requires arrest and detention, the Civil Servant Investigator shall coordinate with the Police Investigator in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

(5) The Civil Servant Investigator as referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit the results of the investigation to the Public Prosecutor through the Police Investigator.

CHAPTER XIII  
CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 32

(1) Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 8, Article 13, Article 14, Article 15, and Article 16 shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a fine of up to IDR 25,000,000 (twenty-five million rupiah).

(2) Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 17, Article 18, and Article 19 shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) months or a fine of up to IDR 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah).

(3) The imposition of imprisonment or fines as referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) does not diminish the rights and authority of the relevant authorities to seize and destroy alcoholic beverages and equipment deemed to be in violation.

(4) The criminal acts referred to in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) are classified as violations.

CHAPTER XIV  
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 33

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

In order for everyone to know, it is ordered to publish this Regional Regulation by placing it in the Sukoharjo Regency Gazette.

Established in Sukoharjo  
on December 26, 2012  
REGENT OF SUKOHARJO,  
ttd.  
WARDOYO WIJAYA

Promulgated in Sukoharjo  
on January 25, 2013  
SECRETARY OF SUKOHARJO  
REGENCY,  
ttd.  
AGUS SANTOSA  
REGIONAL GAZETTE OF  
SUKOHARJO REGENCY  
2013, NUMBER 1

## EXPLANATION

ON

### REGIONAL REGULATION OF SUKOHARJO REGENCY

NUMBER 7 OF 2012

ABOUT

#### SUPERVISION, CONTROL OF CIRCULATION, AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES

##### I. GENERAL

One of the objectives of development in Sukoharjo Regency is to realize a society that is fair, prosperous, and equitable, both materially and spiritually. To achieve this development goal, continuous efforts must be made in all sectors, including the welfare of the people, with special attention to health by addressing the abuse and circulation of alcoholic beverages. The abuse and uncontrolled circulation of alcoholic beverages can disturb public order and peace. To address these issues, supervision, control of circulation, and sale of alcoholic beverages in Sukoharjo Regency are necessary. The form of supervision and control by the Sukoharjo Regency Government over the circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages is by issuing SIUP (Business License) and SIUP-MB (Alcoholic Beverage Business License).

In its implementation, SIUP and SIUP-MB are given selectively, tailored to the level of alcohol content that will be circulated/sold, or adjusted to the type of business activity being conducted. To provide legal certainty regarding the regulation of circulation and sale of alcoholic beverages in Sukoharjo Regency, it is necessary to establish a Regional Regulation on the Supervision, Control of Circulation, and Sale of Alcoholic Beverages.

##### II. EXPLANATION OF EACH ARTICLE

Article 1

Clear enough.

Article 2

Letter a

The term “protection” means that every implementation of supervision, control, and limitation of alcoholic beverages must provide protection for both the actors and the surrounding environment in order to create public peace.

Letter b

The term “humanity” means that every implementation of supervision, control, and limitation of alcoholic beverages must reflect the protection and respect for human rights, as well as the dignity and worth of every citizen and resident of Indonesia, in a proportional manner.

Letter c

The term “unity in diversity” means that the implementation of supervision, control, and limitation of alcoholic beverages must consider the diversity of the population, religion, ethnicity, and social class, as well as the special conditions of the region, and cultural aspects, especially those related to sensitive issues in community, national, and state life.

Letter d

The term “justice” means that the implementation of supervision, control, and limitation of alcoholic beverages must reflect proportional justice for every citizen, without exception.

Letter e

The term “equality before the law and government” means that the implementation of supervision, control, and limitation of alcoholic beverages must not include actions that discriminate based on backgrounds such as religion, ethnicity, race, social class, gender, or social status.

Letter f

The term “order and legal certainty” means that the implementation of supervision, control, and limitation of alcoholic beverages must create order in society through the guarantee of legal certainty.

Article 3

Clear enough.

Article 4

Clear enough.

Article 5

Clear enough.

Article 6

Clear enough.

Article 7

Clear enough.

Article 8

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (4)

SIUP for alcoholic beverages of category A is regulated with special requirements.

Article 9

Clear enough.

Article 10

Clear enough.

Article 11

Clear enough.

Article 12

Clear enough.

Article 13

Clear enough.

Article 14

Clear enough.

Article 15

Clear enough.

Article 16

Clear enough.

Article 17

Clear enough.

Article 18

Clear enough.

Article 19

Clear enough.

Article 20

Clear enough.

Article 21

Clear enough.

Article 22

Letter a

Clear enough.

Letter b

The term “bar” refers to any commercial establishment whose activity scope includes serving drinks to the public on the premises.

The term “pub” refers to any commercial establishment whose activity scope includes serving drinks to the public on the premises and providing live music.

The term “nightclub” refers to any establishment that provides a space and facilities for dancing accompanied by music, including light shows, disc jockey performances, and may also offer food and beverage services.

Article 23

Clear enough.

Article 24

Clear enough.

Article 25

Clear enough.

Article 26

Letter a

Clear enough.

Letter b

Clear enough.

Letter c

The term “society” includes the business community, the education sector, community leaders, religious figures, women's organizations, youth leaders, social organizations, and other community figures, among others.

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

The term “enforcement” refers to a series of actions by investigators to carry out summons, examinations, seizures, and searches, as well as summoning efforts.

Letter b

The term “seizure” refers to a series of actions by investigators to take over and/or store movable or immovable property, tangible or intangible, under their authority for the purposes of proof in investigations, prosecutions, and court hearings.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Article 28

Clear enough.

Article 29

Clear enough.

Article 30

Clear enough.

Article 31

Clear enough.

Article 32

Paragraph (1)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (2)

Clear enough.

Paragraph (3)

The term “its equipment” refers to the tools used in the buying and selling activities of alcoholic beverages, such as jerrycans, hoses, funnels, bottles, gallons, buckets, measuring tools, etc.

Paragraph (4)

Clear enough.

Article 33

Clear enough.